

Enforcement of Laws for Utilisation of Natural Resources in the Coastal Areas of Bima Bay, Indonesia

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Abstract. The increasing use of natural resources and various development activities have given rise to various negative impacts, such as the threat of degradation of coastal resources, both directly and indirectly. Regulations regarding the authority to manage coastal areas and small islands still need to be integrated and systematic. This research aims to determine how law enforcement uses natural resources in coastal areas. In regulating the utilisation of natural resources, land in coastal areas can be categorised into two sides, namely, control and management. Control is regulated in Law No 5/1960 UUPA; management is regulated in Law No 1/2014 concerning managing coastal areas and small islands. Implementing the use of natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay, seen from the level of education and legal awareness of the people in a region, can influence their understanding of the importance of monitoring and utilising natural resources in coastal areas. The availability of facilities and infrastructure for monitoring and utilising natural resources in coastal areas varies depending on location, level of development and government policy. The implications of law enforcement, carried out by the marine monitoring UPT from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, this supervision collaborates with Polairut, along with the community who can participate in monitoring and managing the use of natural resources so that in the future it can be effective and beneficial for the interests of stakeholders in coastal areas.

Keywords: Law Enforcement; Natural Resources; Bima Bay Coastal Area.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, consisting of 17,499 islands from Sabang to Merauke. The total area of Indonesia is 7.81 million km², consisting of 2.01 million km² of land, 3.25 million km² of sea, and 2.55 million km² of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Considering that Indonesia's sea area is more expansive than its land area, coastal and marine resources have significant potential because coastal and marine regions provide various natural resources, both biological and non-biological, which have high economic and ecological value.

Article 33 § 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as a constitutional basis, mandates: "That the earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the

state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people".

The territorial space of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, an archipelagic country characterised by the archipelago, needs to be increased in its management efforts as a unified container that includes land space, sea space, and air space, including inside the earth, and as a resource. It must be used wisely, efficiently, successfully, and sustainably for the greatest prosperity of the people.

The meaning of "control" and "control" in Article 33 § 3 of the 1945 Constitution and Article 2 of Law No 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles is used in the public aspect. Article 2 UUPA determines that:

1. Based on the provisions in Article 33 § 3 of Constitution 45 and the matters referred to in

Article 1, earth, water and outer space, including the natural wealth contained therein, are at the highest level controlled by the state, as an organisation power of all the people.

2. The state's right to control, included in paragraph 1 of this article, gives the authority to:

2.1. Regulate and administer the allocation, use, supply and maintenance of the earth, water and space.

2.2. Determine and regulate legal relationships between people and earth, water and space.

2.3. Determines and regulates legal relationships between people and legal actions concerning earth, water and space.

3. The authority, which originates from the state's right to control in § 2, is used to achieve the greatest prosperity of the people in the sense of nationality, prosperity and independence in an independent, sovereign, just and prosperous Indonesian society and legal state.

4. According to government regulations, the state's right to control can be delegated to remote areas and customary law communities if necessary and not in conflict with national interests.

Coastal areas have high economic value, but their sustainability is threatened. With unique potential and monetary value, coastal areas are also faced with high threats, so coastal areas should be explicitly handled so that these areas can be managed sustainably. Indonesia's coastal areas have the potential for natural resources and environmental services necessary for development (coastal ecosystems). It is estimated that 60% or 150 million of Indonesia's population lives in coastal areas, and around 80% of industrial locations in Indonesia are located in coastal regions because transportation access to trade centres is more accessible [1].

Currently, there is Law No 27 of 2007, Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as amended by Law No 1 of 2014, concerning the management of coastal areas and small, where in Article 1 No 2 of the Law defines: "Coastal areas are transition areas between land and sea ecosystems influenced by land and sea changes". Article 2 states that the scope of regulation of coastal areas and small islands includes: "Transitional areas between land and sea ecosystems which are influenced by changes on land and sea, towards land covering sub-district administra-

tive areas and towards the sea 12 nautical miles are measured from the coastline".

Coastal areas and small islands are part of natural resources that need to be preserved for the people's prosperity and controlled by the state. However, many local governments abuse their authority and violate spatial planning mechanisms in managing coastal areas and small islands. In terms of administration, spatial planning of coastal areas and small islands is part of government affairs; in this case, it is broken down into several levels, starting from the highest level of government, called the state or central government, to the provincial and district/district levels of government city [2].

The implementation of spatial planning in Indonesia is regulated by Law No 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. The UUPR requires each region to establish a Provincial and Regency/City Regional Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW). The RTRW's stipulation is closely related to and influences the issues of protecting sustainable agricultural land and saving forest areas.

On this occasion, A. Widiarto revealed that there is still disharmony in the marine and coastal management laws. He explained that there are many conflicting regulations between the central and provincial governments. There is disharmony in several articles in Law No 6 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations instead of Law No 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law. He continued that the Province is the only regional government with the authority to regulate maritime issues. However, he sees that the Job Creation Law does not abolish or change the Regional Government Law regarding provincial jurisdiction over the sea. He explained that the Province still has the authority regulated in Law No 23 of 2014 concerning regional government and the authority controlled by the Job Creation Law. The Job Creation Law is *lex generalis*, while the Regional Government Law is *lex specialis*. So, the Regional Government Law should override the Job Creation Law.

Meanwhile, ITS marine expert D. Rosyid said the rules must be localised. He said that a single, centralised rule will fail. He sees that Law No 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation has a centralised tendency. This Law tends to liberalise marine spatial management [2]

Resource management, especially in coastal areas, is driven by the reality of increasing environ-

mental damage and the depletion of natural resources, which is triggered by several things. First, the management of natural resources in coastal areas is sectoral, even though the characteristics of natural resources are holistic and interrelated. Second, laws and regulations related to coastal area management do not provide a basis for protecting environmental functions and indigenous/local communities. Third, weak institutions in preventing damage to non-commodity public resources such as river watersheds, lake-protected areas and so on. Fourth, weak institutions in managing control and utilisation of natural resources.

In coastal area management, many sectors and other parties are interested in coastal area development, making coastal area management complex. Hence, several policies overlap and often collide, which can result in huge losses felt by the community, especially local communities. With the issuance of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning coastal areas and small islands, there is recognition and respect for customary law community units and traditional rights by the principles of the Republic of Indonesia and recognise and respect local communities and traditional communities who live in coastal areas and small islands [3].

Thus, the low assessment of stakeholders regarding government governance in the Bima Bay coastal area refers to the weak enforcement of regional regulations regarding the management of the coastal regions and small islands, which also influences the weak provision of sanctions for those who destroy coastal resources and small islands, as well as integration in managing coastal areas and small islands which stakeholders consider has not been optimal. Utilising resources in coastal areas has created a critical threat to ecosystem sustainability. On the other hand, there are several areas where resource potential has yet to be utilised optimally. To ensure the sustainability of these resources, their management must be carried out in a planned and integrated manner and provide significant benefits to all stakeholders, especially coastal communities [4].

Based on the background described above, the problem formulation in this research is how to regulate the use of natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay. How is the use of natural resources implemented in the coastal area of

Bima Bay? What are the implications for law enforcement regarding using natural resources in the Bima Bay coastal area?

METHODS

The type of research used is empirical legal research, which examines the application of statutory regulations using legal concepts and theories as a basis but focuses on direct observation of realities in the field [5].

To examine the problems in this research, a method called the statutory approach is used, which examines statutory regulations, principles, and legal norms in society originating from laws, books, and documents [6]. The conceptual approach is carried out by examining the views/concepts of experts regarding the problem being discussed. This approach is taken when legal regulations do not or do not yet exist, so experts' views become one of the bases for strengthening the author's views [7]. The sociology of law approach is an approach that analyses how reactions and interactions occur when the norm system works in society. In this case, it is regarding electronic land registration [6].

The legal collection techniques used are Primary Legal Material and binding legal material related to the studied problem [8]. Secondary legal materials, namely legal materials, can explain primary legal materials and help analyse and understand the essence of the problem. Tertiary Legal Materials are legal materials that explain primary and secondary legal materials, namely legal and general Indonesian dictionaries [5].

All legal materials obtained from the research were further analysed using qualitative analysis. This analysis involves selecting and evaluating legal materials collected in interviews and legal materials originating from library sources. These are then used as primary sources in preparing this thesis. The legal material will be organised systematically and analysed in depth to produce valid findings and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regulation of the use of natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay. Policy is a principle that regulates actions directed towards specific goals. Policies are always problem-oriented and action-oriented. Thus, it can be stated that a policy is a

rule or decree that regulates ways of acting that are planned and consistent to solve existing problems and achieve a predetermined goal [9].

As a legal state, regulations regarding coastal area management require non-discriminatory legal instruments as a legal basis for its policies, which were not found in statutory regulations before the birth of Law No 27 of 2007 concerning management of coastal areas and small islands as stated in changed to Law No 1 of 2014 concerning the management of the coastal regions and small islands.

The implications of the birth of the Law on coastal areas and small islands include the existence of a development paradigm from land-based resources to marine resources. Changes in development budget allocation policies by taking into account the parameters of the area of marine waters, changes in development approaches by the biogeophysical characteristics of coastal areas and small islands, bonds for the government, business world and society to mitigate disasters in coastal areas and small islands, creating coastal borders and converting coastal areas for protection, preserving biodiversity, protecting humans from disasters, preserving coastal socio-cultural values [3].

However, with the birth of Law No 27 of 2007, as amended into Law No 1 of 2014, concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands, the process of enacting the Law was deemed to be insufficient in ensuring the continued welfare of communities in coastal areas in managing and developing the region. Coastal management aims to protect and utilise coastal resources with the participation of the community, institutions, and government to increase economic, cultural, and social value by using coastal resources. The planning and arrangement of coastal areas in Indonesia have been determined in such a way through various established document products. The coastal management policies aim to control coastal resource utilisation activities [10].

In coastal area management, many sectors and other parties are interested in coastal area development, making coastal area management complex. Hence, several policies overlap and often collide, which can result in huge losses felt by the community, especially local communities. With the issuance of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning coastal areas and small islands, there is recognition and respect for customary law community

units and traditional rights by the principles of the Republic of Indonesia, and recognise and respect local communities and traditional communities who live in coastal areas and small islands [3].

Based on this thinking, the policy objectives for managing coastal areas and small islands, as stated in Article 4 of Law No 27 of 2007, as amended into Law No 1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, are:

1. Protect, conserve, rehabilitate, utilise and enrich coastal and small island resources and sustainable ecological requirements.
2. Creating harmony and synergy between the government and regional governments in managing coastal and small island resources.
3. Strengthen the role of society and government and encourage initiatives²⁰⁰⁴ for the community in managing coastal and small island resources to achieve justice, balance and sustainability.
4. Increasing the economic and cultural value of the community through community participation in utilising coastal and small island resources.

Implementation of natural resource utilisation in the coastal area of Bima Bay. Coastal areas are areas where land and sea meet, landward including dry and submerged land, which is still influenced by sea properties such as tides, sea breezes and saltwater seepage.

Management of coastal areas and small islands includes planning, utilisation, supervision, and control of human interactions in utilising coastal and small island natural resources and sustainable natural processes to improve community welfare and maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia [11].

Law No 1 of 2014, concerning Amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, states that several processes in managing coastal areas and small islands include "planning, utilisation, supervision and control of human interactions in the implementation of utilising coastal and small island resources as well as natural processes in a sustainable manner to improve community welfare and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia" [12].

Planning stage The Law on coastal areas and small islands divides management planning into strategic plans for coastal areas and small islands (RSPW3K), zoning plans for coastal areas and

small islands (RZWP3K), management plans for coastal areas and islands small islands (RPWP3K), and action plans for management of the coastal regions and small islands (RAPWP3K). The Strategic Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RSWP3K) is an inseparable part of the long-term development plan of every regional government, which is obliged to consider the interests of the government and regional governments. The term of RSWP3K for local governments is 20 years and can be reviewed at least once every five years.

The coastal area zoning plan is a direction for resource utilisation in coastal areas and small islands by the provincial government and/or district/city government. This plan is harmonised and balanced with the regional spatial planning (RTRW) of the provincial or district/city governments. Management plans for coastal areas and small islands must pay attention to regular and systematic reporting mechanisms to ensure the availability of accurate and accessible data and information. RPWP3K is valid for five years and can be reviewed at least once. Meanwhile, the action plan for managing coastal areas and small islands is carried out by directing the management and zoning plans to implement the strategic plan. This RAPWP3K is valid for 1 to 3 years. The initial stage of the planning process is to identify and define existing issues and problems, which involve damage to natural resources, use conflicts, and pollution, where it is necessary to look at the causes and sources of these problems. Furthermore, it is also necessary to pay attention to existing natural resources and areas regarding potential, carrying capacity, status, level of utilisation, socio-economic conditions, and local culture [13].

So, when coastal areas and small islands are managed, it does not cause conflict or other problems that could be detrimental to the community and the region. It also pays attention to the region's capabilities for future generations.

Article 23 of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, explains that the use of coastal areas and small islands is prioritised for interests including conservation, education and training such as maintaining a good environment, research and development, mariculture, for tourism for the development of coastal areas and outer islands by managing growth in the regions that look strate-

gic, for fisheries and marine businesses and the fishing industry in a sustainable manner, organic farming, livestock and also for the interests of national defence and security. For conservation, education, training, and research and development, using small islands and surrounding waters must meet environmental management requirements, pay attention to the capacity and sustainability of local water management systems, and use environmentally friendly technology.

Under Article 28 of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, conservation in coastal areas and small islands is carried out to preserve coastal and island ecosystems, protect the migration routes of fish and other marine biota, protect the habitat of marine biota, and protect traditional cultural sites.

Explanation of Article 35 of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the use of coastal areas and small islands is known as direct and indirect use. Direct utilisation is the activity of individuals or legal entities in utilising parts of coastal regions and small islands for their main activities. Meanwhile, indirect utilisation is the activity of individuals or legal entities in utilising parts of coastal areas and small islands to support their main activities.

In utilising coastal areas and small islands, the community has rights and obligations to manage these areas. Article 60, § 1 of Law No 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No 27 of 2007 concerning the management of the coastal regions and small islands, explains the community's rights, namely:

1. Obtaining access to parts of coastal waters for which location permits and management permits have been granted.
2. Proposing traditional fishing areas into RZWP3K.
3. Proposing customary law community areas into RZWP3K.
4. Carrying out coastal and small island resource management activities based on applicable customary laws that do not conflict with statutory provisions.
5. Obtain benefits from implementing management of coastal areas and small islands.

6. Obtain information related to managing coastal areas and small islands.

7. Submitting reports and complaints to the competent authorities regarding losses that befall him related to the implementation of management of coastal areas and small islands

8. Expressing objection to the management plan that has been announced within a certain period

9. Reporting to law enforcement due to suspected pollution and/or destruction of coastal areas and small islands, which is detrimental to their lives.

10. Submitting a lawsuit to the court regarding various problems in coastal areas and small islands which are detrimental to their lives.

11. Obtain compensation.

12. Receive legal assistance regarding problems faced in managing coastal areas and small islands by statutory provisions.

13. Meanwhile, the obligations that the community must fulfil in utilising coastal areas and small islands are regulated in Article 60, § 2, namely:

- providing information regarding the management of the coastal regions and small islands;
- maintain, protect and maintain the sustainability of the coastal areas and small islands;
- submit reports of danger, pollution and/or environmental damage in coastal areas and small islands;
- monitor the implementation of management plans for coastal areas and small islands;
- carry out management programs for coastal regions and small islands agreed upon at the village level.

The supervision and control stage is carried out to ensure that coastal areas and small islands are managed in an integrated and sustainable manner. Supervision and/or control is carried out by civil servant officials who manage coastal regions and small islands according to the nature of their work. In carrying out supervision and/or control, civil servants have the authority to carry out patrols/surveys in coastal areas and small islands or their jurisdiction and receive reports regarding damage to coastal ecosystems, conservation areas, public use areas and certain national strategic areas [9].

Implications for law enforcement on the use of natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay Land as a natural resource is a gift from God to the Indonesian people. Therefore, it is natural that it is necessary to process the land as well as possible so that its use can provide prosperity for the Indonesian people by the mandate of Article 33 § 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (from now on referred to as the 1945 Constitution) which reads: "Earth, Water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". This was then confirmed by Article 2 of Law No 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles (from now on referred to as UUPA) concerning the right to control from the state [14]. The state's right to control, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, provides the authority to:

1. Regulate and administer the allocation, use, supply and maintenance of the earth, water and space.
2. Determine and regulate legal relationships between people and earth, water and space.
3. Determine and regulate legal relationships between people and legal actions concerning earth, water and space.

Law No 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles (UUPA) is a legal umbrella for implementing natural resources in coastal areas, including land and sea areas, as explained in Article 1 § 1. This includes maintaining the earth, water, and space.

Article 2 of Law No 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles is used publicly. Article 2 UUPA determines that:

1. Based on the provisions in Article 33 § 3 of Constitution 45 and the matters referred to in Article 1, earth, water, and space, including the natural resources contained therein, are at the highest level controlled by the state, which is an organisational power of all the people.
2. The state's right to control, included in § 1 of this article, gives the authority to:
 - 2.1. Regulate and administer the allocation, use, supply and maintenance of the earth, water and space.
 - 2.2. Determine and regulate legal relationships between people and earth, water and space.

2.3. Determines and regulates legal relationships between people and legal actions concerning earth, water and space.

3. The authority, which originates from the state's right to control in paragraph 2, is used to achieve the greatest prosperity of the people in the sense of nationality, prosperity and independence in an independent, sovereign, just and prosperous Indonesian society and legal state.

4. According to government regulations, the state's right to control can be delegated to remote areas and customary law communities if necessary and not in conflict with national interests.

As a country with abundant resource potential in its coastal areas, the government's current management must still be considered optimal. As the largest archipelagic region in the world, Indonesia has various potentials, including the potential for biological resources, mineral and energy resources, maritime industry and services, maritime transportation and environmental services, and cultural potential [3].

After the UUPA as a legal umbrella in the implementation of coastal areas, there is Law No 27 of 2007, as amended by Law No 1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands in Article 1 No 2 defines "Coastal areas as transition areas between land and sea ecosystems which are influenced by changes on land and sea". The transition between land and sea in coastal areas has formed a diverse and highly productive ecosystem, providing extraordinary economic value to fellow humans. The consequence of this pressure on coastal areas is management problems originating from utilisation conflicts that arise due to various interests in coastal regions [15].

The implications of the birth of the Law on coastal areas and small islands include the existence of a development paradigm from land-based resources to marine resources. Changes in development budget allocation policies by taking into account the parameters of the area of marine waters, Changes in development approaches by the biogeophysical characteristics of coastal areas and small islands, bonds for the government, business world and society to mitigate disasters in coastal areas and small islands, creating commensurate with the coast and converting coastal areas for protection, preserving biodiversity, pro-

tecting humans from disasters, preserving coastal socio-cultural values [3].

Thus, the scope of Law No 27 of 2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands is amended by Law No 1 of 2014 concerning the management of the coastal regions and small islands, including places where the influence of water and land meet, towards land including sub-district administrative areas and sea waters as far as 12 nautical miles measured from the coastline towards the open sea and/or to towards island waters.

Utilising resources in coastal areas has created a critical threat to ecosystem sustainability. On the other hand, there are several areas where resource potential has not been utilised optimally. To ensure the sustainability of these resources, their management must be carried out in a planned and integrated manner and provide great benefits to all stakeholders, especially coastal communities [10].

The increasing use of natural resources and various development activities have given rise to various negative impacts, such as the threat of degradation of coastal resources, both directly and indirectly. This can be seen from the increasingly widespread changes in land use and the decline in the quality of the coastal environment. Therefore, so that coastal resource utilisation can be carried out optimally, spatial planning efforts are needed as a form of policy intervention and special handling from the government by considering other stakeholders' interests. Regarding the above situation, the government has initiated the importance of regulating management patterns for coastal areas and small islands in an integrated and sustainable manner. One of the instruments is the birth of Law No 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as amended by Law No 1 of 2014, where in Article 7 § 3 it is stated that "Regional Governments are obliged to prepare zoning plans coastal areas and small islands (RZWP-3-K) by their respective authorities". The Law above confirms that the RZWP-3-K document is a zoning plan which determines the direction of resource use for each planning unit accompanied by defining the structure and spatial pattern in the planning area, which contains activities that may and may not be carried out as well as activities which can only be done after obtaining permission. Considering the importance of zoning plans as mandated by Law No 27 of 2007 concerning the

Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as amended by Law No 1 of 2014, Article 1 No 14, it is highly hoped that the implementation of coastal and island zoning plans -Small isles need to be supported by sectoral programs, both organised by the central government, regional government and the community, including the business world. This is very important and must be paid attention to so that the use of natural resources in coastal areas can proceed according to their designation and carrying capacity. Additionally, zoning plans can optimise the use of natural resource potentials that need to be appropriately utilised, especially those on small islands. In the end, the potential of natural resources can be sustainable and utilised for the welfare of society, especially coastal communities and small islands in West Nusa Tenggara Province, especially in the Bima Bay area.

Coastal areas and small islands are part of natural resources that need to be preserved for the people's prosperity and controlled by the state. In terms of administration, spatial planning of coastal areas and small islands is part of government affairs; in this case, it is broken down into several levels, starting from the highest level of government, called the state or central government, to the provincial and district/district levels of government city [2].

In particular, Law No 27 of 2007, as amended by Law No 1 of 2014 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, is the basis for managing coastal areas and small islands in Indonesia. This Law was issued to protect coastal communities, but in its implementation, it has not been able to prosper coastal communities even though they live closest to natural resources [16].

Supervision and control of the supervision and control stage is carried out to ensure that the management of coastal areas and small islands is integrated and sustainable. Supervision and/or control is carried out by civil servant officials who manage coastal regions and small islands according to the nature of their work. In carrying out supervision and/or control, civil servants have the authority to carry out patrols/surveys in coastal areas and small islands or their jurisdiction and receive reports regarding damage to coastal ecosystems, conservation areas, public use areas and certain national strategic areas [9].

The implementation of spatial planning in Indonesia is regulated by Law No 26 of 2007 concern-

ing Spatial Planning. The UUPR requires each region to establish a Provincial and Regency/City Regional Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW). The stipulation of the RTRW is closely related to and influences the issue of protecting sustainable food agricultural land and saving forest areas.

The regulatory direction of Law No 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning is:

1. To strengthen national resilience based on an archipelagic perspective to maintain harmony and integration between regions and between the centre and areas, not to create gaps.
2. Implement comprehensive, holistic, coordinated, integrated, effective and efficient spatial planning by considering political, economic, social, cultural, defence, security and environmental sustainability factors.
3. Spatial planning that can harmonise the natural and artificial environments and integrate their use.
4. Protecting the function of space and preventing negative impacts on the environment due to space use.
5. Spatial planning is based on a systems approach, main regional functions, administrative areas, regional activities, and regional strategic values.

Spatial planning is not only the authority of the central government but also the authority of regional governments, namely carrying out spatial planning in provincial and city/district areas. In the era of regional autonomy, regional spatial planning is one of the mandatory affairs of the government. The government's authority in managing the region is the region's final provision and absolute authority [17].

CONCLUSION

Regulation of the use of natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay is divided into two sides, namely, control and management. Control is regulated in Law No 5/1960 concerning UUPA because it is the legal umbrella that regulates earth, water, land and space. Meanwhile, management is regulated in Law No 1/2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, as a direction for regional governments in the management of coastal resources assisted by regional regulations, both provincial and district/city aims to realise integrated development between

sectors, regions and communities, to realise the goals District/City development and Provincial and National development goals.

The application of natural resource utilisation in the coastal area of Bima Bay, seen from the level of education and legal awareness of the people in a region, can influence their understanding of the importance of monitoring and utilising natural resources in coastal areas. The availability of facilities and infrastructure for monitoring and utilising natural resources in coastal areas varies

depending on location, level of development and government policy.

The marine supervision UPT from the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service carries out the implications of law enforcement on using natural resources in the coastal area of Bima Bay. This supervision collaborates with Polairut and the community, who can participate in monitoring and managing the use of natural resources so that in the future, it can be effective and beneficial for the interests of stakeholders in coastal areas.

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