



Marine Tourism Area Development Strategy through Conservation Program in Jaboi Village, Sabang City

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Abstract. The spirit to develop tourist areas is shown by the Jaboi Village government by using a marine tourism area development strategy with a bottom-up process aimed at improving the welfare of fishing and coastal communities through the establishment of marine conservation areas that utilize the power of indigenous peoples based on the authority of Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning Aceh Government. Lhok Jaboi Batee Tamon Marine Tourism Area which has Reusam Gampong (Village Policy) becomes Qanun Mukim (Regulation of the Customary Chief) Balohan which is agreed together from the elements and components of the Jaboi community from the bottom to the top level. Gampong Jaboi, which is located in Suka Jaya District, Sabang Municipality, is a village that is developing into a tourist village that is increasingly recognized besides Iboih and Rubiah Island tourism. It has tourism potential in the form of volcanic craters, hot springs, Jaboi festival, culinary and its beautiful marine park. By using conservation theory and legal systems, it can be seen that the system is an orderly arrangement or order, a whole consisting of parts related to one another, arranged according to a plan or pattern, the result of a thought to achieve a goal. By using social law research methods Normative Empirical as well as legal system theory and conservation theory, it is expected to see the right strategy used in the Lhok Jaboi marine tourism conservation area program.

Keywords: Area, Marine Tourism, Conservation, Sabang.

1 Introduction

Gampong (village) Jaboi which is located in Suka Jaya District, Sabang Municipality is a village that is developing into a tourist village that is increasingly recognized besides Iboih and Rubiah Island tourism. Jaboi Tourism Village is located on the westernmost island of Indonesia, namely Pulau Weh which is part of Aceh Province and is 1 (one) of 18 (eighteen) Gampong in Sabang City and 1 (one) of 10 (ten) Gampong in Sukajaya District. This Gampong is located 4 meters above sea level (above sea level). The distance from Gampong Jaboi to the center of Sukaya District is 6 kilometers and to the center of the Sabang City Government is 12 kilometers. The boundaries of Gampong Jaboi have been stipulated in Qanun Kota Sabang Number 2 of 2009 concerning the Abolition of Kelurahan and the Establishment of Gampong in Kota Sabang (Chapter II, Second Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2).

The area of Gampong Jaboi is 800 Ha with the following boundaries; North is bordered by Gampong Balohan, East is bordered by the Sea, South is bordered by Gampong Beurawang and Keuneukai, West is bordered by Gunong Leumo Matee /

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Gampong Paya Seunara. The coverage area of Gampong Jaboi Sabang consists of 4 Jurongs, namely; 1) Jurong Tgk Dijaboi, 2) Jurong Meunasah Tuha, 3) Jurong Lamkuta, and 4) Jurong Gampong Baro.

One of the most notable aspects of the Gampong Jaboi government is its Environmentally Sound Nature and Culture Tourism Village program. Jaboi Tourism Village offers appealing opportunities for tourists, including nature exploration, community-based entrepreneurship, engagement with local socio-cultural life, traditional arts, and local wisdom, all within a rural atmosphere characterized by the community's warmth and hospitality. Human resources have also improved, with the establishment of POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) in Jaboi Village and the development of skills to serve as tour guides for foreign visitors to the area's tourist destinations.

Rising from inability and limitation, now Jaboi Village with a population of 893 people [1], is now competing with all other tourist villages in Sabang. We researchers believe that if the development of this marine tourism area is built, Jaboi Village will become a number one tourist destination because of its tourism potential advantages, namely; 1) The natural potential of Cot Seumerugon hiking, 2) Jaboi Volcano, 3) Hot Springs, 4) Camping Ground Pasi Jaboi, 5) Beautiful sea panorama with a variety of fish and coral reefs, and 7) Culinary and cultural arts that have been scheduled in the Province and Sabang.

The purpose of legalizing marine tourism areas into conservation areas is to preserve the coral reefs, fish and ecosystems within them. So that the community can jointly protect and supervise this area as a shared responsibility. The current condition of coral reefs is good but there are no regulations that strengthen them to prohibit fishermen from dropping anchors carelessly or human behavior that wants to damage the ecosystem that is now starting to be good.

This need is important to improve the status of the area on the realization that with a good marine tourism ecosystem area, it will increase tourist visits, which will increase community income in Jaboi Village. The marine tourism industry sector is growing as the Iboih area has become an example in the development of marine tourism areas after being designated by the minister as the Iboih Marine Park conservation area.

This strategy process will be published in publications in internationally reputable scientific journals and/or internationally reputable proceedings and/or accredited national journals as well as reading books that can be used as teaching materials for students. So that the tourism potential of Jaboi is jointly published and recorded in a book that becomes reading material and reference for many parties in the development of marine tourism with legal status as a conservation area that can protect the ecosystem and also improve the lives of the Jaboi community.

2 Research Methods and Problem Formulation

2.1. Research Methods

a. Social Research Methods

This research will employ a social research method, which involves a series of activities aimed at logically, systematically, and methodically uncovering social phenomena occurring around us. The goal is to reconstruct these phenomena in order to reveal truths that are beneficial to both society and scientific knowledge. The intended truth refers to an order that promotes security, stability, balance, and the well-being of the community.

b. Legal Research Methods

To examine the authority of indigenous peoples, this research will employ a normative-empirical legal research method, which combines a normative legal approach with empirical elements. This method focuses on the application of normative legal provisions (laws) in real-life legal events that occur within society. Normative-empirical legal research is divided into three categories: a) Non-judicial Case Study, which involves studying a legal case without conflict and without court intervention, b) Judicial Case Study, which deals with legal cases arising from conflicts and involves court decisions for resolution, and c) Live Case Study, which examines ongoing legal events that have not yet been resolved.

2.2. Problem Formulation

Increasing the understanding of the importance of the legality of a management area in an industrial area through a conservation program is a progress of the Jaboi community that we should support with all our academic abilities. If we try to explore the problems contained in this research, they are:

1. How can conservation programs help government policies to override community requests for marine protected area legality?
2. What stages are used as a strategy to develop marine tourism areas into conservation areas that protect ecosystems in Jaboi village?

3 Literature Review

Rinaldi Mirsa et al, Malikus Saleh University Architecture Study Program in his study entitled "Spatial Orientation Study in the Jaboi Sabang Gampong Tourism Area". In his writing discusses "Spatial orientation is an abstract concept which includes spatial relationships the ability to observe the relationship between the position of objects in space. In spatial orientation related to space, namely constellation, the constellation in question explains the arrangement, shape, space, order, pattern. Sabang City is the westernmost region in Indonesia which has two sub-districts Sukajaya and Sukakarya and is divided into eighteen Gampong, one of which

is Gampong Jaboi, the potential that exists is the potential for natural and artificial attractions including: Hot Springs, Volcano, Wonderfull Point, Batee Tamon Beach, Lighthouse Tower, Pasi Park. Problems in the research to see an object in space or area include arrangement, shape, order, space, pattern, relationship in Gampong Jaboi tourist attraction. The purpose of this research is to find out how the constellation of good tourist attraction arrangements in the Gampong Jaboi tourist area. The research used qualitative methods with secondary and primary data collection, namely direct observation of the Gampong Jaboi tourist area. The concept is explained in the form of constellation variables. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the pattern that occurs in the Gampong Jaboi tourist area consists of four patterns that are interconnected between one tour and another ".

Amiluhur Soeroso and Y. Sri Susilo, students of STIE Pariwisata API, Yogyakarta and Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta, entitled "Conservation Strategy of Yogyakarta Local Culture" *The purpose of this paper is assessing the conservation strategy of Yogyakarta local culture to muffle the attacking globalization of cultural economic and cultural industry. We do looking for effectual strategy to develop cultural tourism based on creativity sense. We first identify important factors that confound the physical and entity culture using factor and cluster analysis. Following this, we apply expert choice to enact the strategy. We conclude that important factors for the conservation of culture are introducing the Javanese eco-culture to society early on, revitalizing the ritual tradition and conserving the traditional dance and music. In addition, we propose the policy brief in order to become the important reference of cultural tourism development. The important policies are giving cognitive, affective and conative education to people, and reanimating traditional jackstraws" [2].*

Theory

According to the legal dictionary, conservation refers to the regular protection and maintenance of something to prevent damage or destruction [3]. Broadly, conservation means preservation, specifically maintaining the carrying capacity, quality, function, and balance of the environment. The goals of conservation are: (1) to ensure the preservation of biological resources and the balance of their ecosystems, thus supporting efforts to improve human welfare and quality of life, and to maintain the sustainable use of biological resources and their ecosystems in a harmonious and balanced way [3].

Conservation also plays a key role in protecting wildlife. It emerged from the need to address the sharp decline in the quality of natural resources, as such degradation poses risks that could endanger humanity, particularly affecting the well-being of future generations. On the other hand, the boundaries of conservation can be seen based on the regional stage approach, which is characterized by: (1) the conservation movement, ideas that developed in the late 19th century, which only emphasized the authenticity of materials and the value of documentation, (2) modern conservation theory, based on critical assessment of historic buildings related to authenticity, beauty, history, and use of other values according to Jokilehto, in Anatriksa, 2009.

Thus, conservation is an effort to manage change towards a better and more sustainable preservation of cultural values and heritage. In other words, in the concept of conservation there is a flow of *renew, reuse, reduce, recycle, and refund*.

The term "system" originates from the Greek word "systema," meaning a whole composed of various parts [4]. A legal system helps organize life and create certainty within society [5]. According to R. Subekti, a system is an orderly arrangement or structure, made up of interconnected parts, designed according to a specific plan or pattern with the purpose of achieving a goal [6].

In theory, Lawrence Milton Friedman states that a legal system must include three components: substance, structure, and legal culture. These components illustrate how the legal system is substantively organized, how it operates, and how legal awareness is developed. External factors influence the functioning of the legal system, and these three elements help describe its operation [7].

The three components of the legal system according to Lawrence Milton Friedman are further elaborated by Achmad Ali, namely [8];

1. Legal structure, namely all existing legal institutions and their apparatus.
2. The substance of the law, namely all legal rules, legal norms, and legal principles both written and unwritten including court decisions.
3. Legal culture, namely opinions, beliefs, habits, ways of thinking and ways of acting both from law enforcers and from citizens about the law ^[1]_{SEP} and various phenomena related to the law.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1. Conservation Program in Revoking the Legality of Jaboi Marine Tourism Area

Conservation Areas are areas designated as nature reserves and nature conservation areas. Conservation areas are one of the government's efforts to conserve biodiversity and its ecosystems. According to Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, conservation is the management of non-renewable natural resources to ensure their wise utilization and renewable natural resources to ensure their continued availability while maintaining and improving their quality and diversity.

Conservation activities include three things, namely: 1. Protecting biodiversity 2. Studying the functions and benefits of biodiversity 3. Utilizing biodiversity for the welfare of mankind. The zone in the conservation area is divided into two, namely: 1. Buffer zone A zone that separates activities in the agritourism zone and conservation zone. The buffer zone consists of plantation land, agriculture, and community settlements. 2. Conservation zone in the conservation zone there are no permanent facilities and active agritourism activities in the conservation zone.

The conservation zone is to balance land functions and any development in this zone could destabilize the area as a whole. Activities within the conservation zone are limited so that activities carried out tend to be passive activities such as enjoying the atmosphere or scenery through walking on *natural trails*.

Conservation of beautiful coral reefs in an area that has been determined by agreement of the parties (*reusam gampong*) will cause damage to the natural habitat of fish and ecosystems in the area. The destruction of coral reefs and theft of fish by means of poison, has damaged this natural habitat has been felt by fishermen in Jaboi village. In interviews, the author found that the answer to the disappointment in the management of the conservation area was caused by our own residents who became backers and collaborated with fish thieves, fish poisoners with pontas and ornamental fish hunters.

Conservation emerged from the necessity to protect natural resources, which have been facing significant declines in quality. This deterioration is alarming, and if not addressed, it poses a threat to humanity, particularly endangering the well-being of future generations who depend on these resources.

Answering the question of the advantages and benefits of running a conservation program, the Jaboi village leaders have similar answers, namely; a) the catch of fishermen from 2017 to 2019 has increased a lot where fishermen do not need to go far and long to sea to get a maximum catch, now it is drastically decreasing, b) the use of potassium and hunting of ornamental fish damages the marine ecosystem, especially coral reefs which reduce the beauty and gathering place of fish, and c) at this time, we can still see nemo fish and other ornamental fish, tomorrow our children can only see pictures.

According to its concept, scope, and objectives, conservation involves efforts to maintain, preserve, and accommodate change and development. These changes are not abrupt or radical but are carefully chosen natural changes. The goal is to preserve the environment's identity and resources while also developing certain aspects to address modern needs and improve quality of life. In the author's focus group discussion with youth leaders and the Jaboi Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), *"the need to build conservation answers efforts to naturally preserve the ecosystem of the area. In addition, it is useful to increase community income through wise and sustainable tourism management. From parking, culinary sales, Jaboi festival and renting diving and snorkeling equipment and lodging"*.

4.2. Stages of the Strategy to Develop Marine Tourism Areas into Conservation Areas that Protect Ecosystems in Gampong Jaboi.

Marine tourism involves natural tourism activities in coastal areas or the sea, including beach tourism, seascape tourism, and underwater tourism. According to Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism [8], tourism is defined as travel undertaken by individuals or groups to visit specific places for recreation, personal growth, or to study the unique features of tourist attractions within a temporary period (Article 1, Paragraph 1).

When analyzing the development of marine tourism areas through the lens of system theory, as described by Sudikno Mertokusumo, the system consists of interacting elements that collaborate to achieve goals. This theory illustrates how various components within the system work together as a unified whole to meet objectives. J.H. Merryman further defines the legal system as an operational framework of legal institutions, procedures, and rules [4].

In the first stage of the conservation area development strategy, elements of the community such as traditional and religious leaders and elements of the village government build a common understanding by forming interactions between the parties in uniting common interests with the aim of forming a marine tourism conservation area. Unifying the same goal is a difficult task of equalizing perspectives and perceptions of common future needs.

Documenting the common goal, the second stage builds a joint agreement in protecting the area in question by designing a legal system that is lived and obeyed together through the authority they have. A draft of the rules of the game in the conservation area is compiled in a unified way. After the draft is finalized, the third stage is for the parties to divide the main functional tasks in carrying out the agreed scenario of rules outlined in the draft in a joint decision.

The fourth stage, the planned signing of a joint agreement on the decision to form a Jaboi marine tourism conservation area which was ratified on May 13, 2018 signed by Panglima Laot Lhok Jaboi and Keuchik Gampong Jaboi. The title of the agreement is "RESULTS OF THE MUSYAWARAH OF GAMPONG JABOI FISHERS ON ADAT COSERVATION IN BATEE TAMON JURONG GAMPONG BARO GAMPONG JABOI MUKIM BALOHAN MUKIM KECAMATAN SUKA JAYA CITY SABANG PROVINCE ACEH YEAR 2018".

In order to raise awareness of protecting the Jaboi customary marine protected area, it is necessary to improve the three components according to Lawrence Milton Friedman above [10]. The parties want this to be a large- scale common property by gathering legal structures to be involved in safeguarding. In the second component, a legal substation team will be formed to the level of legal norms and legal principles, both written and with greater authority, namely making the existing agreement into a Qanun (regulation) at the mukim level. This Qanun is a form of legal culture that is lifted from the reusam and the way of thinking of the Jaboi village residents and officials.

5 Conclusion

The development of tourist areas with the Jaboi marine tourism customary conservation method has the right strategy with stages that start from the bottom up and up, from the fishermen's proposal up to the gampong, up to the mukim and still targeting the Sabang city area in fighting for the status of the reusam to the mukim qanun and even targeting the Sabang City Qanun.

The development strategy of the Sabang marine customary conservation area, which is built with the agreement to involve fishermen and government elements, becomes a unity of cooperation and cooperation in an effort to achieve the goal of building a legal system to achieve strong legality in the area.

Suggestion

The involvement of larger elements and components at the central level is suggested to be an alternative choice of strategy as an effort to get the support of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Ministry of Tourism. This is to ensure better and more organized development of promotion, development and governance.

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