

Village spatial planning policy in realizing a sustainable tourism village

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Abstract: The development of sustainable tourism villages necessitates the implementation of effective spatial planning policies, which are instrumental in ensuring the harmonious management of economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Kalanganyar Village, located within the Sedati Sub-district, is one of the coastal village areas in Sidoarjo Regency that has the potential to become a tourist village. The objective of this research is to analyse the spatial planning policies applied in Kalanganyar Village, Sedati Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency, to create a sustainable tourist village. The present research employed a qualitative methodology, utilizing a case study approach. The data collection techniques employed in this study included in-depth interviews, observational studies, and detailed documentation. The analysis techniques employed in this study are interactive, encompassing data collection, condensation, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that the implementation of spatial planning policies in Kalanganyar Village has not contributed to the development of tourism villages. This is since these policies are not aligned with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Sidoarjo Regency. Consequently, the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) and Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes) lack a clear and sustainable direction, resulting in conflicts of interest between villages and environmental damage. This research underscores the necessity of integrating spatial planning policies with local development policies to ensure targeted and sustainable development.

1. Introduction

The development of tourism villages is one of the economic development strategies in rural areas that can improve the welfare of local communities while strengthening cultural and environmental identity. In Indonesia, the trend of developing tourism villages continues to increase in line with government policies that encourage economic growth through the community-based tourism sector (Prasetyanti & Nugroho, 2019). Village tourism is an important platform in connecting the potential of nature, culture, and local products with the sustainable tourism industry (Kaunaen et al., 2024; Luthfi et al., 2023).

However, the successful development of tourism villages is inseparable from good spatial planning. Village spatial policies play an important role in regulating land use and ensuring that tourism develop-

ment does not damage existing environmental and social potential (Lin et al., 2019). Spatial planning in villages is not only about land allocation for tourism activities, but also about how the policy can create a balance between nature preservation, culture, and local economic improvement (Aditya Putra et al., 2024; Khamaisya et al., 2023). In addition, the development of tourism villages that are not well planned has the potential to create social conflicts and cause environmental damage (Dinata et al., 2022). Therefore, the integration between spatial policies and sustainable tourism strategies is crucial.

An effective spatial policy should include economic, social and environmental aspects in a balanced manner (Aslam & Bin Awang, 2016). In the context of tourist village development, this means that spatial policies should not only prioritize economic growth but also pay attention to ecosystem sustainability and the sustainability of local culture. In addition, the participation of local communities is essential to ensure that policies are implemented according to the needs and aspirations of the community. This approach will create a sense of ownership among local communities and increase the success of spatial policy implementation (Ngarawula & Wahyudi, 2023).

One of the coastal villages in Sidoarjo Regency is Kalanganyar Village, located in Sedati Sub-district, which has the potential to become a tourist village with various tourism potentials, both physically and non-physically (Elviana et al., 2018). The physical potential of Kalanganyar Village includes fish ponds, fishing ponds, and coastal sea areas, while the non-physical potential of Kalanganyar Village is the culture of its people, who are still harmonious and peaceful.

Kalanganyar village, located not far from Juanda International Airport, is one of the most popular fishing spots in Sidoarjo. In addition to fishing, the village has the Kalanganyar fish auction site (TPI), which sells the catches of fishermen returning from the sea and the produce of surrounding farmers' ponds. The village is also known as one of Sidoarjo Regency's tourist villages because of its abundance of seafood and processed products. A sign reading "Welcome to Kampung Iwak and Kalanganyar Fishing Tourism" indicates this upon entering the village. In addition, Kalanganyar Village has river cruises that have not yet been developed (Suksmawati, 2022).

The rapid development in Kalanganyar Village has led to changes in land use and has had a major impact on people's lives, especially for the development of a tourist village. The village environment, with all its potential, should also be enjoyed by future generations. This is closely related to the conception of sustainable development, which expects that the environmental conditions enjoyed by the community today should also be enjoyed by future generations. Environmental damage often occurs due to changes in spatial utilization that are not by designated as in the RTRW, which has been assessed for its environmental impact and determined by the Regional Head.

Development often runs on its own because there are no standards set for government development planning from the village level to the centre (Nashihah et al., n.d.; Putri et al., 2022). Bottom-up planning is often not applied up to the central level, so the benefits of development are not maximized. Conversely, top-down development programs do not fully meet the expectations of the government and the communities below.

Another problem is that the Kalanganyar Village Government lacks an understanding of village spatial planning and the optimal synergy between the village RPJMD and the Sidoarjo District RPJMD. This happens to almost all village heads who do not know the development plans in their villages, which are contained in the RTRW and RPJMD of their districts (Rohiani, 2021). The importance of spatial policy consistency can be seen in the coordination between agencies in providing technical views based on spatial plans (Asmara & Purbokusumo, 2022). Although the Musrebang (Development Planning Conference) has been held. However, village development plans are still not well integrated and are

not sustainable, especially after a change of village head. This makes village development planning and implementation undirected and unsustainable (Luthfi et al., 2025). This also causes the development funds provided to the village to not function properly, and the community does not feel the benefits of the development results.

According to Village Law No. 6/2014, village spatial planning is part of the village development planning process. So far, Kalanganyar village development planning has not focused on spatial utilization, resulting in a lack of understanding of existing potentials and problems. Problems with village spatial planning should be seen as part of the regulation and control of land use, which is owned by the Kalanganyar village government. In addition, every village head should know the potential, problems, and development plans that will be implemented in the village area. Village development plans are prepared based on the potential and problems in the village, not based on the wishes of the village head, and are often changed every year, resulting in unclear, misdirected, sporadic and unsustainable development.

Research on spatial planning policy and sustainable tourism has largely focused on urban areas or large tourist areas such as Bali and Yogyakarta (Reinhart et al., 2023). Other studies have shown limitations in understanding the implementation of spatial policies at the village level, which has unique characteristics (Stanny et al., 2021). This suggests that as the need for sustainable tourism development increases, it is important for village governments and communities to have a deeper understanding of spatial planning that can support the development of tourism villages.

This research offers originality through a focus on the synergy between spatial planning and sustainable tourism in Kalanganyar Village as a form of practical contribution in the local Indonesian context. The purpose of this research is to analyze the spatial planning policy implemented in Kalanganyar Village, Sedati Sub-district, Sidoarjo Regency, to create a sustainable tourism village.

2. Literature Review

Spatial planning in villages is increasingly considered an important instrument for sustainable development. The spatial structure of the village should consider the balance between development needs and environmental preservation. In a study in Henan, China, it was found that good spatial planning can maintain harmony between the cultural heritage and modernization needs of the village (Fan et al., 2020).

According to (Rahmawati et al., 2023), that the implementation of Village Spatial Plans (RTRDes) in Indonesia relies heavily on the commitment and involvement of local governments and the active participation of communities. This is relevant to Suhadi's findings, which underline that local authorities have a strategic role in integrating community needs and spatial policies for tourism village development (Suhadi et al., 2023).

Jahid (2023) introduced the concept of spatial synergism as a planning instrument to realize sustainable tourism in villages (Jahid et al., 2023). This study shows that spatial planning not only plays a role in land allocation but must also create connectivity between tourist areas and supporting infrastructure. This was emphasized by Tarlani et al. in the context of the development of Sirah Cai Cipelang, West Java, where comprehensive spatial planning was able to encourage regional tourism potential while maintaining ecological balance (Tarlani et al., 2023).

Sustainable tourism also requires integration with spatial planning at the administrative level (Putra et al., 2023). According to (Zhao et al., 2019), developed an administrative zoning model to support urban and rural planning, which can be applied to rural-urban system planning. This study shows that an

integrative approach is important to ensure development sustainability.

McAreavey and McDonagh argue that sustainable rural tourism plays an important role in local economic development (McAreavey & McDonagh, 2011). However, to achieve sustainability, there needs to be a balance between tourism development and social and environmental preservation. Gao et al. in their study of the "Beautiful Village" project in China, found that tourism-based development approaches can boost the local economy, but must be supported by appropriate spatial policies to avoid environmental degradation (Gao et al., 2019). Wijijayanti et al. emphasized that rural tourism development can be an instrument of local economic development, with the caveat that local governments and communities must work together in every stage of planning and implementation. The study also emphasized the importance of infrastructure and basic services to support the success of tourism villages (Wijijayanti et al., 2020).

3. Research Methods

Qualitative research (Creswell & Creswell, 2017) was used to deeply understand how village spatial planning policies are integrated with sustainable tourism development in Kalanganyar Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. This design was chosen because it allows for a holistic exploration of social and policy phenomena through direct interaction with the community and relevant stakeholders.

Data collection was carried out through several stages: 1) In-depth interviews were conducted directly with key informants to obtain detailed information about spatial policies and tourism development. The informants in this study are village officials (village head, village officials) who play a role in spatial planning and tourism development, tourism actors and local entrepreneurs who run tourism-related businesses in the village, and local communities involved in tourism management and MSMEs (Putra & Sajida, 2023). (2) Observation in the field to understand the physical and social conditions of the village by observing the interaction between local communities and tourists, as well as the environmental conditions of the village. (3) Documentation from various official documents, such as village regulations related to spatial planning, tourism activity reports and village development plans. (4) Data triangulation was conducted to verify the consistency of information from various sources, such as interviews, observations, and documents.

The data analysis technique in this study uses an interactive model (Miles et al., 2014) namely: (1) Data Collection is data collected through words, not a series of words. The data collection process is carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation collection. (2) Data Condensation refers to the process of selecting, abstracting, simplifying, and or transforming data that approaches the entire section of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. (3) Data Display in qualitative research is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and flowcharts. (4) Conclusion Drawing.

4. Results and Discussion

Sidoarjo Regency has a strategic position in the middle of East Java Province where transportation facilities and infrastructure such as Juanda International Airport and Bungurasih Terminal are very affordable. The Sidoarjo District Government's commitment to village development should be responded positively by all important elements in the villages in Sidoarjo District, one of which is Kalanganyar Village, Sedati Sub-district, Sidoarjo.

The village, which is located not far from Juanda International Airport, is a business conducted by the surrounding community, including the packaging of milkfish without thorns, milkfish crackers, etc.

This business is managed by BUMDes Kalanganyar Makmur. Where this business is managed by BUM-Des Kalanganyar Makmur. Fishing tourism in Kalanganyar village is a separate place for local residents to fill their spare time on Sundays and school holidays. This fishing tour is a separate income for the local community (Avita et al., 2023). Thus, tourism in Kalanganyar Village is one of the fishing destinations that has been widely recognized by the people of Sidoarjo. In addition to fishing, Kalanganyar Village has a fish auction site (TPI) that sells the catches of fishermen returning from the sea as well as the products of pond farmers around Kalanganyar. Besides being rich in seafood and processed products, Kalanganyar Village has also branded itself as one of the tourist villages in Sidoarjo Regency.



Figure 1. Tourism in Kalanganyar Village

In addition, Kalanganyar Village also has river cruises that have yet to be explored and developed more comprehensively. Tourism development is also still around fishing ponds and seafood restaurants. Meanwhile, river cruise tourism can be one of the educational facilities in Sidoarjo Regency. Kalanganyar Village also has the largest pond area in Sedati Sub-district, and of course this supports the development of riverwalking tours but has experienced insignificant development.



Figure 2. Kalanganyar Village river-walk area plan

Another potential of Kalanganyar Village is that it is the largest producer of milkfish in Sidoarjo Regency. There are also many milkfish processing learning centers for entrepreneurs or housewives who are interested in milkfish processing. Such as removing milkfish thorns, making smoked milkfish, presto milkfish or milkfish brains. Kalanganyar Village also has a complete fish auction and various types of fish can be easily and cheaply obtained there.



Figure 3. Kalanganyar Villages milkfish center

According to the Secretary of Kalanganyar Village, one of the fundamental things that Kalanganyar Village does not yet have in the development of Marine Ecotourism is that there is no village spatial and regional planning (RTRW) in realizing a Tourism Village in Kalanganyar. Whereas the Sidoarjo Regency Government has compiled an RDTR (Detailed Spatial Plan) for the village's Coastal Area, so that the Kalanganyar Village RTRW can be compiled based on the RDTR.

With the Village RTRW, the Village Head can find out the land use plan in his area, so that he is expected to be able to control changes in land use that are not by their functions (Putra & Wardhani, 2024). The spatial planning of Kalanganyar Village in developing a Tourism Village needs to be done in an integrated manner to benefit all parties. The success of development depends on the clarity of the concept and its implementation in the field.

Kalanganyar village and its surroundings have been designated as the Sidoarjo East Coast Coastal Area, which is important for environmental conservation and Monitoring and evaluation. fisheries area. Therefore, Kalanganyar village has a great opportunity to develop marine tourism and mangrove tourism, which have been well developed. Infrastructure is also needed to support mangrove and marine tourism, such as boats, kiosks, parking facilities, restaurants, homestays and others. These facilities and infrastructure still require proper spatial planning so as not to damage the ecosystem, and still pay attention to conservation principles and be useful for improving the economy of the local community.

The Head of Kalanganyar Village has an initiative to utilize the coastal area as a natural tourist area that can provide economic value, namely by planning to build a mangrove forest as a Mangrove Tourism managed by youth organizations together with BUMDesa selling entrance tickets at affordable prices, so that it becomes an alternative cheap natural tourist spot for the people of Sidoarjo and surrounding areas. Ticket sales are partly used to expand the mangrove forest as an effort to conserve coastal areas as well as educational tours of mangrove planting. This tour involves many school children. The materials used are environmentally friendly and non-permanent. Bamboo arrangements and plaits are formed into interesting and safe objects with beautiful views, sea/sun tours by boat through the mangrove forest to the open sea, where fishermen catch fish in the sea, making it one of the most popular tourist spots. So that it helps provide additional income for fishermen. Tourism promotion that has been carried out through various social media can invite many tourists, both from within and outside the Sidoarjo Regency environment (Nashihah et al., n.d.).

Discussion

Spatial planning policies in Kalanganyar village do not optimally reflect the village's potential. One of the main problems found is the discrepancy between the Sidoarjo District Spatial Plan (RTRW) and the planning done by the village government. Kalanganyar Village, despite having clear potential, such as the presence of fishponds, mangrove tourism, and fisheries activities that can be used as tourist attractions, does not have spatial planning that is integrated with district policies, such as those stipulated in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

This problem causes the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) and Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes) to lack clear direction and are often unsustainable. In addition, conflicts of interest between villages and environmental damage caused by poorly planned development further exacerbate this condition. Previous research (Suhadi et al., 2023) also noted that a lack of coordination between village and district governments can hinder the development of sustainable tourism villages, which was also found in this study.

As part of the effort to realize sustainable tourism villages, more integrated spatial planning between village and district governments is needed. As stated by Zhao et al. (2019), integration between spatial policies at the village and district levels will create a more holistic and sustainable planning model, which considers not only economic aspects but also social and environmental sustainability. This is particularly relevant in the context of Kalanganyar Village, where the development of nature-based tourism, such as mangrove tourism and fisheries ecotourism, can strengthen the village economy without damaging the ecosystem.

In addition to the role of the government, active community participation is also very important in spatial planning at the village level (Fiasari et al., 2024). Rahmawati et al. (2023) emphasised that community involvement in the preparation of spatial planning will create a greater sense of ownership of development outcomes, which in turn increases the sustainability of the policies implemented. In the context of Kalanganyar Village, community empowerment through training related to natural resource management and marine product development could be an effective strategy in increasing their involvement.

In the context of tourism, the development of sustainable tourism villages must be carried out by taking the balance between economic interests, cultural preservation, and environmental protection. Development that focuses on the fisheries and nature sectors must be supported by adequate infrastructure such as transportation, public facilities, and education and training for local communities. In addition, there is a need for policies that encourage collaboration between the public and private sectors to create a mutually supportive tourism ecosystem.

This is in line with the findings of McAreavey and McDonagh (2011) who state that sustainable rural tourism can contribute significantly to local economic development, but only if done with social and environmental sustainability in mind. Therefore, Kalanganyar Village needs to re-evaluate its existing spatial planning policies and formulate a plan that is more integrated with district policies to ensure the development of a sustainable tourism village that provides long-term benefits to the community.

Village spatial planning needs to be carried out at the level of the smallest area, namely the village area, as an effort to ensure transparency and control the utilization authority carried out by the government above. Village spatial planning can be considered as a positive intervention to organize development in the village and improve environmental quality. The spatial planning of Kalanganyar Village should be based on the potential of the village, such as the potential of fishery areas or water resources and fishery industry areas, agriculture, residential areas, protected areas or conservation areas and without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Development that provides benefits is development that pays attention to the concept of environmental sustainability. Conversely, development that ignores this concept will have a negative impact as a risk of development. It is undeniable that development has a close relationship with the environment. In order for village development to have a clear direction, it is important to organize the village space. This activity began to emerge because of the awareness and need for the importance of positive public intervention in creating village spatial patterns and structures that are in accordance with common goals.

5. Conclusion

Kalanganyar Village, Sedati Sub-district, Sidoarjo District, does not yet have a spatial plan to support the realization of a Tourism Village in Kalanganyar. As with other village heads in Sidoarjo district, village heads generally do not know or understand the spatial planning and development plans in their village areas as outlined in the district's RTRW and RPJMD. This has resulted in the RPJMDes and RKPDes not having a clear direction and not being sustainable from year to year. Other impacts that often occur are increased conflicts of interest between villages, environmental or ecosystem damage and other problems.

Village spatial planning is under the authority of the Village Government, so the Village RTRW document can be stipulated in the form of a Village Regulation. This plan needs to be known and agreed upon by the village community or its representatives. The benefits felt by the Village Government that has made the Village RTRW include raising awareness and understanding of the Village Head of the importance of village spatial planning, providing many conveniences in preparing village development plans, enlightening the Village Government regarding what should be planned in the development of the village, so that the RPJMDesa made becomes more synergized and directed as the RTRW of the government above it and clearer what development plans will be carried out, and sustainable despite the change of Village Head.

The existence of the Village Spatial Plan also makes it easier for the government to develop and develop strategic areas, both Regency Strategic Areas (KSK), Provincial Strategic Areas (KSP) and National Strategic Areas (KSN), especially in the process of preparing Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR). The Village Government can also help control land conversion or land utilization by its function and the RTRW that has been determined, the quality of the environment is better maintained, even in Indonesia generally does not have a Village Spatial Plan, because village development plans have not touched village spatial planning and the government has not issued guidelines for Village Spatial Planning.

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