

## Convergence Lampung Province Spatial Planning to Labor Absorption

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Spatial Planning, Tourism, Labor</p> <p><b>DOI:</b> 10.25041/fiatjustisia.v16no4.2828</p>	<p><i>The Provincial Government of Lampung and the District/City Governments across the province must jointly recognize that the tourism industry comprises various dimensions that do not conform to a singular economic identity. Consequently, spatial planning policies should be tailored to reflect the multidisciplinary nature of tourism. This strategy requires the active participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, financial institutions, the Lampung Provincial Forkopimda, as well as the District/City Forkopimda, academics, community leaders, the media, and tourism professionals, encompassing both investors and activists. It is crucial for these groups to collaborate and devise strategic initiatives that address the spatial planning of Lampung Province, particularly within the tourism sector. One effective strategy may involve forming partnerships with Vocational High Schools (SMKs) and universities that specialize in tourism and hospitality, thereby ensuring a more systematic and sustainable approach to workforce absorption.</i></p>

### A. Introduction

The enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation has significantly influenced various facets of life, including the sector of spatial planning. This development necessitated the government's issuance of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021, which addresses the Implementation of Spatial Planning, in accordance with the mandates outlined in the Job Creation Law. Notably, the Job Creation Law amended certain provisions within the Spatial Planning Law, the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, and Maritime Law. Consequently, the Job

Creation Law serves as the legal foundation for the execution of national spatial planning.

Previously, spatial planning was governed by Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. The implementation of Law Number 11 of 2020 regarding Job Creation inherently modifies various elements that were formerly regulated under Law Number 26 of 2007. Below are several key changes related to spatial planning introduced by the Job Creation Law.

**Figure 1. Changes Regarding Spatial Planning in the Job Creation Law**

No.	Pokok Perubahan dalam UU 26/2007
1.	Perubahan Nomenklatur Izin Pemanfaatan Ruang menjadi Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang
2.	Penghapusan RTR KS Provinsi dan ditetapkan sebagai muatan RTRW Provinsi dan tidak menjadi RTR tersendiri.
3.	Penghapusan RTR KS Kab/Kota dan ditetapkan sebagai muatan RTRW Kab/Kota dan tidak menjadi RTR tersendiri.
4.	Perubahan Nomenklatur Pemerintah menjadi Pemerintah Pusat
5.	Pembagian Kewenangan Pemerintah Pusat Dan Pemerintah Daerah
6.	Penambahan Bentuk Pembinaan Penataan Ruang
7.	Daya dukung dan daya tampung lingkungan hidup dan KLHS
8.	Proses penyusunan dan Penetapan RTRW termasuk proses persetujuan substansi
9.	Proses penyusunan dan Penetapan RDTR termasuk proses persetujuan substansi
10.	Penyelesaian ketidaksesuaian antara pola ruang rencana tata ruang dengan kawasan hutan, izin dan/atau hak atas tanah
11.	Penghapusan Penyusunan dan Penetapan Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Perkotaan, Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Perkotaan yang Mencakup 2 (Dua) atau Lebih Wilayah Kabupaten/Kota pada Satu atau Lebih Wilayah Provinsi
12.	Penghapusan Penyusunan dan Penetapan Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Perdesaan, Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Perdesaan yang Merupakan Bagian Wilayah Kabupaten, dan Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Perdesaan yang Mencakup 2 (Dua) atau Lebih Wilayah Kabupaten pada Satu atau Lebih Wilayah Provinsi, Rencana Tata Ruang Kawasan Agropolitan
13.	Penambahan ketentuan pada Kriteria dan usulan baru pada Tata Cara Peninjauan Kembali Rencana Tata Ruang
14.	Penghapusan pengaturan zonasi dari pengendalian pemanfaatan ruang (Arahan Peraturan Zonasi Sistem Nasional, Arahan Peraturan Zonasi Sistem Provinsi, dan Peraturan Zonasi pada wilayah Kabupaten/Kota)
15.	Ketentuan Sanksi
16.	Ketentuan pengawasan penataan ruang

The government regards the Job Creation Law and Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 as strategic measures to address investment challenges and job creation, particularly those arising from overlapping spatial planning frameworks. This regulation aims to facilitate investment by promoting the effective utilization of strategic spaces. The current spatial planning process has been perceived as complex and convoluted; thus, the implementation of these laws and regulations is expected to alleviate existing issues and enhance the investment climate.

Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 delineates that the implementation of spatial planning is designed to integrate diverse cross-sectoral, cross-regional, and cross-stakeholder interests. This integration is reflected in the formulation of Spatial Plans, the alignment of spatial structures and patterns, the compatibility of human activities with the environment, the balanced growth and development of regions, and the establishment of legal and regulatory conditions that support the investment climate and facilitate business operations.

In this context, tourism activities occupy spaces within administrative areas, sometimes extending across multiple regional jurisdictions. Therefore, tourism plays a crucial role in regional spatial planning, and conversely, tourism development must adhere to the principles of regional spatial planning. A reciprocal relationship between tourism development and regional spatial planning is essential.

Furthermore, the geographical distance between tourist attractions and the tourists' places of origin is a significant spatial consideration. This distance necessitates the development of transportation infrastructure and facilities to support tourism activities, including transportation networks, hotels, and other services. However, overlapping interests and conflicts regarding regional space often arise, exacerbated by the dispersed nature of tourist destinations. This scenario must be addressed within regional spatial planning; it is not feasible to provide identical infrastructure at every tourist location due to the potential for a "crowding effect," which is commonly observed in tourist areas (Warpani and Warpani 2007) <sup>1</sup>

The spatial utilization of each tourist destination must be integrated while prioritizing environmental sustainability. For development to be sustainable and ecologically responsible, it is essential to establish a spatial planning framework that harmonizes the use of land, water, and other natural resources within a cohesive and dynamic environmental order.<sup>2</sup> This framework should be supported by a unified approach to population development management.

In this context, Lampung Province Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2009, which amends Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning the Lampung Province Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) for the period from 2009 to 2029, articulates in Article 2 that the goal of regional spatial planning is to achieve environmentally sound and sustainable regional development. This development focuses on industrial growth, food security, and tourism, ultimately aiming for a prosperous Lampung Province. Thus, the legal framework for spatial planning in Lampung Province is intentionally directed toward enhancing the tourism sector.

However, globalization and public health crises have rendered health a matter of international significance. Notable cross-border health emergencies include the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Ebola outbreaks, the cholera epidemic in Haiti following the earthquake, the H1N1 and H3N2 influenza outbreaks, and most recently, the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>3</sup>, declared a global pandemic in 2020. The COVID-19 virus has had an unparalleled impact

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<sup>1</sup> <https://123dok.com/article/tata-ruang-pariwisata-tinjau-pustaka.zw197ovq>, accessed Saturday 17 December 2022, at 10.00 WIB.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Sefriani dan Followed Monteiro, *Potential Investor Claims and Possibel State Defenses During the Covid-19 Emergency*, *Sriwijaya Law Review*, Volume 5 Issue 2, July (2021), p. 236–246.

on virtually every aspect of life, resulting in profound social and economic consequences.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to causing widespread disruption, the pandemic has prompted a surge of studies and scientific inquiries. It has disproportionately affected women, leading to higher rates of job loss and increased exposure to essential jobs. Moreover, the closure of schools and public services has intensified childcare responsibilities and other domestic duties, disproportionately impacting women compared to men.<sup>5</sup> The rapid spread of COVID-19 poses severe threats to human life, generating considerable concern on both national and international levels.<sup>6</sup>

In response, the government implemented various social policies aimed at curtailing the spread of COVID-19.<sup>7</sup> These policies have had significant repercussions for entrepreneurs and industries, particularly in production sectors reliant on imported raw materials and markets. Consequently, many companies and industries have experienced reduced revenue and even financial losses. As of August 2018, Indonesia's workforce comprised over one hundred million individuals, accounting for nearly half of the nation's population.<sup>8</sup>

Indonesia is a country that has not escaped the impact of COVID-19, which in mid-2021, began to see a decline in cases.<sup>9</sup> Bali experienced a significant decrease in SARS-COV2 cases. Nearly 95 percent has decreased from the number of cases in August 2021. Meanwhile, the number of Balinese who received the first vaccination dose has reached 98 percent, the second dose is 80 percent.<sup>10</sup> Such conditions have forced the government to relax restrictions on activities gradually. Such as the decision to reopen international

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<sup>4</sup> Nhan Nguyen, et.all, *Panic Purchasing: Food Hoarding In A City under Lockdown during the Covid 19 Pandemic*, Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business, Vol. 24 No.3, 2022, p. 310 – 323.

<sup>5</sup> Linda Sudiono, *The Vulnerability of Women In Dealing with Covid-19 Pandemic: Feminist Legal Theory Approach*, HALREV Vol 7 Issue 3, Desember 2021, p. 241 – 259.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v7i3.2350>

<sup>6</sup> Masdar Hilmy and Khoirun Niam, *Winning The Battle of Authorities: The Muslim Disputes Over The Covid 19 Pandemic Plague In Contemporary Indonesia*, Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies (QIIS), Vol.8 Number 2, 2020, p. 293 – 326 .

<sup>7</sup> Nima Norouzi, Heshmat-Ullah Khanmohammadi, and Elham Ataei, *The Law in The Face of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Early Lesson From Uruguay*, HALREV Volume 7 Issue 2, August 2021, hlm 75 – 88. DOI: 10.20956/halrev.v7i2.2827

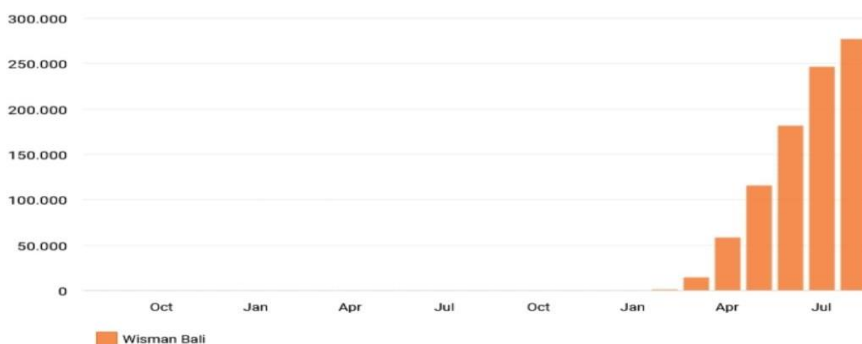
<sup>8</sup> Aries Harianto, *Does Religious Holiday Allowance Policy during Covid-19 Provide Legal Certainty?*, Sriwijaya Law Review Vol.5 Issue January 1 (2021), p. 86 – 100.

<sup>9</sup> Kadri, *Religion and Tourism: Promoting Inclusive Islam In Lombok Island, Indonesia*, Studia Islamica (Indonesia Journal for Islamic Studies), Volume 29 Number 2, 2022, p. 333 – 257.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/45441/serapan-tenaga-kerja-dari-presidensi-g20-indonesia/0/infographics>, accessed Sunday 20 November 2022 at 20.00 WIB.

flights at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport starting October 14, 2021.<sup>11</sup> The opening of this international flight is part of an effort to reopen Bali's economic activities, which is very important considering that the primary source of people's income comes from tourism:<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 2. Number of Visits by Foreign Tourists to Bali (August 2020-August 2022)**



Source: Katadata

Based on the entry point for foreign tourists, air arrivals in Bali were recorded at 276,627, while sea arrivals totaled 32. In terms of country of origin, the majority of foreign tourists visiting Bali in August 2022 were from Australia, with 79,102 visits, followed by tourists from India (20,731 visits), France (19,235 visits), England (18,642 visits), and Germany (15,555 visits). Cumulatively, from January to August 2022, the total number of foreign tourist visits to Bali reached 894,667, reflecting an astounding increase of 2,080,520.93% compared to the same period in 2021, which recorded only 43 visits.<sup>13</sup>

Consequently, tourism emerges as a significant sector that contributes to global recognition of a destination. When Indonesia is mentioned, Bali is typically the first place that comes to mind for international tourists. Furthermore, when planning international events involving multiple countries, tourism is often a primary consideration in selecting the venue. Therefore, this article aims to assess the convergence of spatial planning within the tourism sector in Lampung Province in relation to employment.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.indonesia.go.id/kode/editorial/3368/menuju-ktt-g20-bali-menggeliat-lagi>, accessed Monday 21 November 2022 at 13.30 WIB.

<sup>12</sup> <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/10/10/pariwisata-mulai-pulih-tren-kunjungan-turis-asing-ke-bali-terus-meningkat>, accessed Monday 21 November 2022 at 14.35 WIB.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

Lampung Province serves as the focus of this study due to its geographical location at the southern tip of Sumatra Island. Despite rapid development, the province still grapples with issues of disparity and developmental inequality among regions, necessitating adjustments in spatial planning. This adjustment must account for policy changes and both internal and external factors through the revision of the Spatial Plan for Lampung Province from 2009 to 2029.

The central question addressed in this paper is: How does the convergence of spatial planning in Lampung Province's tourism sector influence employment? This study employs a normative juridical approach, analyzing primary legal materials, theories, concepts, legal principles, and relevant laws and regulations associated with the research. Additionally, a comparative-descriptive analysis is utilized to examine the same variables across different samples.

## **B. Discussion**

### **Convergence of Spatial Planning for the Lampung Tourism Sector on Labor Absorption**

Indonesia, recognized as the largest archipelagic nation globally, comprises approximately 17,500 islands and encompasses a maritime area of about 5.8 million square kilometers. Predominantly, these islands are small and abundant in natural resources and environmental services, presenting significant potential for economic development.<sup>14</sup> As a multicultural and multiethnic society, Indonesia boasts a rich array of Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) that constitute its cultural heritage. These TCEs are in urgent need of protection from extinction and should be explored for their economic benefits to support the local economy, particularly within the tourism and creative industries.<sup>15</sup>

Moreover, the global phenomena of advanced technology, expedited communication, and enhanced transportation have facilitated more accessible mobilization between countries. Concurrently, an increasing number of corporations are emerging and expanding their operations internationally, driven predominantly by the goal of profit maximization. However, a critical issue that corporations often overlook—yet is essential to address—is the

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<sup>14</sup> Reveny Vania Rugebregt, Abrar Saleng, Farida Patittingi, *Government Policy in The Natural Resource Management of Local Community*, HALREV Vol 2 Issue 1, April 2016, 122 - 129. <http://pasca.unhas.ac.id/ojs/index.php/halrev/article/view/219/135>

<sup>15</sup> Prasetyo Hadi Purwandoko, Adi Sulistiyono, and M. Hawin, *The Implementation of the Traditional Cultural Expression (TCE) Protection in Indonesia Based on Article 38 Law Number 28 of 2014 Regarding Copyright*, *Indonesia Journal of International Law*, Volume 18 Number 4, 7 – 31 – 2021, p. 543–570, <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol18.4.823>.

respect for human rights in business activities, a challenge recognized as a global concern.<sup>16</sup>

The G20 presidency was held in Bali as a premier tourist destination, attracting visitors from various countries. President Jokowi has noted that Bali's selection as the host for the G20 Summit is justified by its proven capability and experience in organizing events of international significance.<sup>17</sup>

The G20 international forum represents a substantial portion of the global population, accounting for over two-thirds, as well as 75% of global trade and 80% of the world's GDP.<sup>18</sup> It is important to note that the Summit is not the sole focus of G20 activities; a series of approximately 150 meetings are scheduled to occur across several cities in Indonesia. In addition to Bali, around 19 other cities will participate, including Jakarta, Bogor, Semarang, Solo, Batam-Bintan, Medan, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Sorong, Lombok, Surabaya, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, Manado, Malang, and others.<sup>19</sup>

Indonesia stands out as the sole member of both ASEAN and the G20, playing a crucial role in the recovery of global health and economic stability. It ranks 10th in purchasing power parity among G20 nations and has emerged as a new market power<sup>20</sup>, boasting a GDP exceeding US\$ 1 trillion. The G20 Summit is expected to attract approximately 20,988 delegates, distributed as follows: 429 delegates for the Summit, 4,581 for Ministerial Meetings, 1,212 for Deputies/Sherpa Meetings, 8,330 for Working Groups, and 6,436 for Engagement Group Meetings.

As a host of the G20 presidency, Indonesia stands to gain significant advantages, particularly in labor absorption. Labor absorption refers to the number of jobs filled, which is indicative of a robust working population distributed across various economic sectors. The demand for labor directly influences the absorption of the workforce; thus, labor absorption can be equated with labor demand.<sup>21</sup> The presence of an international event, such as the G20, is expected to stimulate this demand for labor, particularly during the event.

The economic impact of the G20 on Indonesia has been notably positive. The G20 activities are estimated to contribute approximately US\$ 533 million, equivalent to around IDR 7.4 trillion, to Indonesia's GDP. Additionally,

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<sup>16</sup> Ni Ketut Supasti Dharmawan, Urges Putu Dewi Kasih, I Gede Agus Kurniawan, Putu Aras Samsithawati, *The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: National Action Plans Toward Corporation Responsibility*, HALREV Volume 4 Issue 2, August 2018, p. 123 – 145. DOI: 10.20956/halrev.v4i2.1480

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.indonesia.go.id/kategori/editorial/3368/menuju-ktt-g20-bali-menggeliat-lagi>, cit.

<sup>18</sup> G20pedia, page 7. See g20.org, accessed Monday 21 November 2022 at 20.00 WIB.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, hlm. 7.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>21</sup> Ridwal Effendi, *Analysis of Labor Absorption in Nine Economic Sectors in South Sumatra*, (Accountability, Journal of Accounting Research and Development, Vol.8 No.1, January 2014), p. 31

domestic consumption is projected to increase by IDR 1.7 trillion. From a tourism perspective, the G20 event is anticipated to attract between 1.8 million and 3.6 million foreign tourists, potentially generating 600,000 to 700,000 new jobs, particularly bolstered by the strong performance of the culinary, fashion, and craft sectors.

Furthermore, the series of G20 activities in Indonesia actively involve Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and are projected to absorb around 33,000 workers. This engagement also encourages investment in domestic MSMEs, especially considering that approximately 80% of global investors originate from G20 countries. This momentum reflects the success of structural reforms, including the Job Creation Law, which aims to enhance global investor confidence.<sup>22</sup>

The implementation of Indonesia's G20 presidency yields substantial benefits, particularly in terms of labor absorption during the associated activities. This underscores the necessity for adequate spatial planning when a city or island is selected as the venue for national events, as such planning supports the tourism sector and can significantly enhance employment opportunities.

Aligned with this perspective, it is essential to optimize the utilization of resources and capital through the tourism sector, which aims to increase national income, broaden and equalize business and employment opportunities, promote regional development, showcase and leverage Indonesia's tourist attractions and destinations, and cultivate a sense of patriotism while strengthening international relations.

The trend in global tourism development reveals rapid growth year after year, driven by shifts in the social and economic structures of nations and an increasing number of individuals with higher disposable incomes. Furthermore, tourism has evolved into a global phenomenon, recognized as a basic need and an integral aspect of human rights that must be respected and safeguarded. It is imperative for both the government and regional authorities, along with the tourism industry and the public, to ensure that the right to travel is upheld, thereby contributing to the enhancement of human dignity, welfare, and international friendship, all in the pursuit of global peace.<sup>23</sup>

Tourism introduces new pressures on locations, simultaneously providing opportunities for some while marginalizing others. In areas known for their agricultural practices, those responsible for cultivating and managing the landscape often remain the last to benefit from tourism development.<sup>24</sup> Furthermore, the upper classes typically gravitate towards elite cultural

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 25 – 26.

<sup>23</sup> Hasni, *Law on Spatial Planning and Land Use in the Context of UUPA-UUPR-UUPPLH*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2016), p. 421–422.

<sup>24</sup> Wiwik Dharmiasih, *Cultural Landscape In The Asia – Pasfcific: Re-focusing UNESCO Designation on Community Participation*, Forest and Society Vol 4 (2), November 2020, p. 271 – 279.



experiences and more sophisticated activities. Members of the upper class are able to pursue higher arts due to their cultural capital, which encompasses the professional credentials, education, knowledge, and social and verbal skills necessary to attain "property, power, and prestige," thereby facilitating social advancement. The forces of industrialization, capitalism, and consumerism have emerged as dominant factors shaping contemporary culture.<sup>25</sup>

The tourism sector's multisectoral nature means that numerous other economic activities are reliant on it, leading to significant disruptions across various sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a 2.1% decline in Indonesia's economic growth in 2020 (Statistics Indonesia, 2021). According to a survey conducted by the Statistics Indonesia (2020b), 14.1% of companies ceased operations, and 11.6% reduced their workforce. Furthermore, the hotel occupancy rate plummeted from 56.73% to 28.07% between July 2019 and July 2020. Tourist destinations in Bali, North Sulawesi (Manado), and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) were particularly hard hit. Sari et al. (2022) reported that the pandemic led to a loss of state revenue in the tourism sector amounting to \$20.7 billion (Ministry of Tourism, 2020).

Prior to the pandemic, countries, including Indonesia, reaped significant benefits from tourism activities. The tourism sector in various regions of Indonesia was developed based on natural attractions, local culture, and unique local characteristics. Tourism stakeholders were adept at packaging attractions and integrating educational elements that respected cultural heritage, promoted community participation and welfare, and focused on the preservation of natural resources and the environment. Particularly, ecotourism has the potential to harmonize environmental conservation with economic development through the principles of community-based ecotourism.<sup>26</sup>

Given the geographical position of Lampung Province, strategically situated at the southern tip of Sumatra Island, the natural capital shared by its residents should be managed and utilized in a harmonious, balanced, efficient, effective, and sustainable manner to enhance the welfare and equity of the province's population.

However, Lampung Province was not selected as a host location for the various events associated with the recent G20 Presidency, raising questions about whether its geographical position meets the necessary criteria for hosting international events. This situation highlights the urgent need to address spatial planning issues in Lampung Province, particularly in relation to the tourism sector and its associated dimensions.

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<sup>25</sup> Lutfiyah, *Religious Tourism In The Perspective of Kendal Society*, QJIS: Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies Volume 5, Issue 1, February 2017, p. 25 – 47 .

<sup>26</sup> Novi Meiliana Sari, Iwan Nugroho, Evi Nurifah Julitasari, and Rita Hanafie, *The Resilience of Rural Tourism and Adjustment Measures for Surviving The COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, Indonesia*, *Forest & Society*, p. 67–83.

In accordance with the aforementioned information, data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for Lampung Province indicates that, in 2021, there were 29 star-rated hotel accommodations, achieving an occupancy rate of 43.38%. In contrast, the province had 362 non-star hotel accommodations, which experienced a lower occupancy rate of 25.07%. Additionally, the number of restaurants in Lampung Province has shown consistent growth since 2017, reaching a total of 1,769 units in 2021. Notably, 29.22% of these restaurants are located in Bandar Lampung City. The following table provides a detailed overview of the tourism landscape in Lampung Province over the past two years.<sup>27</sup>

**Table 1. Number of Accommodations, Rooms, and Beds Available at Bintang Hotels by Regency/City in Lampung Province 2020 – 2021<sup>28</sup>**

Regency/City	2020			2021		
	Accomm odation	Like	Bed	Accommo dation	Like	Bed
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanggamus	-	-	-	-	-	-
lamsel	1	76	156	2	112	129
Lamtim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Sulawesi	1	145	230	1	145	145
Lam-Ut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Way Kanan	-	-	-	1	22	29
Room	-	-	-	-	-	-
offer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pringsewu	1	62	124	1	62	124

<sup>27</sup> Processed from Lampung Province in Figures 2022, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Lampung Province, p. 522.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, p. 533 – 534.

<b>Mesuji</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tubaba</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pesibar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B. Lampung</b>	21	2.284	3.566	23	2455	3.668
<b>Metro</b>	-	-	-	1	34	64
<b>LAMPUNG</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2.567</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.830</b>	<b>4.159</b>

The data indicates that in 2020, 11 out of 15 regencies and cities in Lampung Province lacked any accommodation, rooms, or beds, including West Lampung, Tanggamus, East Lampung, North Lampung, Way Kanan, Tulang Bawang, Pesawaran, Mesuji, Tulang Bawang Barat, Pesisir Barat, and Metro. By 2021, this number had reduced to just two regencies/cities, namely Way Kanan Regency and Metro Municipality. This situation has been undeniably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected various aspects of life, including the tourism sector.

In this context, Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019, which amends Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Lampung Province for the period from 2009 to 2029, highlights the need to address the persistent gaps and uneven development between regions. It emphasizes the necessity for adjustments in the spatial planning of Lampung Province while considering policy changes.<sup>29</sup>

The Provincial Spatial Plan, abbreviated as Provincial RTRW, serves as a comprehensive spatial framework for the region, aligned with national spatial plans, island/archipelago spatial plans, and national strategic area spatial plans. Provincial Strategic Areas are designated as regions where spatial planning is prioritized due to their significant influence on the province's economy, society, culture, and environment.<sup>30</sup>

The primary objective of regional spatial planning is to achieve environmentally sound and sustainable development based on industrial growth, food security, and tourism, ultimately leading to a prosperous Lampung Province.<sup>31</sup> To attain the objectives outlined in Article 2 of the regulation, various policies and strategies are implemented, which include:

- a. Improving accessibility and equity of socio-economic and cultural services throughout the Province;

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, Article 1 Number 20.

<sup>30</sup> See article 1 number 15 of Regional Regulation Number 2019 concerning the RTRW of Lampung Province for 2009 - 2029

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, section 2.

- b. Maintaining and realizing environmental sustainability, as well as reducing the risk of natural disasters;
- c. Optimizing the utilization of cultivation area space in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;
- d. Increasing the productivity of leading sectors in accordance with the carrying capacity of the land;
- e. Opening investment opportunities in order to improve the regional economy;
- f. Supporting regional functions for defense and security through integrating particular function areas for defense and security with the surrounding areas.

The objectives of provincial spatial planning cannot be considered directly proportional to the fact that ten regencies and cities lacked accommodations, rooms, and beds at star-rated hotels in 2020, a figure that decreased to eight in 2021. Therefore, it is essential to investigate whether these nine regencies and cities offer tourism attractions and, if they do, whether these attractions are recognized at the regional or national level, as this recognition significantly influences tourist visitation rates.

**Table 2. Tourism Objects in Regencies/Cities that are Empty of Accommodations, Rooms, and Beds in 2021<sup>32</sup>**

No	District/City	Tourism site
1.	West Lampung	Liwa Botanical Garden, Ranau Lake, Bawang Bakung Hill, Ham Tebiu Park, Suoh Lake, Pesagi Mount Foot, Wai Besai River, Hambekhos Tourism, Perahu Fort, Batu Berak Megalithic Site.
2.	Tanggamus	Kiluan Bay, Shark Tooth Beach, Lamuran Waterfall, Mount Tanggamus, Sawmill Beach, Way Lalaan Waterfall, Needles Lebuay Waterfall, Batu Tegi Dam, Bukit Pagar Alam Sulfur Crater, Pelangi Valley Waterfall, Green Lake, Muara Indah Beach, Terbaya Beach, Margo Tirta Dam, Karang Putih Beach.

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.andalastourism.com>, accessed on Saturday 26 November 2022 at 21.00 WIB.  
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3.	East Lampung	Way Kambas National Park, Way Jepara Lake, Mangrove Forest, Pugung Raharjo Archaeological Park, Megalithic Pond, Seven Wells, Sukadana Beach, Kuala Kambas Beach, Kuala Penet Beach, Kerang Mas Beach, Camp Eru, Batu Tanjung Bintang, East Lampung Cultural Museum, and Cemara Beach.
4.	North Lampung	Way Rarem Dam, Tirta Shinta Dam, Abung River Tubing, Banyan Waterfall, Podomoro Waterfall, Curup Indah Klawas, Way Tebabeng, Curup Waras, Agro-tourism of the Yellow Bamboo Valley, and Curup Ateng.
5.	Onion bones	Way Tulang Bawang, Kota Tua Menggala, Cakat Raya, Tulang Bawang Islamic Center, Rawa Pacing, Kuala Teladas, Kampung Tambak Rawa Jitu Timur, Jurang Seribu,
6.	Offer	Mount Betung, Kelagian Island, Tangkil Island, Klara Beach, Betung Waterfall, Curup Sinar Tiga, Balak Island, Mount Pesawaran, Marines Eco Park, Gita Persada Butterfly Park
7.	Mesuji	Simpang Pematang Square, SP8 Pier, Kehati Park, GSG Bridge, Simpang Pematang Grand Mosque, Way Serdang Rest Area, Crocodile River, Mesuji River, Wiralaga River.
8.	West Onion Bones	Tugu Rato Statue Monument, Pulung Kencana Agro Tourism Park, Megalithic Statue of Pagar Dewa.
9.	West Coast	Labuhan Jukung Krui Beach, Pemerihan Eco Tourism, Flower Breeding, Independent Beach, Shoot Beach, Ujung Bocur Beach, Krui Beach, Banana Island, Tanjung Setia Beach, Way Jambu Beach

The data in the table indicates that the lack of accommodations, rooms, and beds in star-rated hotels across nine regencies and cities in Lampung is not attributable to the absence of tourist attractions or insufficient recognition at the regional and national levels. Instead, this situation appears to be influenced by at least three key factors, including:

- 1) The Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of PPKM have limited activities in various sectors of life, including tourism
- 2) Tourists do not stay overnight
- 3) Tourist attractions are not yet known both regionally and nationally

Consistent with the preceding description, tourism can be examined through multiple perspectives. The Republic of Indonesia Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism defines tourism as travel undertaken by individuals or groups to specific locations for recreational purposes, personal development, or the exploration of unique attractions, typically for a temporary duration. Tourists are defined as individuals who engage in travel, while tourism encompasses a diverse array of activities supported by various facilities and services provided by communities, businesses, and government entities. Furthermore, tourism represents a comprehensive range of activities that are multidimensional and multidisciplinary, emerging from the needs of individuals and nations, as well as from interactions between tourists and local communities, other tourists, government agencies, regional authorities, and entrepreneurs.<sup>33</sup>

According to Ahmad Erani Yustika and Yukavina Baksh<sup>34</sup>, various definitions of tourism exist, prompting the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to initiate a project from 2005 to 2007 aimed at developing a glossary of standardized tourism terminology. The UNWTO characterizes tourism as a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon that necessitates the movement of individuals to destinations outside their habitual environment for personal or professional purposes. Such individuals are referred to as visitors (including both tourists and excursionists, as well as residents and non-residents), and tourism pertains to the activities they engage in (UNWTO, 2008). On a global scale, export revenues generated by tourism have surged to approximately US\$ 1.7 trillion (UNWTO, 2019), positioning the tourism sector as a significant driver of economic development, fostering job creation, and serving as a catalyst for innovation and entrepreneurship. Tourism contributes to improved livelihoods for millions and has the potential to transform entire communities.

In this context, Regina Scheyvens posits that ecotourism can serve as a tool for empowerment at the local level. She asserts that the success of ecotourism is contingent upon local communities having some degree of control and equitably sharing the benefits derived from ecotourism activities.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Ismayanti, *Fundamentals of Tourism: An Introduction*, Sahid University, Jakarta, 2020, p. 2.

<sup>34</sup> Ahmad Erani Yustika and Yukavina Baksh, 2021, *Economic Policy: Regulations, Institutions, Regulations*, Malang: Intrans Publishing, p. 131 – 132.

<sup>35</sup> Halia Asriyani and Bart Verheijen, *Protecting The Mbau Komodo In Riung, Flores: Local Adat, National Conservation and Ecotourism Developments, Forest and Society*. Vol 4 (1): 20 – 30 April 2020, hlm. 20 – 34. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24259/fs.v4i1.7465>

When analyzed from a resource-based perspective, Magala suggests that port strategies aimed at enhancement should concentrate on leveraging resources such as improved logistics, robust transportation networks, intermodal arrangements, available land for expansion, a skilled workforce, efficient cargo handling and storage facilities, effective supply chain configurations, and distinctive managerial talent relevant to regional ports and valuable to port customers. The objective is to attain market superiority and a competitive edge while pursuing growth. Key elements of port competitiveness include land distribution and accessibility, with port location serving as a critical factor. Ports situated along shipping lanes possess a distinct advantage by being positioned on trade routes, thereby eliminating detours for access.<sup>36</sup>

Consequently, the tourism industry cannot be conceptualized as a singular economic sector, as articulated by religious scholars and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The UNWTO asserts that the movement of tourists from their points of origin to their destinations invariably involves products and services across various fields of study. Tourism encompasses a range of products and services, including accommodation and travel services, which cater to both domestic and foreign tourists. These offerings engage multiple stakeholders, ranging from travel service providers and tourist transportation operators to the food and beverage sector. In essence, tourism serves as a nexus for diverse businesses, fulfilling tourists' needs while benefiting local populations. Local governments, financial institutions, and other entities collaborate to develop the tourism sector. Educational institutions must prepare professionals equipped to deliver satisfactory products and services. This multifaceted nature of tourism arises from its multidisciplinary character, incorporating sociological, psychological, anthropological, political, geographical, ecological, agricultural, planning, marketing, legal, business, transportation, hospitality administration, and educational approaches.

In accordance with Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019 regarding the Lampung Province Spatial Planning (RTRW) from 2009 to 2029, the development of the urban system in Lampung Province—including the Lampung Province National Activity Center (PKN) established in Bandar Lampung City—is designed to serve the province and surrounding areas in Southern Sumatra, both nationally and internationally, with an emphasis on accommodating tourism aspects. This aligns with Danrivanto Budhijanto's theory of convergence, which posits that convergence represents a conceptual and theoretical framework for understanding the integration of technological,

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<sup>36</sup> Muhammad Subhan, Ahmad Bashawir, dan Abdul Ghani, *Analyzing Growth Opportunity Of Port From The Resource-Based Perspective: The Case of Port of Tanjung Pejuang-Malaysia*, *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, September – December 2008, Vol. 10 No. 3, Pg. 353 – 373.

economic, and legal variables in relation to human and societal interactions in the digital information age.

In summary, the multidisciplinary nature of tourism, coupled with the local government's spatial planning initiatives, has the potential to foster the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and promote business diversification beyond existing hotels, resorts, and restaurants. This development would necessitate the active involvement of various stakeholders, particularly the private sector and financial institutions. Furthermore, the participation of the Forkompimda of Lampung Province is essential to ensure that tourism activities align with national and regional spatial planning regulations.

Regarding employment, the total labor force in the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province reached 4,595,900 individuals in August 2022, reflecting an increase of 101,000 from August 2021, which had a working population of 4,388,000. Notably, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors saw the most significant percentage growth in employment.<sup>37</sup> However, the tourism sector has not emerged as the leading contributor to employment in Lampung Province. This situation presents a paradox, given the province's abundant biological natural resources and its coastal areas and small islands, which have the potential to serve as attractive tourist destinations and enhance workforce absorption.

## C. Conclusion

The tourism industry cannot be categorized as a singular economic sector due to its multidisciplinary character. Consequently, the spatial planning policies of Lampung Province, particularly in the tourism sector, must be aligned with this multidimensional nature. This alignment should involve the active participation of various stakeholders, including the private sector, financial institutions, and, crucially, the Provincial Forkopimda of Lampung.

## D. Suggestions

The Provincial Government of Lampung and the District/City Governments throughout the province must collectively acknowledge that the tourism industry encompasses aspects that defy a singular economic identity. Consequently, the direction of spatial planning policies should be adapted to reflect the multidisciplinary nature of tourism. This approach necessitates the active involvement of all stakeholders, including the private sector, financial institutions, the Lampung Provincial Forkopimda, as well as the District/City Forkopimda, academics, community leaders, the media, and tourism

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<sup>37</sup> <https://www.kupastuntas.co/2022/11/07/bps-jumlah-tenaga-kerja-di-lampung-naik-101-ribu-orang>, accessed Saturday 17 December 2022 at 11.00 WIB.



practitioners, including both investors and activists. It is imperative for these parties to collaborate and develop strategic measures to address the spatial planning of Lampung Province, particularly within the tourism sector. One effective approach could be to establish partnerships with Vocational High Schools (SMKs) and universities specializing in tourism and hospitality, thereby ensuring that workforce absorption is facilitated in a more systematic and sustainable manner.

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