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ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE JEPARA RTRW REGIONAL REGULATION 2023 TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABILITY OF KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

This article will discuss in depth the role of the 2023 Jepara Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) regulation on preserving the Karimunjawa National Park in dealing with environmental damage caused by shrimp farming activities. The emergence of pros and cons between Karimunjawa communities in responding to shrimp farming activities has triggered conflict between communities. Furthermore, this study aims to determine the role of the 2023 Jepara RTRW regional regulation in dealing with existing problems of environmental damage and the conflicts that accompany it. The research method used to analyze written problem formulations is a qualitative method with data analysis in the form of descriptive analysis. Data collection was carried out through literature studies, obtained from similar research in the form of journals, articles and online news to support research. The findings obtained in this paper are the ratification of Jepara Regency Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning Regional Spatial Planning, this regional regulation is the source of reference for the prohibition of shrimp farming activities as contained in article 90 C point 3 and article 91 C point 3. A total of 33 shrimp farming points in the Karimunjawa National Park are gradually being stopped. This regional regulation plays an effective role in reducing environmental damage due to shrimp farming activities. The expected implication of this article is that the RTRW Regional Regulation can be better understood by the public and the shrimp farming polemic can be resolved.

Keywords: Environmental Damage, Karimunjawa, RTRW Regional Regulation, Shrimp Farming

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with extraordinary biodiversity. One important effort in maintaining this biodiversity is by establishing conservation areas such as National Parks. Karimunjawa National Park, as one example, plays an important role in protecting various marine and terrestrial species in

the region. Karimunjawa National Park is one of the important marine and terrestrial conservation areas in Indonesia that has become the center of attention in efforts to preserve its rich and unique biodiversity. Located in the Java Sea, this National Park consists of 27 islands that are home to various endemic and endangered flora and fauna (Nugroho Edi Kartijono et al., 2010).

In addition to its high biodiversity and natural beauty, Karimunjawa is not only important for conservation but is also a significant tourist destination for Jepara Regency and its surroundings. However, with population growth and economic development, there is pressure on the park and its environment, which threatens the sustainability of this national park. With increasing human activities, both in the form of tourism, fisheries, and infrastructure development, the sustainability of the ecosystem in Karimunjawa faces various challenges. The main challenge faced is how to integrate the need for environmental conservation with local economic development, especially through tourism, aquaculture and fisheries (DPR RI, 2023).

Considering the complexity of the ecosystem in Karimunjawa National Park, effective regulations are needed to regulate the use of land and natural resources around it. This is where the importance of local regulations lies, the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning which is then referred to as the Jepara RTRW 2023 Regional Regulation becomes a local regulation that functions to regulate the use of space and natural resources so that they remain in harmony with ecological principles (Darmawati et al., 2015). The RTRW Regional Regulation functions as a legal framework that regulates the planning and utilization of space in an area, including in terms of environmental conservation. Jepara Regency, where Karimunjawa is located, has issued the 2023 RTRW Regional Regulation as an effort to regulate the utilization of space in its area and is one of the legal instruments that is expected to play a vital role in maintaining the sustainability of the ecosystem in the area.

The emergence of shrimp farming activities in Karimunjawa waters since 1990 has brought quite serious environmental problems. Shrimp farming activities, especially intensive ones, have the potential to cause degradation of marine ecosystems through water pollution, sedimentation, and destruction of natural habitats. On the one hand, shrimp farming also often takes land around mangrove areas, which are natural buffers for coastal ecosystems. Environmental damage is also inevitable. Not only that, conflicts between communities also arise along with existing environmental problems (DPR RI, 2023).The pros and cons between communities that support and reject the existence of ponds have proven to be very disruptive to social life in Karimunjawa. So it requires a sustainable solution from the government.

The 2023 Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation is used as a tool to control development so as not to damage the environment, while also supporting the welfare of the local community through sustainable development (Vernanda Yuniar Ulenaung, 2019).The year 2023 marks the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of this regulation in maintaining the ecosystem of Karimunjawa National Park. In this

context, collaboration between local governments, conservationists, academics, and local communities is important in supporting efforts to preserve Karimunjawa National Park. By considering the need for sustainable development, a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of local regulations in maintaining the sustainability of the Karimunjawa National Park ecosystem must be a top priority.

This study aims to analyze the extent to which the 2023 Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation has played a role in efforts to preserve Karimunjawa National Park, especially in dealing with environmental damage due to community shrimp farming activities. Through an analytical and evaluative approach, namely a method for understanding and assessing a phenomenon or problem in a systematic and structured manner, this study will examine various aspects of regulation, from planning, implementation, to its impact on the environment and local communities (Nasution, 2023). This research is expected to provide a clear picture of the effectiveness of the RTRW Regional Regulation in creating harmony between regional development and ecological preservation in Karimunjawa.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This article contains material that has never been written by other authors before. However, in previous research, there was an article that discussed Karimunjawa and the RTRW Regional Regulation such as the article entitled "Analysis of Sustainable Karimunjawa Tourism Area Development Planning (Sustainability Tourism) (Karimunjawa District, Jepara Regency)" by Noor Nailie Azzat (Azzat, 2018). In addition, there is also an article entitled "Protection of the Constitutional Rights of the Karimunjawa Community against Shrimp Pond Waste" by Aulia Rahmawati. The article explains that the Karimunjawa community experiences negative impacts from the presence of shrimp ponds, from health problems to disrupting the economy, especially in the tourism sector. The Karimunjawa community actually has constitutional rights to reject and fight against the existence of these ponds.

Based on previous writings, this paper is a form of novelty that can be used as a basis for planning and developing better ecosystem management programs in Karimunjawa National Park. By understanding the factors that influence ecosystem sustainability and its impact on local communities, national park managers can develop policies and programs that are more effective and in accordance with actual needs. This will certainly support overall nature conservation efforts and ensure that the Karimunjawa ecosystem remains sustainable for future generations. Furthermore, this study can also be a reference for the Central and Regional Governments in making decisions related to the management of National Parks and other conservation areas.

METHOD

This study will provide a deeper explanation regarding the role of the 2023 Jepara Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Regulation on the sustainability of Karimunjawa National Park in dealing with shrimp pond problems. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The data collection technique used is through literature studies. The source of information used in this study is a secondary data source. The secondary data is in the form of official government documents in the form of the results of the DPR RI recess in the Karimunjawa area. The document was chosen because it is considered to provide relevant information regarding field conditions in the Karimunjawa area. In addition, journal articles, news articles, e-proceedings and books are also used as additional data sources. Data from one source will be processed along with data from other sources to obtain accurate result.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Karimunjawa Region Profile

Karimunjawa is a sub-district area that is administratively recorded as part of Jepara Regency, Central Java Province. Geographically, Karimunjawa is located in the middle of the Java Sea, northeast of Semarang City. Astronomically, this area is located at 5 ° 40'39 "- 5 ° 55'00" LS and 110 ° 05' 57 "- 110 ° 31' 15" BT. The land area is ± 1,500 hectares and the waters are ± 110,000 hectares. The environment in this archipelago is divided into five types of ecosystems, namely tropical rainforests, lowlands, coastal forests, mangrove forests, marine ecosystems and coral reefs. It is recorded that this area has four villages, namely Karimunjawa Village, Kemujan Village, Parang Village and Nyamuk Village (Balai & Karimunjawa, 2023).

Since February 29, 1988, the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia stated that the Karimun Jawa Marine Nature Reserve has officially transformed into a National Park (Nature Conservation Area). Karimunjawa National Park has very high and diverse biodiversity, including tropical rainforests rich in various types of flora and fauna. In addition to tropical rainforests, it also has mangrove forests consisting of the majority of the main true mangroves (Rhizophora) can be found on Kemujan Island (Balai & Karimunjawa, 2023). The main true mangroves only grow in tidal areas and form pure stands without any terrestrial plants.

In Karimunjawa there is also the Dewandaru Tree (Crystocalyx macrophyla), the Dewandaru Tree or Dutch pine has fruit that has health benefits. Not only on land, the underwater ecosystem is also very interesting, including seagrass beds and coral reefs that cover an area of 7,487.55 hectares and are still well maintained. There are 400 types of marine biota, including 242 types of ornamental fish. Both types of sharks, the white reef shark (Triaenodon obesus) and the black reef shark (Charcharhinus melanopterus), as well as the whale shark (Rhincodon typus) can be found in shallow waters. In Karimunjawa there is also rare fauna, this area is home to several rare fauna such as the white-breasted sea eagle (Haliaeetus leuogaster), hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata), and green turtle (Chelonia mydas) (Kartijono Nugroho et

al., 2010).

1. **Social and Cultural Conditions**

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Jepara in 2023, the population of Karimunjawa was recorded at 10,609 people. The livelihoods of the Karimunjawa population are as fishermen, both capture fishermen and aquaculture fishermen, then also seaweed cultivation and the tourism sector community (Balai & Karimunjawa, 2023).This is proven by the residents' residences in the coastal areas right on the edge of the sea. The Karimunjawa community has very good environmental ethics, they have started using environmentally friendly fishing equipment and taking good care of the Karimunjawa earth.

The following is a table of Karimunjawa population data as of 2023.

No.	Village/Sub-district	Man	Woman	Amount
1.	Karimunjawa	2,754	2,681	5.435
2.	Kemujan	1,706	1,613	3.319
3.	Parang	623	591	1.214
4.	Nyamuk	337	304	641
	Total	5,420	5.189	10,609

Source: Jepara Population and Civil Registry Aggregate Book 2023 semester 2

The people of Karimunjawa have a culture that is so rich in social values and traditions. They are a religious society and adhere to customs with the majority of the people embracing Islam (Benardi et al., 2020). The area is also filled with various cultures that continue to be preserved by its people. Various cultural attractions continue to be routinely performed by the local community such as horse dance, pencak silat, rebana and Javanese gamelan. There are also turtle release events, boat release events, and the haul of Sunan Nyamplungan. One of the most interesting traditions is the Karimunjawa Lomban Festival, this tradition is a sea alms ceremony that has the meaning of gratitude to God. This activity also contains competitions held on the seventh day of Eid al-Fitr or commonly called "Bada Kupat".

1. **Economic Conditions**

Karimunjawa, a sub-district which is the outermost region of Jepara Regency offers an interesting and complex view of the socio-economic conditions of its people. The

development of the tourism sector which continues to be intensified has had a significant impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the community. The addition of local and international tourist visits has created new economic opportunities, such as accommodation services, restaurants, and local crafts (Ristiyani et al., 2019). This helps diversify the economy, which previously relied solely on fisheries and aquaculture. However, it also brings new challenges, such as more intensive management of natural resources and changes in local lifestyles. Poorly managed tourism can cause further environmental damage and threaten the long-term sustainability of the island.

Karimunjawa is an archipelago located in the middle of the sea, causing many of its people to work as fishermen. Fishermen work by looking for prey in the sea or on the slightly deeper seashore. Most of them hunt their catch by fishing, spearing and netting. Currently, the use of tiger trawls, fish bombs and apotas which damage the environment has been eliminated by fishermen since it was socialized massively by the National Park Office (BTN) (Nabilah Rizki et al., 2020).

In addition to fishing activities, there are also efforts to cultivate grouper, lobster, and seaweed which are significant sources of income for some people. This reflects their adaptation to changes in the growing fisheries and cultivation sectors. The results of the cultivation will then be purchased by collectors to be distributed to regions both in Jepara and other areas. The results of the cultivation obtained are also not playing around, in grouper cultivation for example, which has succeeded in penetrating exports in the European market (Muh Yusuf, 2013). The leading exported commodities are lodi grouper and mouse grouper. The community also does not miss out on utilizing the shallow waters there for seaweed cultivation. The seaweed obtained is then partly processed into agar agar products, which are then served with coconut milk and named es kopyor. This is certainly proof of the creativity and empowerment of the community which can be an economic opportunity (Azzat, 2018).

Shrimp farming activities are also one of the livelihoods that many people are engaged in. Karimunjawa Island has very high natural potential for shrimp farming activities, because its sea water is clear and of good quality. In 1990, the Indonesian Government began to instruct the community to start shrimp farming activities as an effort to encourage the progress of the country's economy. However, at that time the Government had not issued clear and structured regulations and monitoring mechanisms so as not to damage the environment. This has caused many shrimp farmers in the Karimunjawa National Park area which is actually a protected area with its biodiversity.

The unique ecosystem of Karimunjawa is very vulnerable to damage from the presence of shrimp ponds which in their cultivation produce waste and chemicals that are harmful to the waters. This then triggers environmental problems and conflicts between communities. The negative impacts of uncontrolled shrimp farming practices are enormous, not only for the Karimunjawa ecosystem, but also for the welfare of local communities who depend on the sustainability of the surrounding environment. In this context, it is important for the National Park management and local communities to take appropriate steps to address this problem. One effort that can be made is to develop

more environmentally friendly and sustainable shrimp farming practices. This can be done by utilizing more efficient technology and farming methods that do not produce hazardous waste (Nabilah Rizki et al., 2020). In addition, the National Park management can also strictly regulate and supervise shrimp farming activities to ensure that the practices used are in accordance with established environmental standards.

General Conditions of the Karimunjawa Region in Facing Shrimp Pond Expansion

Shrimp farming has become one of the main economic activities in Karimunjawa. Shrimp farmers, both small and large scale, rely on shrimp farming as their main source of income. However, poorly managed shrimp farming practices have caused significant negative impacts on the environment around the island. The neglect of semi-modern shrimp farming has caused environmental damage that threatens the coral reef ecosystem, one of the most important natural assets in the region. One of the most striking impacts of shrimp farming is the degradation of the aquatic environment. The disposal of waste from the shrimp farms, including leftover feed, fertilizers, and chemicals, has polluted the waters around Karimunjawa. This waste can cause a decline in water quality, affect marine ecosystems, and damage habitats for various species, including coral reefs, fish, and other marine biota. In addition, uncontrolled shrimp farming practices can also cause damage to the mangrove ecosystem, which functions as a wave breaker and habitat for many animal and plant species (Sinaga, 2020).

This problem is worsened by the existence of shrimp farms operating without permits and adequate supervision. Many farms do not have an effective wastewater treatment installation (IPAL) system, so that waste from the farms is directly discharged into the waters, increasing the risk of further pollution and environmental damage. In addition, uncontrolled expansion of shrimp farms can also threaten the sustainability of the tourism sector in Karimunjawa considering that this island is a popular tourist destination known for its natural beauty. As of 2023, there were 238 shrimp farms spread across 33 points in Karimunjawa waters. Of these points, there are 20 intensive shrimp farms, 6 semi-intensive shrimp farms, 2 traditional shrimp farms, and the remaining 5 are unknown. In total, it takes up 41 hectares of land. The size of each farm ranges from 450 m² - 3,000 m² (Balai & Karimunjawa, 2023).

Pond Type	Number of Ponds (points)	Area (hectares)	Information
Intensive shrimp ponds	20	15	Using strict modern technology so that productivity is high.

Semi-intensive shrimp ponds	6	10	Combining intensive and traditional shrimp farming methods, using flexible techniques.
Traditional shrimp pond	2	5	Using traditional cultivation methods with minimal intervention and relying on natural conditions.
Shrimp pond type unknown	5	11	Information on type and method is not available but is thought to vary widely.
Amount	33	41	

Source: Statistics of Karimunjawa National Park Office 2023 semester 2

The existing shrimp ponds are private businesses owned by at least 18 individuals. 8 of them are native Karimunjawa residents while the rest are residents of Rembang, Surabaya and Indramayu. In one harvest, shrimp farming activities can absorb more than 1,000 workers. This is certainly positive for the economy of the residents. However, the shrimp ponds in Karimunjawa are illegal ponds that are prohibited by the government. As a result, in 2024 at least 4 people were arrested due to cases of severe environmental damage due to shrimp pond waste being dumped directly into the waters of the Karimunjawa National Park. This problem does feel like a dilemma because there are two competing interests.

In an effort to overcome the impact of shrimp farming on the environment in Karimunjawa, a holistic and sustainable approach is needed. Concrete steps such as law enforcement against illegal farming, the application of environmentally friendly agricultural technology and practices, as well as education and active participation of the community in managing natural resources, can help minimize the negative impacts caused by shrimp farming practices (Darmawati et al., 2015). In addition, it is also important to maintain a balance between economic sustainability and environmental preservation, so that the existence of shrimp ponds does not sacrifice the sustainability of the marine ecosystem and natural resources of Karimunjawa for future generations.

Legally, the legal basis for the prohibition of shrimp farming activities has been ratified through the regional regulation (Perda) of the 2023 Jepara Regency Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW (Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation & Number, 2023). The regulation contains a ban on shrimp farming activities that damage the environment. However, during its implementation, the regulation did not immediately receive a good response from the community. Shrimp farmers carried

out protests because the regulation was considered to be able to eliminate their livelihoods. The ban on shrimp farming activities also affected the harmony of the Karimunjawa community because the community was divided into two camps, namely the shrimp farming entrepreneurs and the camp that rejected shrimp farming (Rahmawati, 2024).

Based on the analysis using two perspectives in viewing the problem, there are two camps with demands and data that support their demands. The first camp is the shrimp pond entrepreneurs camp, bringing the following demand data:

1. Karimunjawa is a small island, coastal, mangrove soil culture, sand, and land ownership of SHM shrimp ponds, since long ago it has been empowered through brackish, fresh and salt water cultivation.
2. Shrimp farming is a legacy of ancestors who stand on their own land and also pay taxes. This is not considered illegal unless the land they use belongs to the local government.
3. Shrimp pond activists are currently trying to obtain permits and are having difficulty finding information regarding the RTRW Regional Regulation.
4. Shrimp farmers are asking for business permits so that their cultivation is not considered illegal by the government.

The lawsuit was defended by the Indonesia Menggugat Foundation, which also brought the following lawsuit data:

1. Departing from the 1945 Constitution Article 33, the Earth and Water are intended for the greatest prosperity of the people.
2. The prohibition of pond cultivation based on the Jepara Regency Regulation is contradictory to the Central Java Provincial RTRW Regulation which permits pond cultivation. The Central Java Provincial RTRW Regulation stipulates that fisheries areas consist of brackish water, seawater and pond areas. Thus, the Jepara RTRW Regulation is contradictory to the Central Java RTRW Regulation which should not be contradictory to higher regulations.
3. Regarding conservation areas, it has been regulated in the RTRW Regional Regulation that National Park land is a protected area and a cultivation area so it must be empowered.
4. The implementation of the Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation has caused social conflict between the Karimunjawa community, and the harmony between residents has been disrupted. There are two camps, namely the community group that rejects shrimp ponds, and the community group of shrimp pond entrepreneurs.
5. The Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation conflicts with higher

regulations and conflicts with the Jepara Regency Fisheries Service which determines the brackish water fisheries area consisting of Kedung, Jepara, Mlonggo, Donorojo, and Karimunjawa Districts.

6. The Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation is not based on a study of brackish water shrimp ponds, so the Regional Regulation ignores the interests of shrimp farmers.

On the other hand, the party that rejects the existence of shrimp ponds affiliated with one community, namely Tri Utawo (anti-shrimp pond community), brought the following demands:

1. The process of formulating the Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation aims for more focused and directed management and development.
2. That Karimunjawa Land has been designated as a National Park and a protected conservation area. Therefore, the regulations made by the Government can be obeyed by investors.
3. The development of Karimunjawa should refer to the Tourism Law, by making spatial planning adjustments a basic requirement for opening a business or obtaining a permit.
4. That the Tri Utowo community is not anti-investment, but tries to obey the regulations. It should be noted that the community groups affected by shrimp ponds are shrimp farming communities, seaweed, healthy living environments, tourism. Therefore, the Jepara Regency RTRW Regulation is not intended for just one group but for all community groups.(DPR RI, 2023).

The pros and cons continue as the process of ratifying the Jepara RTRW Bill (RUU) is about to be ratified. This RTRW Regional Regulation was finally ratified on May 4, 2023 and stipulated on September 7, 2023 with a permanent decision to prohibit shrimp farming activities. This decision is the result of a long process with various dynamics that occur. Now it is necessary to know to what extent this Jepara RTRW 2023 Regional Regulation can maintain the sustainability of Karimunjawa National Park (Vernanda Yuniar Ulenaung, 2019).

Analysis of Jepara RTRW 2023 Regional Regulation and Its Role in the Sustainability of Karimunjawa National Park

The 2023 Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation is a legal document that functions as the main guideline in spatial planning management in Jepara Regency.(District Area & Number, nd). This regulation is part of the hierarchical structure of laws and regulations in Indonesia which should be in line with the law above it, namely the Central Java Provincial RTRW Regulation. As a regional legal

product, this regulation is formulated based on guidelines made by the central government, namely Article 26 paragraph (5) and paragraph (7) of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law, it is necessary to form a Regional Regulation concerning the Jepara Regency Spatial Planning Plan for 2023-2043(Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation & Number, 2023).

In general, this regulation functions as a legal instrument that regulates the use and utilization of space in Jepara Regency. It also includes the layout of residential, industrial, agricultural, conservation, and tourism areas. The purpose of formulating this regulation is to maintain a balance between development needs and environmental sustainability and to minimize conflicts over the use of space in the future. The Karimunjawa area, which has become a conservation area, certainly requires a more specific legal instrument in maintaining its natural potential so that it is not damaged due to being used for economic activities.

Jepara Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 4 of 2023 Jepara Regency Spatial Planning Plan for 2023-2043 was stipulated on September 7, 2023. The prohibition of shrimp farming activities in Karimunjawa waters can be seen in Article 90 containing general provisions for the area zone. In Article 90 C point 3 concerning activities that may not be carried out there, the wording "Seawater and/or brackish water fish farming activities in Karimunjawa District" is stated. This provision is emphasized twice, namely in Article 91 C point 3. With this Perda, it legally acts as a legal basis for the prohibition of shrimp farming activities so that its existence can be eliminated or followed up appropriately in Karimunjawa (Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation & Number, 2023).

The role of the 2023 Jepara RTRW regulation on the preservation of Karimunjawa National Park in general is as a binding regulation or legal umbrella regarding the prohibition of shrimp farming activities in Karimunjawa waters, so that people who still carry out these activities can be subject to criminal sanctions. After this regulation was passed, 33 shrimp farming points in Karimunjawa were gradually closed by the Government. Shrimp farmers were given time until the harvest season arrived and could harvest their ponds before finally being permanently closed. Socialization activities regarding this Regulation also continue to be intensified so that the public can understand the legal regulations that have been passed and not violate them (DPR RI, 2023).

The enactment of this regulation also has a major impact on the regulation of spatial utilization, protection of water resources and development of sustainable tourism in Karimunjawa. With the implementation of strict regulations, it is hoped that a more focused and structured spatial utilization regulation can be created. This will certainly support the achievement of sustainable development goals and ensure

that spatial utilization is carried out in an integrated manner with environmental sustainability.

In addition, water resource protection is also one of the main focuses in implementing this regulation. With strict regulations, it is hoped that better water resource management can be created and in accordance with established environmental standards. This will certainly support the achievement of sustainable development goals and ensure that water resources can be maintained for future generations. Furthermore, sustainable tourism development is also one of the main focuses in implementing this regulation. With strict regulations, it is hoped that more targeted tourism development can be created and in accordance with established environmental standards. This will certainly support the achievement of sustainable development goals and ensure that tourism can take place sustainably without disrupting environmental sustainability.(Fernando et al., 2024).

DISCUSSION

The problem raised in this case is regarding illegal shrimp farming activities that damage the waters of Karimunjawa National Park. As a form of follow-up, the government ratified the 2023 Jepara Regency RTRW Regional Regulation to be the legal basis for prohibiting these activities. In order to find out the extent to which this Regional Regulation is effective, the author attempts to analyze the policy using the Policy Implementation Theory initiated by George C. Edwards III. This theory explains that all policies that have been made must be implemented in the field in order to achieve the goals that have been set. This theory focuses on the process and factors that influence the level of success or failure of a policy.(Widodo, 2010)

According to this theory, the level of success of a policy does not only depend on the time of policy formulation, but also on how the policy is implemented in the field. There are four main factors in the process of implementing or implementing a policy that need to be considered, namely communication, resources, disposition (attitude of policy implementers), and bureaucratic structure. The 2023 Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation can be analyzed as follows:

1. Communication

   After the enactment of this Regional Regulation, the Jepara Regency Government massively disseminated information about the Regional Regulation to the Karimunjawa community. The government built a good communication pattern with the community to minimize misunderstandings, especially with shrimp farmers and people who depend on the shrimp farming sector for their livelihoods. The community must understand the ban on shrimp farming activities as a whole so that these activities can be stopped

immediately and permanently. Continuity between the local government, the community and law enforcement officers is a manifestation of the success of policy implementation.

2. Resource

   The successful implementation of this policy certainly requires support from adequate resources ranging from funds, manpower, and technology to carry out supervision. In 2024, the Government has deployed joint officers to regulate shrimp ponds that are still operating and to secure disobedient individuals. This is proof that there is a workforce that is prepared. The Government is also trying to ensure that affected shrimp pond communities receive social assistance if they are truly unable, such as RTLH, BNPT, PKH assistance. The Government is also preparing a program for former shrimp pond activists so that they can continue their economic needs in other areas. This is proof that the Government is also preparing funding for the implementation of this policy.

3. Disposition (Attitude of Policy Implementers)

   The attitude and commitment of policy implementers are also important factors in determining the implementation of a policy. In this case, the Jepara Regency Government has committed to continue to supervise during this transition period. The attitude taken is also in line with the decision of the Regional Regulation, so that law enforcement officers will be the guard of supervision related to shrimp farming activities.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

   An effective bureaucratic structure is one of the things needed to ensure that the implementation of policies runs smoothly and in accordance with the provisions. In this case, coordination between institutions, including the Jepara Regency Government, law enforcement officers, the Central Java Provincial Government, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is running well. This is evidenced by the frequent coordination meetings between these institutions. The role of institutions that run effectively certainly makes the implementation of this Regional Regulation optimal.

Based on the description, it can be understood that the implementation of the 2023 Jepara RTRW Regional Regulation is running effectively when viewed from the four factors. Shrimp farming activities are officially prohibited and are currently in a transitional phase. The government has built good communication with the community through massive socialization. The government is also working on providing social assistance for communities affected by the closure of shrimp ponds. The attitudes shown by stakeholders also show a commitment that is aligned to

maintaining the sustainability of the Karimunjawa National Park. Coordination is running well and further emphasizes the smooth implementation of the Regional Regulation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the 2023 Jepara Regency Spatial Planning Regulation acts as a legal regulation for the prohibition of shrimp farming activities in the waters of the Karimunjawa National Park. This is stated in Article 90 C paragraph (3) and reaffirmed in Article 91 C paragraph (3). The results of the Regulation were implemented well and ran effectively in accordance with George C. Edwards III's Policy Implementation Theory. Assessed from the aspects of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure, the implementation of the 2023 Jepara RTRW Regulation ran well and effectively, as evidenced by the fact that 33 shrimp farming points in Karimunjawa had been closed but were still followed by ongoing resolution.

The author recommends that the government and all stakeholders involved can implement the regulation wisely and in accordance with its use. A good approach with the community is needed to minimize the occurrence of conflict between law enforcement officers and the local community. Sustainable solutions such as preparing alternative jobs considering that all communities will be affected by this regulation are very necessary.

The recommendations that emerge from this study are expected to be a guide in developing effective strategies to maintain the sustainability of existing ecosystems. Thus, the alignment between local regulations and ecology in maintaining Karimunjawa National Park can be realized harmoniously, so that the sustainability of the ecosystem and the welfare of local communities can be guaranteed properly. This study is expected to be a valuable contribution in efforts to preserve nature and manage sustainable natural resources in Indonesia.

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