

# Community Involvement in Spatial Planning: A Study of Public Participation in Lerep Tourism Village Perspective of Indonesian Spatial Planning Law

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## Community Involvement in Spatial Planning: A Study of Public Participation in Lerep Tourism Village Perspective of Indonesian Spatial Planning Law



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**ABSTRACT.** Lerep village is one of the villages which is promoted as a tourism village according to Regent Decree No. 556/0424/2015 on the Establishment of a Tourism Village in Semarang Regency. The implementation is encouraged by Regulation of Lerep Village No. 4/2015 on the 2016 Working Plan of the Village Government. Development of a village as a tourism village brings positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that the village can be more advanced and developed by utilizing its natural and cultural potential. The negative impact arising is that there is significant development of the tourism locations, especially from outside parties. The negative impact that concerns the society greatly is the allegation of irregularities or violation of spatial planning. Development will be carried out thoroughly to realize Lerep as a tourism village in terms of its human resources and the infrastructure supporting the tourism activities. The infrastructure development must be well-planned and able to optimize the space use. The spatial planning must be able to provide safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space for all stakeholders. The realization of spatial planning is carried out by the central and regional government by involving the society. The society plays a role in controlling the space use based on the functions and planning in order to realize Lerep tourism village which has awareness of spatial planning.

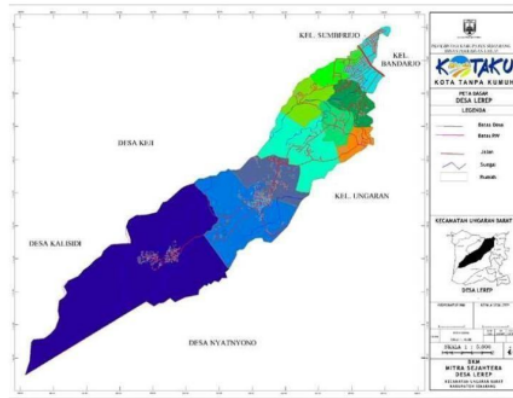
**KEYWORDS.** tourism village; rural spatial planning; public participation

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### **Introduction**

Lerep is one of the villages located in Semarang regency. It is administratively located in West Ungaran district. It has a hilly geographical condition with an altitude of 30 to 940 meters above sea level. It is also one of the villages which shares a border with the city of Semarang, namely Sumurejo village in the north. The southern and western parts of Lerep village are adjacent to Nyatnyono village, particularly to the forest owned by forestry company Perhutani in the south. Besides, Lerep village borders Keji village and Kalisidi village in the east.



**FIGURE 1. Map of Lerep Village**

Source: Regional Government of Semarang Regency

Lerep village topographically consists of hills, while some parts offer plains, wavy, steep, and sheer areas. This configuration makes Lerep village contain extraordinary potential of natural resources such as Embung Lerep (wet pond), Ngipik peak, Indrokilo waterfall, rice paddy, field, and forest. Lerep is also located relatively close to the central government of Semarang regency, approximately 18 km, and to Banyumanik, a satellite city in Semarang. Consequently, Lerep often becomes a favorite destination for citizens to take a vacation and relax.

Following Regent Decree No. 556/0424/2015 on the Establishment of a Tourism Village in Semarang Regency, 35 tourism villages have been established by far. This policy is expected to prompt tourism attractions as well as to improve people's economy in rural areas. Lerep is one of the villages which is promoted as a tourism one. It is encouraged by Regulation of Lerep Village No. 4/2015 on the 2016 Working Plan of the Village Government in which it contains a plan to realize Lerep as a tourism village.

**TABLE 1. List of Tourism Villages in 2015 in Semarang Regency**

NO	VILLAGE	CATEGORY	LOCATION
1	Genting	Essential	Jambu District
2	Gemawang	Essential	Jambu District
3	Keseneng	Essential	Sumowono District
4	Ngrawan (Tanon)	Essential	Getasan District
5	Kemetul	Favorable	Susukan District
6	Nogosaren	Favorable	Getasan District

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7	Kemawi	Favorable	Sumowono District
8	Bandungan	Favorable	Bandungan District
9	Tegalwaton	Favorable	Tengaran District
10	Candigaron	Potential	Sumowono District
11	Bejalen	Potential	Ambarawa District
12	Candi	Potential	Bandungan District
13	Lerep	Potential	West Ungaran District
14	Gogik	Potential	West Ungaran District
15	Keji	Potential	West Ungaran District
16	Kopeng	Potential	Getasan District
17	Kebondowo	Potential	Banyubiru District
18	Ngempon	Potential	Bergas District
19	Ujung-ujung	Potential	Pabelan District
20	Brongkol	Potential	Jambu District
21	Plumutan	Potential	Bringin District
22	Diwak	Potential	Bergas District
23	Nyemoh	Potential	Bancak District
24	Gogodalem	Potential	Bringin District
25	Duren	Potential	Bandungan District
26	Asinan	Potential	Bawen District
27	Bener	Potential	Tengaran District
28	Rowoboni	Potential	Banyubiru District
29	Sepakung	Potential	Banyubiru District
30	Samban	Potential	Bawen District
31	Nyatnyono	Potential	West Ungaran District
32	Jembrak	Potential	Pabelan District
33	Doplang	Potential	Bawen District
34	Kupang Tanjungsari	Potential	Ambarawa District
35	Tawang	Potential	Susukan District

Source: Youth, Sport, and Tourism Office 2015

Tourism is one of the sectors stimulating the economy, and it requires more attention in order to develop properly (Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014). According to Damanik in Andriyani, the development of rural-area tourism is supported by three essential factors. First, the area has natural and cultural potential, and the people still adhere to the cultural values and customs applied in their daily life compared to that of urban areas. Second, the physical conditions of the area remain natural and relatively untouched by physical changes as in urban areas. Third, at a certain level, the development of the area is considered slow so that tourism is expected to emphasize the utilization of social, economic, and socio-cultural potential (Andayani et al., 2017).

Based on Oka Yusti in Faris Zakaria and Rima Dewi Suprihardjo, a tourism village refers to a rural area which has several special characteristics to be a tourism destination. In this area, the people still maintain tradition and culture which are relatively indigenous. In addition, supporting factors such

as typical foods, agriculture system, and social system determine an area as a tourism village, as well. Apart from these factors, nature and environment which remain unaffected and well-preserved are one of the most significant factors in a tourism destination (Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014). A tourism village represents an integration between attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities presented in a structure of social life that merges with the prevailing customs and traditions. It is also suggested that the most important components of a tourism village consist of: 1) accommodation, in which some of the local people's residences and/or units developing follows the condition of the residences; 2) attraction, in which the daily life of the local people and the physical background of the location allow an integration with tourists as an active participation such as dancing, language, painting course etc. (Sidiq & Resnawaty, 2017).

The development of a village into a tourism one brings both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that the village can be more advanced and developed by utilizing its natural and cultural potential. On the contrary, the negative impact is that there is significant development of the location owned by outside parties. As in the case of Lerep village, some homestays are situated in the people's residence managed by Bumdes Gerbang Lentera (a village-owned enterprise program) through Pokdarwis (tourism awareness community). This prompts investors to run lodges and hotels to enliven the tourism village of Lerep. The society also takes part as businessmen by providing homestays for the tourists. There are at least 30 homestays with 40 rooms recorded throughout 2018 (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019).

The negative impact that concerns the society greatly is the allegation of irregularities or violation of spatial planning - indication of using space with a permit which violates the space's function; using space without a permit in a proper space; and/or using space without a permit which violates the space's function. The policy of realizing Lerep as a tourism village initially provoked challenges and obstacles from the villagers who worried about the negative impacts caused by the development of their village as a tourism destination, particularly in terms of spatial planning (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019). The society concerns that the space use does not adhere to the planning. Many outside parties or even the local people are keen on providing new tourism sites or lodges following the development of the



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village. This condition can be a problem unless good planning, proper use of space, and strict control are taken.

The problems with spatial planning in Indonesia are quite complex and require special attention. Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning is currently still not able to accommodate the society needs as a whole, especially local people living in villages (Yessyca Familia, 2020). With regard to the law, spatial planning is carried out by central and regional governments. The centralized pattern of spatial planning causes many problems; more importantly, villages, as one of the most essential elements in a state, seem to receive less attention from the government. To this day, there are at least 36.384 underdeveloped villages, 20.057 developing villages, and 13.145 developed villages. Enhancing village development can be a means of improving the quality of the society's life through various local development based on the existing potential. Enhancing village development makes the society more prosperous and encourages cities to grow healthily (Syaiful Huda, 2017). Regarding the problems above, public participation is urgently required in participative or bottom-up spatial planning. The opportunity of spatial planning at village level arises along with Village Law which gives villages authority to create regulations concerning spatial planning of their areas. The existence of Law No. 6/2014 can be regarded as a means of giving autonomy to villages which is then realized by establishing the ministry of villages (Syaiful Huda, 2017).

The society is given the opportunity to participate in spatial planning. Based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 68/2010 on the Forms and Procedures of the Society's Role in Spatial Planning, as well as Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, it is stated that the realization of spatial planning is carried out by central and regional government by involving the society. The role of the society is highly important in spatial planning because the results are eventually intended to bring benefits to the entire society and to achieve the goal of spatial planning - realizing national space which is safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national space based on the insight of archipelago and national resilience.

Public participation in spatial planning can be realized in the forms of input and cooperation in spatial planning, space use, and control over the use. The participation also needs to follow the procedures of spatial planning, space use, and control over the use. The society, as the partner of the central



and regional government, is expected to give and empower their potential actively as a means of serving their role and realizing their rights and obligations in spatial planning.

In order to encourage the village government in realizing a tourism village which considers conservation of the area and adheres to the planning, the society of Lerep village needs to be given understanding of their participation in spatial planning of sustainable tourism village. The implementation of sustainable development not only needs to consider the utilization of natural resources but also the carrying capacity of the environment (Hastuti, 2011).

Development will be carried out thoroughly to realize Lerep tourism village in terms of its human resources and the infrastructure supporting the tourism activities. The development must be well-planned and able to optimize the space use. The question is then how spatial planning is carried out to provide safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space for all stakeholders.

In realizing efficient, effective, harmonious, and sustainable use of space in Lerep tourism village, the society must understand the regulations of spatial planning in Semarang regency. Spatial planning of Semarang regency is a guideline or basis which must be understood and followed by the society or the village government to utilize space as a tourism village. Regional Regulation No. 6/2011 on 2011-2031 Spatial Planning of Semarang Regency contains a set of rules which must be known and understood by the society of Lerep village. The next question is then how the society understands that they have a role in spatial planning, space use, and control over the use based on their rights and obligations as stated in the laws and regulations.

## **Method**

This study is concerned with normative-empirical legal research (Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, 2001). Socio juridical approach is employed to explain various laws and regulations implemented in spatial planning and to relate them to the role of society. This study is descriptive analytical - a legal research which gives detailed, systematic, factual, and comprehensive description of everything investigated. Analytical means the research classifies, relates, and gives meanings (Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri

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Mamudji, 2001). As this study is descriptive, qualitative analysis is used in which all data collected is listed and classified to be analysed.

### **Tourism Village in the Context of Spatial Development**

Villages are the heart of the progress of Indonesia. If villages are prosperous, they bring prosperity to the state as nearly 70% of Indonesian people live in villages (Kartikawati, 2019). Development of villages and rural areas is an important factor for regional development, poverty alleviation, and narrowing gap between regions (Soleh, 2017). Villages develop themselves by utilizing all of the existing potential. The potential becomes a valuable asset in developing villages. Potential can be categorized into two types: 1) physical potential such as land, water, climate, geographical environment, cattle, and human resource, 2) non-physical potential such as society with their characteristics and interaction, social institutions, educational institutions, village's social organizations, and apparatus/village guardians (Soleh, 2017). Physically, many villages have potential of exciting natural resources; consequently, they are often generated as tourism villages as a means of developing villages and improving prosperity for the society.

Tourism villages are an implementation of sustainable community-based tourism development. Through the development of tourism villages, it is expected that equality which is based on the concept of sustainable tourism development can be achieved. In addition, the existence of tourism villages encourages tourism products to be more culturally valuable so that the development of tourism villages does not degrade the culture (Sidiq & Resnawaty, 2017). Inskeep (1991) in Sidiq & Resnawaty argue that a tourism village can be regarded as a type of tourism where a small group of tourists stay in a village, close to its traditional life, or in a remote village to learn about the village life and the surrounding environment (Sidiq & Resnawaty, 2017).

Pearce (1995), in Sidiq & Resnawaty, proposes the concept of tourism village development and defines the development as a process which emphasizes the ways to develop or advance a village. More specifically, tourism village development is interpreted as a means of complementing and improving tourism facilities to satisfy the needs of tourists. Local people play

a significant role in developing a tourism village because resources, typical traditions, and culture lying in the society are the main element, especially in the activities of a tourism village. Furthermore, the local communities growing and living along a tourism object become a part of an interrelated ecological system (Sidiq & Resawaty, 2017).

The idea of realizing Lerep tourism village is presented in the Medium-Term Development Plan of Lerep village which is stated in the Regulation of Village Government No. 4/2015 on 2016 Working Plan of Village Government. This regulation becomes the key for village officials to work maximally in developing their village and to improve the society's economy; thus, Lerep village can be one of the models for other villages and further developed to create sustainable tourism activities (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019). Lerep tourism village provides domestic and foreign tourists with the wonders of nature, attractions, accommodation, and facilities to support the tourism activities, and they are managed professionally by the village officials and the society (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019).

Lerep village has an attraction of water recreation, so the focus of the development planning is to create a wet pond, camping ground, and outbound site. The tourism awareness community (Pokdarwis) of Soko focuses on the program of climate village as the society shows great enthusiasm in managing waste and the environment to produce goods with high value. In another part, the tourism awareness community of Karangbolo is also eager to run micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) in the form of culinary business of typical foods of Lerep village such as snacks which can only be found in traditional markets. In Tegal Rejo area, the community centralize the management of good family welfare movement (PKK) such as providing herb-planting areas. By establishing such communities as the element in enhancing tourism activities in Lerep village, the society is expected to actively participate in the development of Lerep tourism village (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019). The implementation of the development is not limited for internal parties but both local and outside investors who are willing to make investment in the development of Lerep tourism village are welcomed. The involvement of private parties needs to take into account profit-sharing system and make adjustments to the local culture, the existing customs and regulations in Lerep village. This is intended to protect the society of Lerep village and maintain the characteristics and authenticity of the atmosphere in

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the tourism village. The number of business units operating will increase the income (PADes) of Lerep village (Susanawati & Pristiria, 2019).

The current activity that is growing rapidly is tourism, especially in a region with strategic geographic condition and interesting natural and cultural resources. This type of region will try to develop its potential thoroughly as it is a potential sector in increasing locally-generated income (PAD). Currently, Indonesia is strongly developing rural tourism through Cultural and Tourism Ministerial Regulation No: PM. 18/HM.001/MKP/2011 on National Program Guidelines for Empowering Independent Tourism Society through Tourism Villages. A village is considered as the miniature of a state in which it involves development activities and independent empowerment, and such condition supports one of the President's Nawacita - developing Indonesia from outer areas by strengthening village development (Sidiq & Resnawaty, 2017).

One of the principles applied in realizing tourism as stated in Article 3 of Law No. 10/2009 on tourism is preserving nature and environment. On the one hand, rapid development in both urban and rural areas has positive impacts for the economic sector; it, on the other hand, brings environmental problems. It can be seen from the environmental condition of Indonesia which is increasingly critical and potentially results in high intensity of natural disasters in Indonesia caused by violation of spatial planning (Junef, 2017). The main principles in spatial planning are harmonizing natural and artificial environments, integrating natural and man-made resources, protecting land function, and preventing negative effects due to space use (Niravita & Wahanisa, 2019).

These principles must be applied and realized in every planning process in both urban and rural areas. Village is an entity which has typical space use. Despite their ordinary use of space, careful planning is required in using space to maintain their originality and create balance between the environment and culture. Along with the advancement of times and population growth, development activities in villages are no longer considered ordinary. The activities become more complex based on the needs. Spatial planning is overtly a part of village' efforts in organizing, using, and managing their areas with regard to their authority.



## Spatial Planning in Villages and The Community Involvement

Law No. 6/2014 on Village Affairs regulates everything about village as a government entity that has autonomy in regulating and managing resources. In this case, the issue of spatial planning is essential to be viewed from the context of a part of regulation object in which villages have authority as stated in Article 16 Paragraph (4): Draft of Village Bylaws (Raperdes) on village budgets, levies, spatial planning, and organization of village government must be evaluated by the Regent/Mayor before it is approved and established as village regulations. In the Academic Script of Village Bylaws Draft, it is implicitly stated that spatial planning in villages needs to be regulated as a part of spatial planning process (Riza, 2017).

There are at least three reasons why regulations on spatial planning are important in village development. *First*, they are essential in formulating Medium-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMDes). Without them, villages cannot realize the plan properly and ensure sustainable benefits of the development results. Villages will also encounter various problems which are recently occurring such as destruction of agricultural and forest ecosystems, high development burden to ensure sustainability and healthy environment for the growing society, and vulnerable natural resources to ensure sustainable livelihood due to exposure to urban areas. *Second*, the absence of spatial planning also leads to increasing conflicts of interest among village parties, between village and regional parties, or between the society and private sectors that have interest over the natural and human resources. The conflicts often disadvantage the village party and the society as they inflict environmental damage, food and resource insecurity, and loss of village income sources. *Third*, up to this point spatial planning is only formulated by the regional party by dividing into urban and rural areas. In fact, rural areas are not developed in terms of their territorial units or clusters based on their geographical, economic, social, and cultural similarities (Riza, 2017).

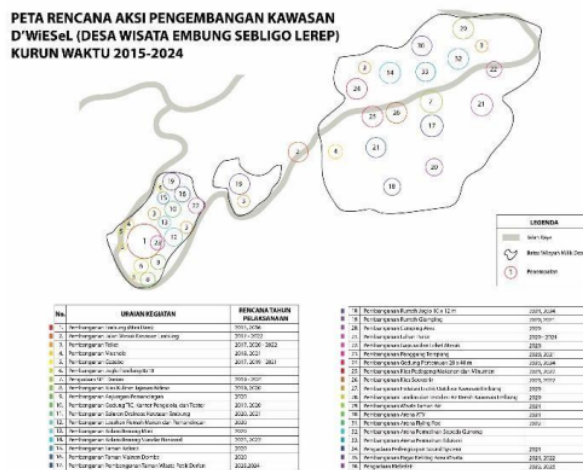
Village's authority in spatial planning includes the <sup>10</sup> Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) and the Working Plan of Village Development (RKP Des). This authority in spatial planning is implemented based on the origin right and local authority at the village scale, and it must correspond to the previous regulations (Yessyca Familia, 2020). To the same extent, Lerep

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village has proposed a planning for being a tourism village in the 2016 Working Plan of Village Development after in 2015 the village was established as a tourism village in Semarang regency based on Decree of Semarang Regent No. 556/0424/2015 on the Establishment of Tourism Village in Semarang Regency along with 35 other villages. According to Regulation of Central-Java Governor No. 53/2019 on the Implementation Guidelines of Regional Regulation of Central Java No. 2/2019 on Empowerment of Tourism Village in Central Java, a tourism village is defined as an integration form among attraction potential of natural tourism, cultural tourism, and man-made tourism in a certain area which is supported by attraction, accommodation, and other facilities based on the local culture of the society.

Regulation of Central-Java Governor states that in order to be established as a tourism village, a village must meet several requirements, and some of which are: tourism potential which will be developed, compatibility with the planning (space structure and patterns in the spatial planning of regency/city), and tourism village development plan. Some indicators used to establish a tourism village are tourism supporting capacity and analysis of compatibility with spatial planning. In terms of tourism supporting capacity, the village must have data, tourism potential mapping, development plan, implementation plan, and sustainable concept as shown on Figure 2.

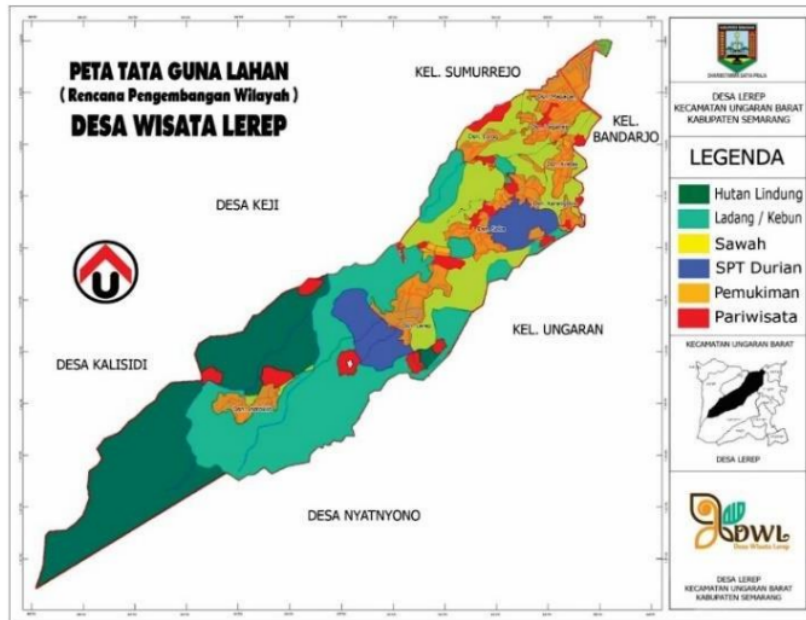






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**FIGURE 3. Map of Compatibility between Village Areas and Land Use**

Source: Lerep Village

<sup>1</sup> Development will be carried out thoroughly to realize Lerep as a tourism village in terms of its human resources and the infrastructure supporting the tourism activities. The infrastructure development must be well-planned and able to optimize the space use. The spatial planning must be able to provide safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space for all stakeholders. Based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 68/2010 on the Forms and Procedures of the Society's Role in Spatial Planning, development refers to a physical activity of using space. The activity must follow the local wisdom and the plan formulated. The activity must also improve efficiency, effectiveness, harmony in land space, sea space, air space, and inner space of the earth by considering the local wisdom and safety as well as improving the sustainability of the natural environment and resources based on the legislation.

The existence of Law of Village Affairs is expected to overcome the problems dealing with spatial planning comprehensively and effectively because the scope is relatively small so that the problem can be precisely

detected. Spatial planning is not a simple thing. Creating regulations of spatial planning requires preparation, data collection, analysis, and maxim as well as effective drafting (Yessyca Femilia, 2020). The process of drafting is highly sophisticated and time-consuming. According to Public Works Minister Regulation No. 16/2009 on the Drafting Guidelines of Regency Spatial Planning, the drafting process takes at least 24 months including preparation, data collection, collection of planning concept, collection of regional regulation, and establishment of regional regulation. With regard to the lack of experts and technical supervision over a village, the drafting process will be difficult to carry out (Yessyca Femilia, 2020).

According to Public Works Minister Regulation No. 16/PRT/M/2009 on the Drafting Guidelines of Spatial Planning at Regency Level, spatial planning comprises: objectives, policies, strategy of spatial planning, space structure plan, space pattern plan, establishment of strategic area, direction of space use, and provisions of controlling space use. Objectives, policies, and strategy of spatial planning are the elaboration of the village mission and vision, the **Medium-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMDes)**, and the **Working Plan of Village Development (RKP Des)** which are related to the ideal condition of the expected spatial planning. The space structure plan contains the regions which are established as the main activity, residence, and facilities and infrastructure networks, especially transportation network, telecommunication network, and water resources. The drafting of this plan is followed by illustrations of maps showing the space structure plan of the village. The space pattern plan presents space allocation or distribution which is designated for serving protection and cultivation functions. The establishment of strategic area determines strategic areas used for certain activities including economic, socio-cultural, and/or environmental strategic areas. The establishment of space pattern plan and strategic area is also followed by maps showing the space pattern plan of the village. This establishment must correspond to the spatial planning at province and regency/city levels. The direction of space use contains inputs of the main program, locations, size, funding sources, agencies that implement the spatial planning, times, and procedures of the spatial planning. At the village level, the provisions of controlling space use cannot be entirely implemented because of several factors. First, controlling space belongs to the full authority of the regency government. Second, as stated in Law No. 12/2011 on the Formulation of Legislation, village regulations are not included in the

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hierarchy of the legislation; therefore, villages cannot impose sanction. The regulations which are able to impose sanction are laws, provincial regional regulations, and regency/city regional regulations. Third, provisions of permit cannot be implemented, as well, because the authority of giving permits belongs to the authority of the regency/city government. Fourth, villages have no control in providing incentives and disincentives because such authority belongs to the regency/city government. In the regulations of space control, villages may give recommendations of permits, impose sanction, give incentives and disincentives to the regency government. At the village level, the regulations of space control must consider the authority of the regency/city government. Therefore, in the process of drafting spatial planning, the draft must be evaluated by the regent/mayor before it is established by the village chief (Yessya Femilia, 2020).

### Public Participation in Spatial Planning of Tourism Village

In realizing efficient, effective, harmonious, and sustainable spatial planning in Lerep village, the society must understand about the regulations of spatial planning in Semarang regency. Spatial planning of Semarang regency is a guideline and basis which must be understood and followed by the society and the village government of Lerep in using space as a tourism village. Regional Regulation No. 6/2011 on 2011-2031 spatial planning (RTRW) of Semarang regency is a regulation which must be known and understood by the society of Lerep village. The society has a role in spatial planning, space use, and control over the use based on their rights and obligations stated in laws and regulations.

Endah Dwi Fardhani, in the masterplan of Yogyakarta village in a community service program in Lerep on September 21, 2020 entitled Sustainable Tourism Village Planning Based on Public Participation, states that public participation in spatial planning is heavily needed. Considering the fact that within 2013-2018, agricultural land and conversion of agricultural land have declined by 650 thousand hectares, villages, as a main component in supporting food security, must carefully maintain their space use, especially when they are willing to develop the tourism sector. Developing a tourism village is closely related to space use because the space



will be widely used to build tourism infrastructure. In developing a tourism village, there are some issues which need to be addressed. First, developing a tourism village potentially damages the environment. Some impacts arising due to developing tourism are land conversion, logging, decline in land carrying capacity, and increasing waste production. Second, increasing mobility prompts infrastructure development which in the future causes traffic jams and pollution. Third, unpreparedness in tourism village development forces the society to get the benefits instantly by selling their land to outside investors and abandoning local culture. This creates a sense of meaninglessness in developing tourism and eventually leads to an unfriendly attitude towards the tourists. Fourth, the development focuses only on developing tourism objects so that it ignores the main factor in a tourism village, which is preserving nature and environment and is unable to create a sustainable tourism village. Fifth, a tourism village does not establish partnership with its surrounding villages so that it sometimes provokes unhealthy competition, and the development is restricted (Endah Dwi Fardhani, 2020).

Land/environment carrying capacity to carry human life and other creatures needs to be considered by using the existing space based on its structures and patterns. Water-infiltration areas, landslide prone areas, and protected forest must be taken into account. Therefore, careful planning is needed in using village space as a tourism development area by maintaining the protected area so that the environment remains natural and sustainable. Spatial planning in a village needs to consider its needs, potential, and carrying capacity. The planning also needs to involve various parties in order to get aspirations and ideas accepted by the entire society and realized in the form of regulations of rural spatial planning.

## **Conclusion**

Lerep was established as a tourism village as stated in Regent Decree No. 556/0424/2015 on the establishment of a tourism village in Semarang regency followed up by the village government by realizing the plan in the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Lerep Village as stated in Regulation of Lerep Village No 4/2015 on 2016 Working Plan of Village Government. One of the aspects in implementing tourism in Article 5 Law No. 10/2009 is to maintain the sustainability of nature and environment.

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Tourism development activities will definitely cause environmental problems, and one of the causes is violation in the implementation of spatial planning. The main principles in spatial planning are harmonizing natural and artificial environments, integrating natural and man-made resources, protecting land function, and preventing negative effects due to space use. Development is carried out to create Lerep as a tourism village in terms of its human resources and infrastructure supporting tourism activities. The infrastructure development must be well-planned and able to optimize space use. The spatial planning must be able to provide safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space for all stakeholders. The space use in Lerep tourism village must also be carried out efficiently, effectively, harmoniously, and sustainably. Regulations at village level are required to regulate village spatial planning and to maintain the compatibility with the plan. The analysis of the compatibility with spatial planning must contain plans and compatibility with rural spatial planning, zoning concept of tourism development, and studies on land use for tourism development.

Public participation in rural spatial planning is extremely required. Villages, as a main component in supporting food security, must carefully maintain their space use, especially when they are willing to develop the tourism sector. The society has a role in spatial planning, space use, and control over the use based on their rights and obligations stated in laws and regulations.

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