

Environmental Policy Implementation in West Java (Studies in the Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Area)

Iwan Henri Kusnadi

Department of Administration, Faculty of Administration, Universitas Subang

Correspondence Email: iwanhk@unsub.ac.id

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Abstract: *The tourism industry is an important aspect of economic growth; therefore, this sector continues to experience demands for expanding development. But unfortunately, often the logic offered by tourism does not meet the logic of the environment, so in many cases the environment becomes a victim. This situation prompted researchers to look at how environmental justice operates in tourism policy at the UNESCO Global Geopark Ciletuh (UGGC). This research uses policy implementation theory from George Edward III and environmental justice theory from Taylor. Methodologically, this research uses the descriptive-qualitative method. The results of the study reveal that from the four theoretical indicators, namely communication, resources, organizational structure, and disposition, it is clear that the implementation of environmental policies is still experiencing obstacles. This is caused by human resources, both managers and local residents, who have not been able to understand the concept of geopark ecology and the value of environmental justice. In the technical realm, environmental policy implementers are still stuttering and nervous about translating ecological rights into tourism operations in Ciletuh. Ciletuh has a big challenge in terms of ecology if policy implementation is still not able to understand the principles of environmental justice.*

Keywords: *Implementation; Environmental Justice; Ciletuh Geopark.*

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Introduction

The landscape that lies on the equator has a number of luxuries that cannot be found anywhere else. As a country with abundant natural wealth, there are so many places in Indonesia with extraordinary uniqueness and beauty that have not been widely exposed. At the same time, the drive to present quality nature tourism experiences continues to increase as an important pillar of economic growth. As a result, along with the recognition of several natural sites in Indonesia, this also invites tourism activities.

Tourism is an important and promising part of the economy, considering that tourism activities can generate coffers of income for the country. Besides, the economic and industrial sectors can also be empowered by the flow of mobilization and tourist activities. But tourism also has other implications that are often detrimental, one of which is its environmental impact. So it is important to see how the implementation of environmental policies is raised in the management of nature-based tourism, one of which is geopark tourism with exhibitions of beautiful natural ornaments. This idea also seems to be in line with the Geopark principle, which has the motto "Celebrating Earth Heritage, Sustaining Local Communities" (Shafira Mediana Putri, February 2020).

This research attempts to look at the implementation of environmental policies in the Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Area in Sukabumi Regency, West Java, from an environmental justice perspective. This is because geopark tourism has a conservation concept in its implementation because it involves several natural sites and geological wealth as its main attractions. But often, conservative environmental principles

cannot go hand in hand with tourism principles, which tend to be ecologically degrading. Positioning the two logics above makes it interesting to understand the implementation of environmental policies on Ciletuh Geopark tourism, which has a vision of sustainable development management that harmonizes geological, biological, and cultural diversity through existing spatial conservation principles. (Darsiharjo, 2016). At a more fundamental level, any development always has negative implications for the environment, including tourism development (Yasminingrum, 2017).

The elements contained in the Geopark scheme above balance the environment and tourism, which are two things that are trying to be offered. Another concept is also heard, proposing the principle of conservation by making natural sites protected areas. However, the concept of tourism, with implications for mobility, infrastructure development, and the economy, conceptually cannot meet conservative environmental principles. Because several environmental principles will limit many human activities, including economic activity and tourism, these principles often do not allow for compromise because the environment always talks about naturalness (Wawan, 2021).

Understanding the implementation of environmental policies in the context of the Ciletuh Geopark made researchers arrive at several paradoxes, which further strengthened the reasons why this research must be carried out. The first paradox is about the international recognition of Indonesia's natural assets and the designation of the Ciletuh area as a Unesco Global Geopark. On the one hand, this is a source of pride for the legitimacy of international recognition, which also

attaches a greater responsibility to all parties, including the government, to maintain the naturalness of these natural sites. But on the other hand, it becomes biased when these natural sites are used as tourist destinations. So that it will automatically be exhibited as a domesticated object that can threaten its sustainability (Lintje Anna Marpaung, 2016). So it is necessary to implement policies that have the principles of environmental justice and a balance between tourism activities and ecology.

Another paradox is about economic growth and environmental degradation. In all tourism activities, there will always be economic activity, which eventually results in economic growth, the creative industry sector, and ultimately the welfare of the citizens. However, this becomes a dilemma when massive economic activity revolves around very expensive natural sites. In fact, there are two sides: the first is that we benefit because tourism generates economic growth, but on the other hand, our natural values and natural sustainability are taken away because of these activities, and this is a logical consequence of development activities (Yasminingrum, 2017).

In addition, by designating the Ciletuh protected area as a geopark, it means that there has been a shift in the function of the land, which was previously a natural object but now becomes a tourist attraction. This shift in land use will also be directly related to activities in nature. If the principles of tourism development precede and override environmental balance, it is almost certain that the environment will be the victim. As revealed by Suwanto (2004), tourism always talks about mobilizing many people to a place temporarily. This means that infrastructure development will automatically be present to support tourist

mobility. Besides that, the natural environment will be touched by more people.

Bringing together the logic of environment and tourism can only be truly assessed objectively if we conduct a review of the policies implemented. Of course, the government plays a central role in making and implementing these policies. Included in the context of environmental policy at the Ciletuh Geopark in Sukabumi Regency, West Java.

The Ciletuh Geopark was designated by UNESCO as a Global Geopark (UGG) in 2018 and at the same time earned the title of world-class tourism. This means that Ciletuh Geopark is a destination that meets the international standards of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) by taking into account environmental, social, and economic aspects (KEMENPAREKRAF RI, 2021). Thus, this determination also means the start of a large tourism industry in the Ciletuh Geopark area. This industrialization of tourism must then be understood in depth from the perspective of environmental justice.

In terms of quantity, the natural wealth in the Ciletuh Geopark is also very broad. Initially, the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark was designated as a national geopark on December 22, 2015, with its area covering Ciemas District in the north and Ciracap District in the south. In the framework of the "Advisory Mission", the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu geopark area is suggested to expand the area to the north and west to 8 (eight) districts if the status becomes a national and global geopark. Since it was established in 2018, the Ciletuh Geopark has covered an area of 8 sub-districts and 74 villages as a magnificent earth park in West Java (Camsyah, 2022).

Based on the description of the problems above, this research seeks to question how geopractice principles and existing regulations are implemented in the Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Area and how this implementation is understood by the principles of environmental justice.

As a reference and to confirm the positioning of this study, the researcher also refers to several previous studies. Such as the research conducted by Marsuyetno entitled Analysis of the Implementation of Environmental Management Policy in North Sumatra (Study on the Environment Agency of North Sumatra Province). His research revealed that the implementation of environmental policies was still experiencing nervousness, and of all the indicators that existed, only one was considered good, namely the communication indicator. The impact of untidy environmental management makes some potential damage inevitable (Marsuyetno, 2013).

Subsequent research was carried out by Sahafira Mediana Putri, et al., entitled Implementation of West Java Provincial Government Policy Regarding the Development of Geopark Areas (Studies on the Government of Sukabumi Regency in the Development of the Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Area 2019). The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the policy of Governor Regulation No. 72 of 2018 in the development of Ciletuh, as seen from 6 dimensions that influence the success of the policy, namely: size and purpose of the policy, resources, attitudes of implementers, characteristics of implementing organizations, communication, and the social, economic, and political environment, has not been fully implemented effectively (Shafira Mediana Putri, February 2020).

Then another study was also conducted by Hilwati Hindersah et al. in 2017 that discussed the challenges of Ciletuh Geopark Inclusive Tourism Development in Ciwaru Village, Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province. The results of his research reveal that a number of luxurious natural ornaments found in Ciletuh have not been matched by the understanding of residents in the development of sustainable geotourism. so that in her argument, Hilwati suggested that tourism education be carried out for residents to be involved in the implementation of inclusive and environmentally just tourism (Hilwati Hindersah, 2017).

From some of the results of previous studies, it is increasingly confirmed that research is needed to analyze the implementation of environmental policies from an environmental justice perspective at Geopark Ciletuh tourist attractions. Given that this section is still missing from the studies of researchers, understanding the implementation of environmental justice in this context is very important for the balance of nature and sustainable tourism in accordance with the mission of the geopark.

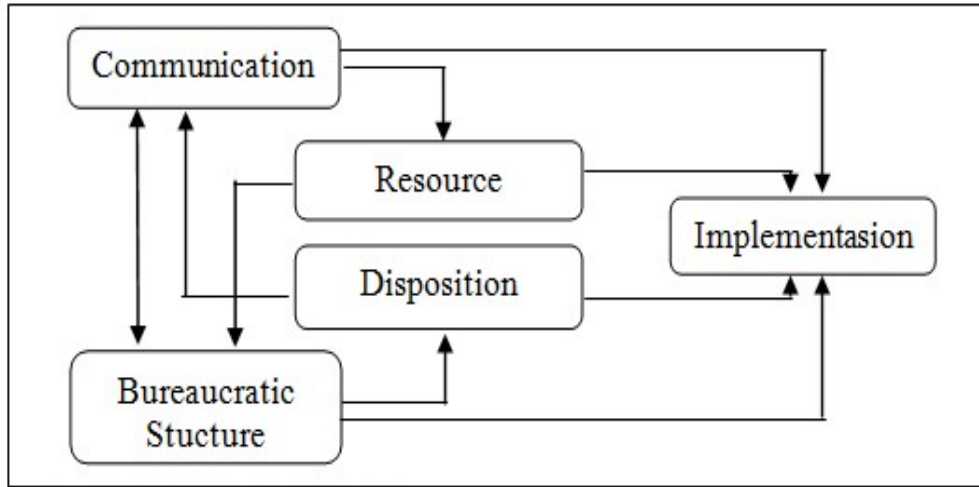
Implementation of George C. Edward III

According to George Edwards III (1980), Widodo, Gustino Leo, Roring, et al. see policy implementation as a dynamic process in which many factors interact with each other and influence policy implementation. In theory, it is known as "Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation" (Edwards, 1980 in Augustino, 2006; Andreas Delpiero & Roring, 2021). These factors need to be displayed in order to find out how they influence implementation (George Edwards III, 1980 in Widodo, 2014; Aneta,

2010). According to Edwards III, there are four supporting factors in policy implementation: communication,

resources, disposition, and organizational structure. More detail can be seen in the image below.

Figure 1. George C. Edward III Implementation Model



Source: Widodo, 2014

There are four elements that can support the realization of good policy implementation, according to Edwards' implementation concept. The first is communication; in this section, there must be a clear and consistent transmission of content. The second is resources; this relates to human resources and information resources, including the technology used. The third is related to disposition, meaning that the implementation must go through an appropriate and efficient administrative process. The fourth relates to the organizational structure, where a strong structure is needed to ensure that policy implementation can run smoothly (Edwards, 1980 in Widodo, 2014).

Concept of Environmental Justice

Environmental justice in academic discourse is an interesting issue because it talks about how the environment, which so far has only been understood as an object

of human activity, is then deconstructed to become a subject whose rights are also starting to be considered (Taylor, 2000 in Wawan, 2021). In understanding Taylor's version of environmental justice, he divides it into two principles, namely:

- a. Ecological Principles. This principle is also familiar with what is called Ecocentric. Simply put, this principle sees nature as a living subject whose existence must be considered. Nature is also understood to have rights, namely natural rights and independent rights not to be disturbed or damaged by humans. Human activities that have damaging consequences for nature are issues that are widely discussed in this principle, such as land management, energy savings, waste management, and others.
- b. The Principle of Justice: This principle sees nature from the

aspect of equilibrium or natural balance. The big idea of this principle is to discuss more about the behavior of resource use and consider aspects of sustainability. The basic argument is that nature must be treated fairly in every use because nature will determine the sustainability of human life.

Method

This study used a qualitative method with a literature study approach. According to Creswell, a literature review is carried out by elaborating on a number of academic sources that contain both information and theory, then organizing them in a particular case (Creswell, 1998). The data in this study were obtained using literature studies and observations, namely, by collecting data from trusted literary sources and making direct observations through sensing that can be carried out by researchers. Observations were carried out three times, namely in January 2020, August 2021, and May 2022. All results are then narrated in the form of a descriptive analysis.

Result and Discussion

Implementation of Environmental Policy in UNESCO Global Geopark Ciletuh

Geopark Ciletuh provides a big idea for the tourism sector in West Java with the concept of luxury on offer and a sustainable tourism vision, and tries to position economic development, nature conservation, community empowerment, and strengthening cultural values. The situation is very interesting to see its implementation, considering that the geopark concept offers an unusual tourism idea.

Policy implementation is the process of changing ideas that are still in

the form of plans or concepts into real actions, or implementation (Abdul Wahab, 2008). Strengthening the narrative above, Hanifah also conveys in her book that implementation is the process of changing something abstract in the political realm into concrete action in the administrative area (Hanifah, 2002). In the implementation of policy, there are many influencing factors such as communication, bureaucratic structure, resources, and dispositions (Edwards, 1980). While the simplest concept of public policy can be found in the concept of Thomas R. Dye, who argues that public policy is defined as whatever governments choose to do or not do (Dye, 2013), see Andhika (2019).

Understanding the implementation of environmental policies is the focus of this research. In simple terms, this research borrows the implementation concept developed by George Edward III to understand how a policy is implemented with four-point indicators, namely communication, resources, organizational structure, and disposition (Edwards, 1980, in Indrawati Gita, 2019). This indicator is based on existing policy forms in the Ciletuh Geopark area related to environmental governance. Such as how to review infrastructure development in an implementable manner with regard to the environment and understand how to manage all aspects of tourism from an ecological perspective. In this section, we will focus on and deeply understand the concepts offered by George Edward III. While the discussion that follows will use the perspective of environmental justice as a strengthening and balancing argument for the implementation model offered.

George Edward said that there are many factors that must be viewed holistically in understanding an implementation. Without bringing out

these factors (communication, resources, organizational structure, and disposition), it is difficult to analyze the implementation of a policy.

Communication

This variable is simply intended to show how the connectivity between policy implementers ensures that their policies run well. According to George Edwards, there are three indicators of communication: transmission, clarity, and consistency (Edwards, 1980, in Indrawaty Gita, 2019).

First on the transmission indicator, Ciletuh Geopark Tourism has several agendas regarding massive tourism promotion, especially in the use of social media as the fastest means of communication at this time. In addition, the transmission of information related to tourism continues to be carried out through tourism promotion and socialization by the West Java Provincial and Sukabumi Regency governments. Until now, it has been very easy to find digital information on various social media channels and the internet about Ciletuh Geopark tourism. This situation explains what George Edward meant by transmission, which talks about popular information channels used by the general public, resulting in rapid dissemination of information (Edwards, 1980).

Even though the transmission of information can be said to be good in the tourism promotion sector, substantial aspects of how visitors behave towards the health of the natural surroundings are still considered to be less effective. This situation exists because, on several occasions, researchers have found environmental impacts such as waste in tourist areas, and there are still some residents who carry out mining activities around the Geopark area. This portrait

clearly explains that in its implementation, there is information about environmental sustainability values that fails to be conveyed to both visitors and local residents. Even as quoted from Sukabumiupdate.com, several trash cans were reported missing in the Ciletuh Geopark (sukabumiupdate.com, 2019). In line with this, I quoted from tempo.co that the problem of waste and illegal mining must still be a concern of many parties because it damages the sustainability of the Ciletuh Geopark (Budi Reza, 2017).

In this context, the transmission of information related to the obligations of visitors and local residents to protect Ciletuh's nature seems to be experiencing nervousness. The impact is that if this aspect does not work, it will be very difficult to find patterns of participation from visitors and local residents in implementing environmental policies. Even though, in principle, geoparks are natural tourist attractions with high conservatism values. This narrative is also in line with what Wendita conveyed in her study, which is that the culture of the local community in the Ciletuh Geopark still needs to be fostered, including the culture of clean living and environmentally conscious tourism management (Wendita, 2019).

The next indicator is related to clarity. This section is closely related to the need for clear information to be received by policy implementers so that implementation can be carried out properly. Several things, such as policy status, policy organizers, and detailed technical matters, must be conveyed in this indicator.

First, regarding the clarity of the status of the Ciletuh Geopark as a geotourism site, there is no doubt about it. Because Ciletuh Geopark was officially designated as part of the world geopark

network in 2016 by UNESCO. This was stated in the Decree of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO on June 21, 2016, with an area covering 8 sub-districts, 74 villages, and an area of 126 thousand hectares (Slamet Riyandy, 2019). Then, in 2018, Ciletuh Geopark was officially opened to the public as a geotourism area.

Then, on a legal basis, the Ciletuh Geopark also has strong regulatory references; the first regulation that covers the Ciletuh Geopark is Governor Regulation No. 72 of 2018 concerning the Development of the Geopark Area in West Java and also the Sukabumi Regency Medium Term Development Mission. Then it is also regulated in Perbup No. 25 of 2021 concerning the UNESCO Global Geopark Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Master Plan for 2020–2029. Apart from that, other regulations are also contained in the Decree of the Governor of West Java Province regulating the management and legal protection of the Ciletuh Geopark (Hendrik Fasco Siregar, 2021).

Even though the status and legal basis for Geopark Ciletuh are clear, visitors still feel lacking at the technical level, such as the clarity of location information in the geopark area, and detailed regulations regarding behavior towards the environment are also not clearly conveyed by managers, apart from The big ideas related to cultural tourism in geoparks are also not conveyed clearly to the local community, so many are actually nervous about facing this large tourism industry.

Then, on the indicator of consistency in the author's analysis, communication is conveyed quite consistently in the context of tourism promotion but is not substantially consistent with some information about Geopark principles such as sustainable development management that

harmonizes geological, biological, and cultural diversity through the principle of conservation. The author's analysis found that this substantial aspect is still experiencing inconsistencies.

Resource

This variable is more concerned with the readiness of resources owned by policy implementers, both human resources (HR), natural resources (SDA), as well as technological resources, including infrastructure. In the context of the Ciletuh Geopark, natural resources are an aspect that does not need to be asked about its readiness because this world-class megatourism is also formed as a form of admiration for Ciletuh's nature. However, other aspects that operate in policy implementation make the position of nature the party most likely to be harmed (Kariaman Sinaga, 79–90). Even though the natural sites in the Ciletuh Geopark have an expensive value because they consist of many rare rocks, sediments, and ancient rock fossils spread over 50 beautiful geological sites, apart from that, there are also many waterfalls, beaches, and other natural attractions (sukabumikab.co. en, 2022).

In its implementation, human resources, which George Edward calls staff, are also an important party in the Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Area. For tour managers or other available employees, it is felt that they are still inadequate; there are no adequate tour guides to be able to strictly provide directions and supervise visitors so they do not act detrimentally to the environment. In the absence of an automatic tour guide, the functions of communication and socialization of environmental policies are also neglected. Even though this is an important aspect, according to Hartuti Purnaweni's study, the management of natural tourism must

have an orientation toward environmental protection through both preventive and countermeasure measures (Purnaweni, 2014).

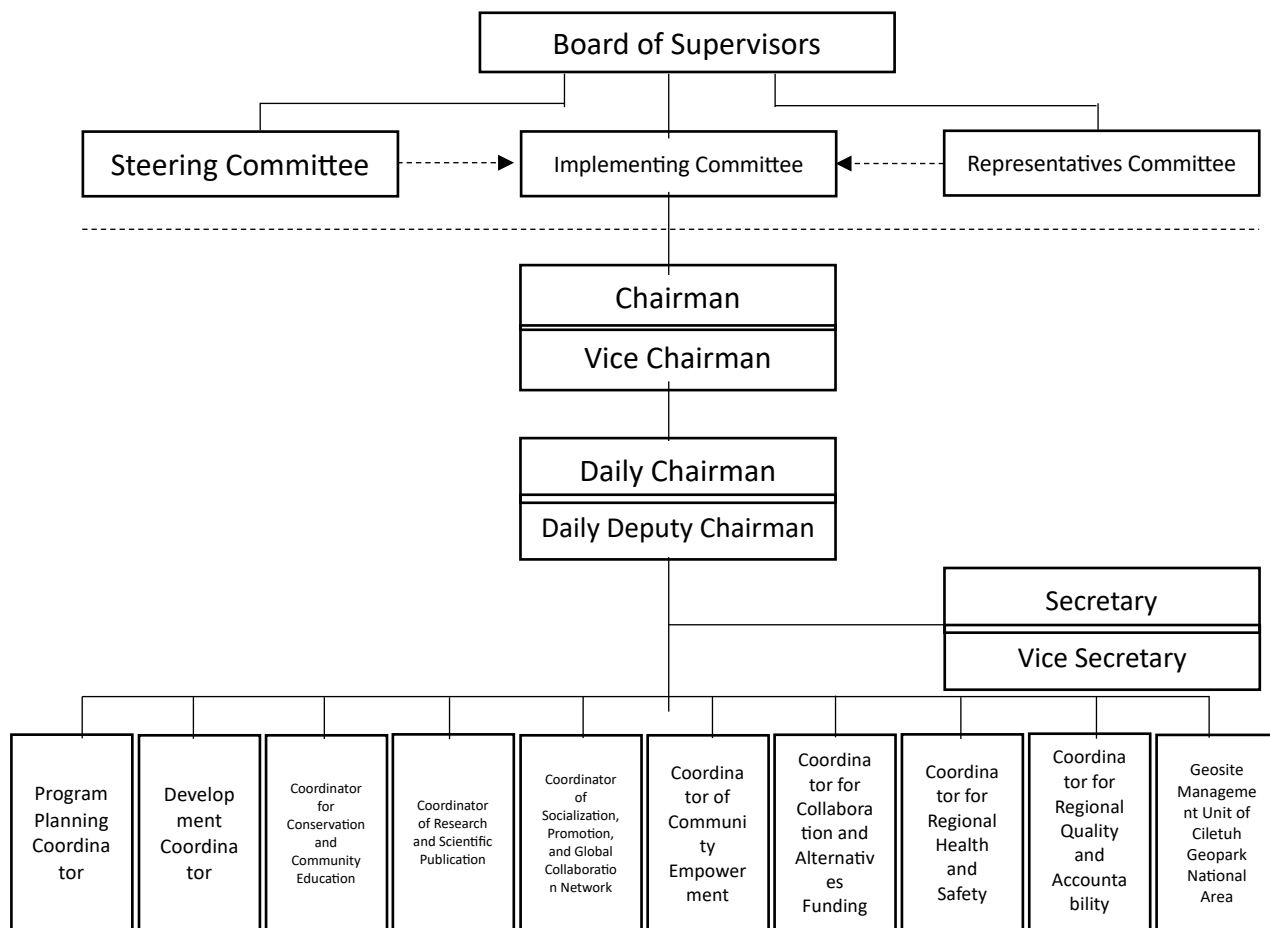
Other resources that still need improvement in implementing policies at the Ciletuh Geopark are the human resources of local residents around the Geopark area. Because of the information that researchers managed to collect, there are still frequent community actions that damage the environment, such as illegal mining, throwing garbage into rivers, and others. Whereas in the Geopark concept, one of the elements that is trying to be displayed is a cultural element based on local wisdom. Of course, the value of conservatism should have been born here. This is in line with what was conveyed by Wawan et al. in their study, which revealed that one of the strongest sources of conservatism towards expensive natural sites is local community entities and their wisdom values (Wawan, 2021). Confirmed by her study, Lina Nurlina et al., that environmental policies often experience bias when parties present around them, including local residents, fail to take on the

role of a conservative group (Lina Nurlina, 2021).

Organizational/Bureaucratic Structure

George Edward demonstrated that a clean and robust organizational structure is always supportive of good policy implementation. If the structure is not yet strong, then the implementation of the policies will not be optimal (Edwards, 1980). In the context of the Ciletuh Geopark, the organizational structure has been formed systematically. It can even be said that the existing organizational structure is conceptually well established. This is possible when Geopark, as a world-class geotourism destination, is sheltered by a clear and strong government bureaucracy, starting from the Ministry of Tourism, the Regional Government of West Java Province, and the Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency. All of these institutions play their respective roles in strengthening the Ciletuh Geopark management bureaucracy. So the Ciletuh Geopark has an established bureaucratic pull from the regional level to the central government.

Figure 2. Organizational Structure of Ciletuh Geopark



Source: (Sukabumikab.go.id, 2022)

Even though the bureaucratic structure at the top level of Ciletuh Geopark has an established system, the spearhead of implementing the policy, namely the organizational structure at the lower level, is still in the process of developing their respective roles in order to create proper implementation of environmental policies. In Figure 02 above, it can be seen that, in fact, each section already has its own coordinator, but the implementation has not run optimally. Such as the coordinators in the fields of community empowerment, conservation, education, and other fields, they have not yet met with proper implementation. The reason is that several circumstances are sufficient to explain

why these fields failed to take on a role. Such problems as waste, illegal mining, and others are enough to explain why the organizational structure at the basic level in Ciletuh Geopark is still in the process of finding its role. Even though the results according to Wardoyo and Bahtarudin's study show that policy implementation is actually more effective when the organizational structure at the lower level or base is stronger than the top level because they determine the implementation of policies (Muchtar Wisnu Wardoyo, 2003).

Disposition

If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, policy implementers must

not only know what to do but also have the ability to implement it so that in practice there is no bias (Edwards, 1980). This story is consistent with what Nasution stated in his study, which showed the importance of managerial technical mastery in the implementation of tourism policies, including knowing how to properly organize and carry out each task (Nasution, 2021).

In the implementation of environmental policies in the Ciletuh Geopark, there are many implications that occur as a result of the attitude of policy implementers that is not optimal both in quantity and in terms of capability. In terms of quantity, for example, it can be seen that tour guides are often not proportional to the number of visitors, especially on holidays. This makes visitor activity uncontrollable. Then, in the process of delivering communication, briefings on substantive matters regarding environmental conservation are often minimally carried out. Even in implementing policies, the attitude of the organizers has a decisive effect on policy targets (Mirza, 2020).

If you look at this, the disposition aspect has quite a lot of homework that must be completed by policy implementers, especially in the technical realm, considering that environmental justice is very much determined by human attitudes, especially those who have the authority to implement policies (Hamel, 2021). The problem in this context is the nervousness of policy organizers about playing their respective roles and substantially understanding the big ideas that Geopark has to offer. Dismantling this problem needs to be done first to improve the internal management so that they can understand their duties and functions properly.

A Reflection: Ciletuh Geopark in Environmental Justice Discourse

It is almost impossible to reconcile the tourism logic with the environmental logic without dismantling one of the two principles or even dismantling each other's principles. Tourism always has derivations from development, economic growth, and industrialization and tends to be exploitative (Karyati, 2021). Meanwhile, environmental principles are always intertwined with conservative areas: naturalness, equilibrium, and environmental sustainability (Taylor, 2000).

On the other hand, it will be difficult to separate the mission of the tourism industry from the use of the environment in the context of nature tourism. so that the discourse on environmental justice has become a popular narrative in the academic field. The debate is now no longer about nature, which cannot be touched or used (radical conservatism), but has begun to shift to the area of how nature can be used without destroying it so that sustainable development can be created (Andi Abu Dzar Nuzul, 2021). Thus, the environment is not only understood as a resource but also contains the meaning of justice (Wawan, 2021).

The same logic also applies to the Ciletuh Geopark case because the tourism industry's drive to make Ciletuh a natural paradise in remote parts of Sukabumi Regency, West Java, must be exhibited as an international standard in geotourism. At the same time, it means that Ciletuh, as a global geopark, will be touched by many people. In this situation, the environment is very vulnerable to injustice. So a strict environmental policy is needed as a form of protection for environmental justice. This narrative is in line with what Erwin conveyed in his study: that in human interactions with nature in the context of

tourism activities, nature is always the party that loses its naturalness (Erwin, 2021).

According to Taylor's theory, the Ciletuh Geopark is a subject that must pay attention to its rights and authenticity (ecological sustainability). But understanding natural rights is not that simple because Ciletuh is already in the tourism industry. So that an approach through policy is needed to realize the rights of Ciletuh nature. So that understanding environmental justice in the Ciletuh Geopark will have a strong bearing on how environmental policies are implemented.

The researcher's analysis shows in this case that Ciletuh has actually sacrificed many things for himself in the process of establishing the geopark. However, this often cannot be understood by development approaches, which tend to stutter in translating the principles of environmental justice. For example, the construction of road infrastructure that divides hills and geological areas that must be adjacent to resort concrete, not to mention the activities of visitors who often leave large amounts of trash behind. Thus, the natural future of Ciletuh Geopark will be determined by the policies implemented. Furthermore, Taylor revealed that the future of nature is determined by human policy; if the ecology is destroyed, the future of humans will also be destroyed (Taylor, 2000).

So that from the perspective of environmental justice, researchers put forward fundamental thoughts about whether the Ciletuh Geopark will be used as an ecological entity whose justice is maintained and whose rights, dignity, and dignity are protected through appropriate policies or only exhibited with policies and implementation that are still chaotic. Of course, according to Taylor, to make it

happen, it requires a moral touch from everyone to realize that the environment has the right to continue to be sustainable (Taylor, 2000).

The Ciletuh Geopark has an adequate concept to coexist with the principles of environmental justice if the policy implementation is carried out in accordance with the vision of the Geopark, namely harmonizing geological, biological, and cultural diversity through the principle of conservation. However, on the contrary, environmental injustice will occur if the implementation still exhibits a number of stutters, as in the analysis of researchers in the previous section (Sunawan, 2019).

In many cases of tourism in Indonesia, nature always sacrifices a lot, even in established tourism management. Like the island of Bali, which until now has struggled to deal with the problem of waste and water pollution (Hardiningtyas, 2016). then marine tourism on Togeang Island in Central Sulawesi Province, which is experiencing heavy pollution (Alimudin Laapo, 2009). Even Komodo Island, one of the world's most recognized natural resources, has been hit by serious environmental problems to the point that it is highlighted by UNESCO (Ernesta Leha, 2019). Some of these cases can be an empirical reflection for Ciletuh Geopark managers regarding the direction of environmental policy that will be carried out. Will Ciletuh be brought to ecological destruction, or will it grow as a large, sustainable, conservative, and environmentally just tourism.

Conclusion

Ciletuh Geopark, as an international standard for geotourism, must have a strong ecological perspective in its management. Included in the implementation of environmental policies

carried out. Considering that Ciletuh has an expensive natural value and has been recognized worldwide, the logic of environmental justice must be applied in the implementation of tourism policies. Based on the researcher's analysis, the implementation of tourism policies has been quite well done, but ecological values have not been realized properly.

Of the four theoretical indicators, namely communication, resources, organizational structure, and disposition, it is clear that the implementation of environmental policies is still experiencing obstacles. This is caused by human resources, both managers and local residents, who have not been able to understand the concept of geopark ecology and the value of environmental justice. In the technical realm of implementing environmental policies, they are still stuttering and nervous about translating ecological rights into tourism operations in Ciletuh. Thus, Ciletuh has a big challenge in terms of ecology if policy implementation is still not able to understand the principles of environmental justice.

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