

INTEGRATED SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF IDOLA BANYUTOWO BEACH, PATI REGENCY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze: 1) How and what potentials are there in Banyutowo Village in Pati Regency? 2) How is the environmental wisdom in Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency? 3) How about integrated security management at Idola Beach, Pati Regency?. The research method used is normative juridical with a statutory approach, concept approach, and case studies. The results showed that: 1) Banyutowo Village utilizes existing nature for tourism and utilizes it to support the economy, both the village economy and the community's economy. These tours in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency indirectly set an example for other villages to flock to make innovations as attractive as possible to create new tourism, especially for areas in Dukuhseti District Pati District. 2) Participation among Banyutowo youth as a sense of concern for the environment is fully supported by the village apparatus, because of the positive goal to save the earth which is now increasingly degraded, both in quality and quantity. 3) In an effort to maintain security at Idola Beach, an organizational structure was created to manage Idola Banyutowo Beach. The organizational structure of Banyutowo Idol Beach tourism management each part has its own duties and responsibilities. The organizational structure includes: Head of Management Group, Secretary, Bemdahara, Head of Parking, Infrastructure, Cleanliness, Supervisory, Security.

Keywords: Management, Security, Integrated, Idola Beach, Banyutowo, Pati Regency

INTRODUCTION

Background

The existence of coastal and coastal ecosystems not only provides ecological value, but also has a very significant impact on various aspects of life. Economically, this ecosystem acts as a vital natural resource, providing various types of fishery products and providing support for the tourism sector. From a socio-political perspective, the sustainability of coastal ecosystems affects the lives of coastal communities, while in the context of national security defense (hankamnas), this region has strategic potential.

The tourism industry has a strategic role in the Indonesian economy. Therefore, policies that support the development of tourism infrastructure, environmental conservation, promotion of tourist destinations, and improvement of the quality of tourism services are key in optimizing the potential of this sector. Through wise management and sustainability, Indonesia can maximize the economic and social benefits of the tourism industry, while still paying attention to the preservation of nature and culture which is the main attraction. ¹

Pati Regency, located in Central Java, stretches north of the border with Jepara, the west is bordered by Kudus Regency, the south is bordered by Grobogan and Blora regencies, and the east is bordered by Rembang Regency. Geographically, Pati Regency occupies a very strategic position because it is located on the pantura route that connects Jakarta and Surabaya, two major mobility centers in Indonesia.

The tourism sector in Pati Regency can be considered as one of the strategic sectors and full of potential. Prudent management, sustainable development, and effective marketing efforts can increase the attractiveness and competitiveness of Pati Regency as a tourist destination. By utilizing the diversity of tourism objects owned, Pati Regency has the opportunity to attract more tourists, have a positive impact on the local economy, and support the overall development of the region.

One of the tourist destinations in Pati Regency that has great potential to be developed is located in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhsetu District, Pati Regency. This location offers a number of tourist attractions, both natural and artificial, which have significant opportunities and potential to be managed properly. The development of this tourism object can be the main driver in efforts to develop the region, community empowerment, and economic revitalization in Indonesia.

Although the tourism potential in Banyutowo Village is quite large, it is currently not managed optimally. This is reflected in the lack of positive response from tourists, which is reflected in the number of tourist visits that have not reached the expected level. The growth of tourist visits is one of the important indicators in measuring tourism development, because an increase in the number of tourists is usually followed by an increase in tourism supporting facilities, regional development in accordance with tourist needs. One of the tours in Banyutowo Village is Idola Beach Tour.

The terrain conditions to the beach are fairly difficult and rather dangerous because the road is too narrow and damaged. One of them is the access road to Idola Beach, there are still some roads that have not been paved which requires drivers to be extra careful and cars cannot enter the road to the beach. Idola Beach is located close to Hutang Mangrove, which is also one of the favorite tourist destinations so that many tourists visit. In the past, when it was still well managed, this location was also widely used as a place for pre-weddings. The average tourist visiting the beach reaches dozens of people. However, the level of tourist visits that are quite crowded has not been supported by good road access.

Although this beach still needs improvement and feasibility here and there, this beach has been visited by many local communities. We can enjoy beautiful sunrise and sunset, if the time is right we can participate in mangrove planting and see fishermen returning from sea.

Based on the background description that has been explained, researchers are interested in conducting a research entitled **"INTEGRATED SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF IDOLA BANYUTOWO BEACH, PATI REGENCY"**

Problem Statement

1. How and what potentials are there in Banyutowo Village in Pati Regency?
2. How is the environmental wisdom in Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency?
3. How about integrated security management at Idola Beach, Pati Regency?

Theoretical Framework

1. Security Theory

Within the framework of law enforcement in Indonesia's territorial waters and jurisdiction, particularly in carrying out security and safety patrols in the area, the government established the Maritime Security Agency.² The Maritime Security Agency is responsible for maintaining security, safety, and order in Indonesia's waters and jurisdiction.³

In carrying out its duties, the Maritime Security Agency performs the following functions:

- a. Formulate national policies in the field of security and safety in Indonesian territorial waters and Indonesian jurisdiction;
- b. Organizing a security and safety early warning system in Indonesian territorial waters and Indonesian jurisdiction; carry out guarding, supervision, prevention, and enforcement of violations of law in Indonesian territorial waters and Indonesian jurisdiction;
- c. Synergize and monitor the implementation of water patrols by relevant agencies; provide technical and operational support to relevant agencies;
- d. Provide search and rescue assistance in Indonesian territorial waters and Indonesian jurisdiction; and
- e. Carry out other tasks in the national defense system.⁴

Government involvement in coastal tourism management at Idola Beach through the Regional Government Apparatus of Pati Regency, Tourism and Culture Office. Idola Beach has several potentials that can be developed as a tourist attraction. However, the management and community of Idola Beach have obstacles in potential development activities, namely the lack of readiness, insight and training of human resources, lack of facilities and infrastructure, the absence of landfills, the arrangement of parking lots that must be rearranged and limited street lighting to and at Idola Beach. Some tasks related to management include security, cleanliness, promotions and events, as well as financial management related to additional income for managers and the community to further develop Idola Beach more beautiful and attractive. The growing fir tree serves as a wind breaker so that agricultural land and plantations can be saved from the sea breeze, besides it serves as a deterrent to sea abrasion, namely the erosion of sea water. Managers and communities depend on utilizing cypress trees as wind breakers for plantations and agriculture as well as one of the tourism potentials in Pati Regency. The application of community-based tourism also plays a role in the sustainability of the ecosystem at Idola Beach.

Research Methodology

This research carries a qualitative descriptive research method to gain a deep understanding of the phenomenon under study. The data source used involves primary and secondary data. The data collection process is carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation. Triangulation techniques are used to ensure the validity of data by involving various data collection methods.⁵

The application of this research method also considers empirical and juridical aspects in order to understand legal issues that arise in the context of such development. Thus, the research method becomes a guide that directs the research steps to ensure that the data obtained are relevant, accurate, and reliable in drawing conclusions and providing appropriate recommendations.⁶

Thus, this research is expected to make a significant contribution to the understanding and development of policies in integrated coastal security management in Banyutowo Village. The strategic measures and recommendations that emerge from the results of this study are expected to guide policymakers in designing more effective, inclusive, and sustainable measures in the field of coastal security management and tourism.

This study aims to investigate and analyze integrated security management in Indola Banyutowo Beach, Pati Regency, by adopting normative legal research methods as the main methodological framework. This approach provides an in-depth overview of the legal aspects associated with security management in the coastal area. Research will be focused on the identification and analysis of legal norms governing coastal security, involving the analysis of legal documents such as laws, government regulations, and relevant local regulations.⁷

RESEARCH RESULTS

Potential of Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency

The area of Pati regency has an area of 150,368 km² which is divided into 21 districts including: Sukolilo, Kayen, Tambakromo, Winong, Puncakwangi, Jaken, Batangan, Juwana, Jakenan, Pati, Cork, Margorejo, Gembong, Tlogowungu, Wedarijaksa, Trangkil, Margoyoso, Gunungwungkal, Cluwak, Tayu, and Dukuhseti. Dukuhseti District is administratively divided into 12 villages, including: Alasdowo, Bakalan, Banyutowo, Bakalan, Dukuhseti, Ngagel, Kenanti, Grogolan, Dumpil, Kembang, Puncel, Tegalombo, and Wedusan.⁸

Idola Beach is located in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency, Central Java. The area of Banyutowo Village is 115,880 Ha, consisting of 22,190 Ha of rice fields, 31,285 Ha of yards / buildings, 60,650 Ha of ponds, and rivers, roads, cemeteries covering an area of 1,750 Ha. Banyutowo Village has a population of 3,001. It consisted of 1,403 men and 1,598 women. The majority of Banyutowo villagers work as fishermen. In this village there is 1 Mosque, 1 Surau / Musholla, 3 Churches, 2 Kindergartens / RA, 2 Elementary Schools, and 1 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. The population of Banyutowo is predominantly Protestant Christians, with a population of 3,001 people, Muslims as many as 1,424 people, Protestant Christians

1,574 people, Catholic Christians 3 people. In various activities that most Banyutowo people work as fishermen numbering around 1,081 people, this makes the sea a field of livelihood for the local community. In addition, the coast, which was once only used as a berth for fishing boats owned by residents, has recently begun to be targeted by tourists in the morning or evening. No wonder Banyutowo is one of the new tourism icon destinations in Pati Regency. In Banyutowo, besides being able to enjoy beautiful marine tourism, you can also learn with local fishermen and home industry Banyutowo residents who have long processed various fish, both processed marine fish, and freshwater fish.⁹

This village, which is close to the coast, utilizes the existing nature for tourism and uses it to support the economy, both the village economy and the community's economy. The tours in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency indirectly make an example for other villages to flock to make innovations as attractive as possible to create new tourism, especially for the area in Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency.

There are at least three tours that are featured in this tourist village, these tours have their own charm. The following are tours in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency, including:

a. Idola Beach tour

Idola Beach Tourism is one of the tours in Pati Regency. This tour was only inaugurated approximately in March 2018 and was built by the local government and tour managers. This tourist spot is a tourist icon in Pati Regency, especially for the Dukuhseti District. Idola Beach Tourism is also called Soimah Beach, because Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency is the village Soimah comes from, and the distance between Soimah's house and Idola Beach is quite close, which is approximately 500 meters.

Idola Beach used to be just a dirty place on the seafront adjacent to the residents' ponds. Then the local government and tour managers made ideas to make the place even better. Over time, tourism development in this village began to be carried out according to the purpose.

This tour is named Idola Beach because on this beach everyone, both men, women, children, and adults can feel the beautiful charm of natural etination. In addition, tourists can also enjoy the view of the fishermen's boats leaning on the beach, so that tourists can enjoy the natural scenery and see the activities of fishermen in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency.¹⁰

We can take this Idola Beach tour using a motorbike or car. However, if you want to use public transportation, it can be reached by using a dokar to get to the Idola Beach tourist spot. That's because this tour is located quite far from the highway. For entrance tickets to this beach tour is also not too expensive. Simply by paying Rp. 3,000 you can enjoy the beauty of nature in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency.

Although this Idola Beach tour still needs a touch and various innovations from various sides, but this does not necessarily dampen the enthusiasm of tourists to visit this tourist spot. Idola Beach tourism is usually crowded with visitors every holiday.

There are various facilities in this tourist spot, including:

1. Water duck play tour
2. Selfi area
3. Culinary tourism, especially for sea food
4. Parking
5. Toilet
6. Mosque

b. Bungan Lariso Tourism

Lariso Flower Park Tourism is a tour where it presents a fairly wide expanse of flower gardens. Various types of flowers are found here, such as elosia flowers, and other flowers. Lariso Flower Park is a tourist destination that is quite favored after the tourist destination Idola Beach. The distance between Lariso Flower Park and Idola Beach is very close, it can even be passed on foot.

This tour is located in Banyutwowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency, precisely at RT 01 / RW 01. The entrance ticket for this tour is also very affordable, which is Rp. 2,000 for motorists, and Rp. 5,000 for car drivers. Lariso Flower Park was established in 2019.

In the past, this place was just a dead land that was difficult to plant crops, where then one of the people took the initiative to try to plant some plants. Then over time, this place became beautiful with various kinds of flowers. The local government also pays considerable attention to this tourist spot, so the local government and tourism managers create various innovations to develop this tour.

Although it is still classified as a new tour, it cannot be denied that the natural beauty and flowers in this tourist spot are enough to captivate the hearts of visitors. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of tourists who flock to visit and enjoy this natural beauty. Usually this tour is crowded with tourists on holidays.

Lariso Flower Park is open at 05:30 – 18:00 WIB for weekdays, and for holidays it opens at 08:00 – 18:00 WIB. The facilities in Taman Bungan Lariso are quite diverse, including:

1. Photo spot
2. Cafe
3. Toilet
4. Parking
5. Gazebo ¹¹

c. Banyutowo Pier

The pier is the berth for ships returning from sea. This pier is located in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency. Usually these ships dock to rest or sell fish caught from the sea. Near this pier is a fish auction site.

Banyutowo Pier is the only pier in Dukuhseti District. Therefore, this pier is an important place for the community, especially for fishermen, both local fishermen and fishermen from other regions. This pier is not so big, but this pier is a recreation area for the community. Banyutowo pier has its own attraction for tourists. Here tourists can watch the sunrise in the morning and can enjoy the fresh sea air. In addition, tourists can see the activities of fishermen and can also buy fish directly from the hands of fishermen at quite affordable prices.

In order to enter the Banyutowo Pier area is free of charge at all, but when the month of Ramadan arrives, tourists who will go to this pier will be asked for money to pay parking fees of Rp. 2,000 for motorbikes, and Rp. 5,000 for cars. Because in that month the tourists who come are more than ordinary days.

Banyutowo Pier is still in dire need of touch from various sides. Because there are still a lot of buildings damaged by the waves. So this pier still needs construction or renewal again. Therefore, Banyutowo Pier requires very serious attention from the Government and the community.¹²

Environmental Wisdom in Banyutowo Village, Pati Regency

Environment is a complex system that exists outside the individual that affects the growth and development of organisms. Environment is not the same as habitat. A habitat is a place where an organism or community of organisms lives. Organisms can be found laur, in forests, deserts, and so on. So, habitat can be divided into two, namely water habitat and terrestrial habitat. The environmental conditions of the two habitats are different.¹³ That each organism, lives in its own environment. The classification of the environment can be classified into two categories, namely, abiotic and biotic environments.

The environment is a three-dimensional space, of which organisms are one part. The environment is dynamic in the sense that it changes all the time. Changes and differences that occur both absolutely and relatively. Between humans and their environment there is a dynamic relationship. Changes in the environment will cause changes in human behavior to adapt to new conditions. The discussion about the environment today is pollution caused by several factors, ranging from industry, pesticides, erosion, floods, abrasion, and wind. That the problem many consider that humans have damaged a good living environment. If you look at the quality of the environment from basic needs, then this assumption is not true. In addition, natural resources also affect the formation of environmental quality. Several types of natural resources have a central role in determining the quality of the environment, such as biodiversity, animals, plants, water, soil, air, and energy.¹⁴

Coastal communities are defined as communities that live and carry out socio-economic activities related to coastal and marine resources so that coastal communities have a high dependence on the potential or condition of coastal resources. Coastal communities in particular have behaviors and cultural patterns that are different from other communities, as a result of their interaction with the environment and the resources around it. For coastal communities, the basic attitude to life is to assume that the sea is a resource for sustainability, growth, and community welfare. Therefore, coastal communities in the territory of Indonesia have a certain perspective on marine resources and marine perceptions.¹⁵

One of the roles carried out by the Banyutowo community and the community in overcoming environmental pollution is by means of *village resik-resik* (cleaning). This activity was initiated by church youth. Cleaning up both terrestrial and coastal environments is the main goal, this is seen in the church's youth activities after Easter celebrations. In this activity initiated by church youth as a form of concern and responsibility for the surrounding environment. Participation among Banyutowo youth as a sense of concern for the environment is fully supported by the village apparatus, because of the positive goal to save the earth which is now increasingly degraded, both in quality and quantity. According to Jim Ife and Frank, participation is an effort or form of utilization of existing resources, where the goal is to achieve prosperity and prosperity. The community can also increase their participation and provide various alternatives to have a positive impact in the long term in the future.¹⁶

The marine environment that has been attached and integrated with coastal communities in general, as well as the Banyutowo people whose lives depend on marine products. The wisdom and traditions of the local community in protecting the environment are still relatively narrow, as mentioned earlier that there are still individuals who are not responsible for the sustainability of the marine environment, by littering around the beach or coastal area of Banyutowo.¹⁷

The identification of coastal communities is divided into two things, namely the social system of fishing communities and the social activities of fishing communities. In the social system, the fishing community in Banyutowo Village has customs or customs in the form of sea alms. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, sea alms are no longer carried out because they involve many communities and consist of a series of activities, so they are replaced with larung offerings. Larung sesaji activity, which is washing offerings into the sea as a form of gratitude to God Almighty. In addition, the habits of the fishing community of Banyutowo Village related to marine products include processing fish by cultivation, smoking, drying, and *fish fillets*.¹⁸

The culture that has been inherent in the community is able to unite the solidarity of the Banyutowo community. With the existence of sea alms as a symbol of local wisdom, which cannot be separated from the long-established community culture. Therefore, with the strength of solidarity of existing community groups, it is necessary to develop in terms of maintaining environmental sustainability, both biotic and abiotic environments. So that the marine environment can be well maintained and maintained.¹⁹

On coastal resource management related to mangrove forest management. In Banyutowo Village, there is a mangrove forest "Tunggul Wulung" which is managed by the community and fishing community whose members consist of villagers. The mangrove forest of Banyutowo Village received mangrove tree assistance from the Marine and Fisheries Office of Pati Regency. Mangrove management activities are carried out by the community and the Tunggul Wulung Mangrove Community with regular planting per year. Maintenance is carried out every two weeks. The cooperation established with the Tunggul Wulung Mangrove Community came from CSR, PT, OISKA (from Japan), related agencies, and Joglo Semar. This mangrove is used as an educational tourist spot that has a motto that utilizing forests without destroying them means sustainable, but the mangroves do not yet have regulations that cover them.²⁰

Integrated Security Management at Idola Beach, Pati Regency

Tourism development is an important aspect in a country, because with the development of tourism, it will have a considerable economic impact on the progress of the country. One of the tourism developments that is currently intensively carried out by the government is to develop tourism in the form of tourist villages. The village was chosen as a strategy to develop tourism in Indonesia because the village is an area that has and offers an overall atmosphere that shows the beauty of a village itself, both in terms of nature, social, economy, and customs in the village.²¹ If you want to develop this tourism village, it is necessary to have participation or involvement from all parties, including from the village community. Participation is the participation or involvement of an individual or a group in carrying out an action. Community participation here aims to make the community have awareness and willingness to be directly involved in developing tourism villages in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency. If there are only a few people who want to participate in developing this tourist village, then to develop this tourist village will also be difficult to walk. Therefore, there needs to be good cooperation between the community, tourism managers, and local government to develop this tourism village. One form of tourism development is to pay attention to tourism safety management.²²

The safety and security of tourists is an important aspect when you want to travel to a place. In its implementation, everything related to the safety and security of tourists must be conveyed as well as possible. The form of delivering information is by providing signs, information boards and socialization (6).²³ Safety and security of visitors is the provision of a comprehensive protection from all forms of dangers, risks, accidents and losses from the time of arrival of visitors to the destination, carrying out activities at the destination to returning from the tourist destination. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the important indicators in tourism development and can be an attraction for tourists to visit tourist attractions (7).²⁴ In general, the safety aspect, namely the existence of infrastructure, facilities, facilities and rescue personnel, at many tourist sites is still not optimal (8).²⁵ The suitability of safety and security infrastructure in tourist attractions must be in accordance with applicable guideline criteria (9).²⁶ The importance of tourist safety and security in traveling is an effort so that tourists get comfort and security in traveling from arrival to return from tourist destinations both

individually and with family to prevent accidents in tourist attractions.²⁷ Protection for tourist visitors, must always be carried out on every activity while in tourist attractions. Starting from the arrival of visitors, activities carried out and return from tourist attractions. Traffic safety infrastructure in tourist areas must be considered to reduce the rate of accidents and criminal acts (12).²⁸ Beach destinations must have lifeguards and water activity rescue equipment (13).²⁹ This aims to improve the good name of the company or tour manager and in anticipation so that there are no accidents that can harm tourists. Good tourism facilities and infrastructure are one of the indicators of tourism development (14).³⁰

Juridically, a legal product that can be observed related to the regulation of legal protection for tourists is Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. The provisions of Article 20 letter c of the Gini law state that every tourist has the right to legal protection and security. Explicitly the right of tourists to obtain legal protection is regulated in the provisions of Article 20 hruuf c of Law No. 10 of 2009. Tourism entrepreneurs, according to the provisions of Article 26 paragraph (d) are obliged to provide comfort, hospitality, security protection and safety of tourists. In addition, the government and local governments according to the provisions of Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a, are obliged to provide tourism information, legal protection, and security and safety to tourists. In addition to Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, legal protection of the rights of tourists as consumers is regulated in Article 4 of Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. Among the rights of consumers is the right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and / or services (Article 4 letter a). In addition, it is the right to obtain advocacy, protection and efforts to resolve consumer protection disputes appropriately (Article 4 letter e). Based on the rights and obligations of tourists, associated with the provisions of Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, a tourist can be said to be a consumer in the field of tourism. As consumers, tourists have the rights stipulated in Article 4 of Law No. 8 of 1999.³¹ According to Law Number 9 of 1990 concerning Tourism in Article 1 Number 4, that Tourism is everything related to the implementation of tourism. In essence, tourism is a process of temporary departure from someone or more to another place outside his residence.³² In Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism there is no specific Article that regulates the legal responsibility of tourism managers or entrepreneurs related to tourist losses. But even so, there are provisions of Article 20 and Article 26 letters b, d, and e of Law Number. 10 Year 2009 which can be used as a basis to hold tourism managers or business actors responsible for tourist losses. The provisions of the articles in question can be stated as follows;

Article 20;

- a. Every tourist has the right to obtain; Accurate information about tourist attractions,
- b. Tourism services in accordance with standards;
- c. Legal protection and security;
- d. Service;
- e. Protection of personal rights; and
- f. Insurance coverage for high-risk tourism activities.

Article 26;

- a. Every tourism entrepreneur is obligated;
- b. Provide accurate and responsible information;
- c. Provide comfort, hospitality, and protection of the security and safety of tourists;
- d. Provide insurance protection for tourism businesses with high-risk activities.³³

In an effort to maintain security at Idola Beach, an organizational structure was created to manage Banyutowo Idola Beach. The organizational structure of Banyutowo Idol Beach tourism management each part has its own duties and responsibilities. The organizational structure includes: Head of Management Group, Secretary, Bemdahara, Head of Parking, Infrastructure, Cleanliness, Supervisory, Security.³⁴

CONCLUSION

The results showed that;

- a. Banyutowo Village utilizes the existing nature for tourism and uses it to support the economy, both the village economy and the community's economy. These tours in Banyutowo Village, Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency indirectly make an example for other villages to flock to make innovations as attractive as possible to create new tourism, especially for areas in Dukuhseti District, Pati Regency.
- b. Participation among Banyutowo youth as a sense of concern for the environment is fully supported by the village apparatus, because of the positive goal to save the earth which is now increasingly degraded, both in quality and quantity.
- c. In an effort to maintain security at Idola Beach, an organizational structure was created to manage Banyutowo Idola Beach. The organizational structure of Banyutowo Idol Beach tourism management each part has its own duties and responsibilities. The organizational structure includes: Head of Management Group, Secretary, Bemdahara, Head of Parking, Infrastructure, Cleanliness, Supervisory, Security.

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