



LEGAL PROTECTION FOR TOURIST SECURITY AND SAFETY AT THE INTERNATIONAL SURFING COMPETITION EVENT FROM THE MAQASHID SYARIAH PERSPECTIVE (CASE STUDY OF AFULU VILLAGE, AFULU DISTRICT, NORTH NIAS REGENCY)

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry is a prospective commodity that is considered to have an important role in national development, however, tourist attractions can also pose a risk of danger to tourists, therefore to support safety and security at tourist destinations, Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection have been present in order to guarantee and provide security and safety for tourists. This study aims to determine the form of security facilities available at the international surfing event held in Afulu sub-district, North Nias, and how the form of protection concept is based on the perspective of Maqashid Syariah. The type of research is empirical legal research with a living case study approach, statute approach and conceptual approach. The results of this study indicate that the facilities at the international surfing event held in North Nias have not met safety and security aspects such as the lack of monitoring towers, luggage storage, routes to tourist attractions, provision of clinics or permanent First Aid (P3K). So, based on the perspective of Maqashid Syariah, especially from the concept of hifz al-nafs (protecting the soul) and hifz al-mal (protecting property), the organizers of the International Surfing Event should coordinate with the beach tourism managers and must provide security and safety facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Keywords: International Surfing Event, Tourist Protection, Maqashid Syariah

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia boasts excellent tourism potential. Its beautiful and attractive natural landscape makes it a highly sought-after destination for both domestic and international tourists.

For Indonesia, the tourism industry is a promising commodity considered to play a crucial role in national development. The government's role in tourism is to encourage the public to develop an interest in tourism, thereby contributing to its advancement, enhancing the development of regions with tourism potential, and promoting specific regions as tourist destinations. This aims to expand business opportunities and generate revenue through the sale of goods and services to both domestic and international communities. (Lestari et al., 2023)

Tourism is organized based on the following principles: first, upholding religious norms and cultural values as an embodiment of the concept of life in balance between humans and God Almighty, between humans and their fellow humans, and between humans and the environment; second, upholding human rights, cultural diversity, and local wisdom; third, benefiting the welfare of the people, and upholding justice, equality, and proportionality. Fourth, maintaining the sustainability of nature and the environment; Fifth, ensuring integration between sectors, regions, and between the central and regional governments, which constitute a systemic whole within the framework of regional autonomy, as well as integration among stakeholders; Sixth, adhering to the global tourism code of ethics and international agreements in the tourism sector; and Seventh, strengthening the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Trihafsari & Permata, 2024)

One of these islands is located in North Sumatra, specifically the Nias Islands. Nias consists of four regencies: Nias Regency, South Nias Regency, West Nias Regency, and North Nias Regency. Recently, North Nias Regency has held a competition titled the "North Nias International Surfing Competition," held in installments over three years. This event, which began in 2022 and is still active today, is held annually. It not only attracts local residents but also attracts international tourists from various countries, including Australia, the Basque Country, Brazil, Italy, Japan, and Indonesia. (Harefa, 2024)

During the International Surfing Event in Afulu, North Nias, several tourist facilities were available, but these facilities did not meet the needs and desires of tourists and did not fully provide security and safety for them. Furthermore, many facilities in the tourist area still needed improvement, such as the lack of parking arrangements, which led to illegal parking. This could result in the loss of visitors' vehicles. Furthermore, there was a lack of watchtowers, hazard warnings such as "don't swim too far from the beach," a location map, a place to store tourist belongings, a post to handle tourist complaints, and the problem of garbage that disrupted tourist comfort. If these were given more attention, the event would have provided maximum service and comfort to tourists in line with the maqashid sharia. However, in reality, the event held in Afulu, North Nias, did not fulfill two of the five objectives of sharia (al-dharuriyyah al-khamsah), namely: Therefore, this study examines the reality of international events and the laws and regulations regarding tourist protection at international events held in Afulu, North Nias.

Tourism attraction management has an obligation to provide a sense of security, comfort, and safety for tourists, as well as their rights to travel. This obligation includes respecting, fulfilling, and protecting the right to travel, as the right to travel is a fundamental right that individuals possess. (I Putu et al., 2022)

Regulations to protect tourists have been firmly and clearly regulated in Article 4 letter a of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (UUPK) that consumers have the right to security, comfort and safety in consuming goods and/or services. (Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, n.d.) This is in line with the regulations regarding tourist rights contained in Article 20 letter c of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism (Tourism Law). Tourism entrepreneurs, according to the provisions of Article 26 letter d, are obliged to provide comfort, friendliness, protection of security and safety for tourists. In addition, the Government and Regional Governments according to the provisions of Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a of the Tourism Law have an obligation to provide tourism information, legal protection, as well as security and safety to tourists. (Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, n.d.)

Good tourism is when it has attractions, easy access, good and supportive facilities appropriate to the type of tourism, and promotion. Tourism development must be supported by thorough planning and must encompass three dimensions of importance: the tourism industry, the environmental or natural resource carrying capacity, and the local community, with the goal of improving the quality of life. (Setiawaty, 2023)

Indeed, every policy must consider several aspects, commonly referred to in Islamic law as *maqasid sharia*. *Maqasid sharia* is the will of Allah, as the creator of sharia, to provide benefits to humanity. This includes fulfilling the basic necessities (*daruriyah*), *hajiyyah* (pilgrimage), and *tahsiniyah* (essential) needs so that humans can live in goodness and become good servants of Allah. The implementation of Islamic law aims to maintain social stability and make humanity more orderly. (Shaum Muliawati et al., 2023) According to Imam Syatibi, Allah revealed His Sharia to bring benefits and prevent harm. (Fauzan, 2023)

Previous research relevant to this study will be classified into three sections. The first section discusses "consumer protection at coastal tourist attractions from a *maqashid sharia* perspective, in Pantai Cermin District, Serdang Bedagai Regency." The next section discusses "legal protection for tourists at Tanjung Lesung Beach as a natural tourist attraction in Pandeglang Regency." The final section discusses "The Influence of Tourist Safety and Security on the Image of the Tourist Attraction Area Outside of Uluwatu Temple, Badung Regency, Bali."

The first section includes two previous studies: one by Wiwik Trihafsari and Cahaya Permata (2024), which explains that "facilities at coastal tourist attractions in Pantai Cermin District do not meet safety and security requirements, such as the lack of a health clinic, watchtower, and luggage storage for tourists." Based on the

perspective of the maqashid sharia (Islamic principles), consumer protection for safety and security in beach tourism is an application of the principles of hifz-al-nafs (protecting the soul) and hifz al-mal (protecting property). Therefore, beach tourism managers are legally obligated to provide security, health, and safety facilities for beach visitors.

Previous research that falls into the second typology includes research conducted by Deviana Nur Lestari et al. (2023), whose research results stated, "Article 20 of the Tourism Law states that tourists have the right to legal protection and a sense of security, as well as protection of their personal rights in high-risk tourism activities. As regulated in the Tourism Law, the rights of tourists, on the other hand, constitute the responsibility of tourism managers for losses to visitors.

The final typology conducted by Valentino Ray Febriano Apul et al. (2023) stated that the efforts made by the management of the Uluwatu Temple tourist area in Badung Regency, Bali, were very good, including installing warning signs, vaccinating monkeys, having handlers guard the area outside the temple and along the entrance road, and providing a first aid clinic. However, the lack of a sense of security from attacks by wild monkeys trying to steal guests' or visitors' belongings remains a concern for the management of the tourist attraction outside Uluwatu Temple. Therefore, the management always advises visitors to always be vigilant.

Based on several previous studies similar to this study, it can be said that this study has several differences from previous studies, such as the selection of research locations and the theory used. This study aims: (1) to determine the form of security facilities and tourist safety at international surfing events in North Nias; (2) to determine how consumer protection is regulated for tourists at international surfing events in North Nias; (3) To find out how the concept of consumer protection is related to the international surfing event in North Nias from the perspective of Maqashid Syariah.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses an empirical legal research method, namely research conducted by examining the actual conditions that occur in society, namely looking for facts related to the problems in the study. (Benuf & Azhar, 2020) This study uses a case study approach (living case studies) where the approach is used to examine the legal facts that occur in the community regarding the availability of tourist attraction facilities at the international surfing competition event in North Nias which are still inadequate, then the author uses a statute approach to look at regulations related to consumer protection at international events in coastal tourism areas, and finally uses a conceptual approach to find out how the concept is actually applied in consumer protection and maqashid sharia at the international surfing event in Nias. The nature of this research is descriptive analytical. Data collection is carried out through interviews with online methods

using telephones or internet audio services, while data related to the concept of consumer protection is collected through document studies, the data obtained is processed using qualitative methods and analyzed based on deductive thinking logic.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Facilities, Security and Safety of Tourists at Surfing Events in North Nias

North Nias Regency boasts a number of tourist attractions worth visiting and is also renowned for its attractive coastal attractions. North Nias Regency remains pristine and fertile due to its rich natural resources. North Nias excels with natural attractions such as beaches, lakes, islands, waterfalls, caves, bays, and peaks. Afulu District, located in North Nias Regency, boasts invaluable natural resources. One of its greatest strengths is its vast marine resources, offering attractions such as beaches and islands. Some of the district's attractive tourist destinations include Pasir Merah Beach, Pasir Putih Beach, Walo Beach, Wunga Laguna Island, and Turedawola and Sawakete Beaches. Turedawola Beach is a leading destination in Afulu District and even within North Nias Regency. With its expansive coastline and high waves, Turedawola Beach attracts both local and international surfers. (Waruwu & Dewantara, 2024)

Based on interviews with committee members involved in surfing events, beach managers, and tourists, the author concludes that the international surfing event at Turedawola Beach, Afulu, North Nias, when assessed based on the availability of facilities, was somewhat adequate, but still not optimal. This was due to several shortcomings, such as the availability of parking, but no one responsible for tourists' vehicles. This can lead to illegal parking and the risk of losing tourists' vehicles. There were also unavailability of toilets, trash cans, changing rooms, watchtowers, and beach location maps. There were no hazard warnings, such as "do not swim too far from the beach." There was also a lack of luggage storage, rest areas, or prayer rooms for Muslim tourists. The interviewees also stated that the International Surfing Competition held in Afulu, North Nias, did provide First Aid (P3K), a health post, and ambulance facilities in case of emergencies. However, these health services were limited to the event itself, while the surfing activities were not. Tourism in Afulu continues to thrive, enjoyed by both locals and foreign tourists. Turedawola Beach remains a popular tourist destination, especially on weekends. Furthermore, transportation accessibility remains limited, with a lack of public transportation and inadequate and limited accommodation options, such as hotels, villas, and homestays, making it difficult for tourists to find accommodations that meet their preferences and budgets.

Therefore, a development strategy is crucial for the Turedawola Beach tourist destination. Further development and support from stakeholders and related parties are needed to advance this destination. This beach's beauty and uniqueness

attract both international and local tourists, as evidenced by the consistent number of visitors.

However, management and utilization of existing potential are still not optimal to support the development of the Turedawola Beach tourist destination in Afulu, North Nias.

Legal Provisions Related to Tourist Safety and Security Facilities at International Surfing Events

The regulation of tourism service businesses is related to foreign tourists in Indonesia. Regulations covering tourists in Indonesia can be seen in Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning tourism (hereinafter referred to as the Tourism Law) and several other regulations such as Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. In accordance with Article 1 number 3 of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and regional governments, in Article 1 number 5 of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism describes tourist attractions as everything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of diversity of natural wealth, culture and man-made products that are the target or goal of tourist visits. Tourism destination areas hereinafter referred to as tourism destinations are geographical areas located in one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism. (Hidayanti, 2023)

Furthermore, the legal protection provided to tourists can be seen in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Tourism encompasses a variety of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the government, and regional governments (Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Tourism Law).

The Tourism Law regulates the rights and obligations of tourists and tourism operators. Tourists have the right to receive accurate information about tourist attractions, standardized tourism services, legal and security protection, health services, and protection of personal rights (Article 20 of the Tourism Law). Furthermore, tourists with physical disabilities, children, and the elderly have the right to special facilities tailored to their needs. (Article 21 of the Tourism Law)

Meanwhile, tourism managers or entrepreneurs are obliged to provide accurate and responsible information, and to ensure the comfort, hospitality, and protection of security and safety for tourists (Article 26 of the Tourism Law). In addition to entrepreneurs having an obligation to provide legal protection and security for tourists, the government, as the authority, also has the same obligation, as stipulated in Article 23 letter a of the Tourism Law. The Central and Regional Governments are obliged to provide information regarding tourism, legal protection, and security and safety to tourists.

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 63 of 2014 concerning Tourism Supervision and Control, as stated in Article 2 paragraph (1), states: "The Central and Regional Governments are obliged to carry out supervisory and control measures over tourism activities, in order to prevent and mitigate various negative impacts on the wider community." (REGULATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, 2014) In order to optimize the role of the Government, especially the Regional Government, Regional Regulations are needed to strengthen the foothold for related institutions, tourism entrepreneurs and the community in their policies in an effort to provide legal protection and security for tourists. The Regional Regulations that are formed will of course refer to the Tourism Law (Law No. 10 of 2009) and other regulations in the field of Tourism that have been issued by the government. This needs to be considered and become the basis for reference for the Regional Government, in order to create synchronization and harmonization between the laws and regulations in the field of tourism made by the Central Government and Regional Governments.

Forms of Consumer Protection Reviewed from Statutory Regulations

Indonesia has a legal basis that allows consumers to apply for protection. The Consumer Protection Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection of the Republic of Indonesia explains that consumer rights include the right to comfort, security, and safety when consuming goods and/or services. The right to choose goods and/or services and to receive them in accordance with the promised exchange rate, conditions, and guarantees; the right to be treated or served fairly, honestly, and without discrimination; the right to receive compensation, redress, and/or replacement if the goods and/or services received do not comply with the agreement or are not as expected; and so on.

Before deciding to purchase or use a product/service, consumers will naturally seek information about it. The completeness of the information, its attractiveness, and its advantages are crucial factors in determining consumers' choice. Therefore, information is a fundamental need for consumers. (Permata, 2016) Currently, consumers face a state of consumer ignorance, which is a condition characterized by consumers' inability to select information and a lack of understanding of their rights. Therefore, consumer protection exists to ensure legal certainty and provide protection to consumers, with a broad scope, covering everything from obtaining goods and/or services to the consequences of using those goods and/or services. (Zulham, 2013)

Universal consumer rights cannot be separated from the four basic consumer rights outlined by John F. Kennedy: the right to safety, the right to be informed, the right to choose, and the right to be heard. Furthermore, as consumer rights developed, they were recognized by the International Organization of Consumer Unions (IOCU), adding several additional consumer rights, such as the right to

consumer education, the right to compensation, and the right to a good and healthy environment. (Suwandono & Darodjat, 2024)

Article 2 of the Consumer Protection Law states, "Consumer protection is based on benefit, justice, balance, consumer safety and security, and legal certainty." Legal protection for consumers is carried out as a joint effort based on 5 (five) principles, and the legal principles for consumer protection are stated in Article 2 of the consumer protection law, namely:

1. The principle of benefit mandates that all efforts in implementing consumer legal protection must provide the greatest possible benefit to the interests of consumers and businesses as a whole.
2. The principle of justice is intended to maximize public participation and provide opportunities for consumers and businesses to obtain their rights and fulfill their obligations fairly.
3. The principle of balance is intended to provide a balance between the interests of consumers, businesses, and the government. This means that the interests of consumers, businesses, and the government are regulated and must be realized in a balanced manner in accordance with their respective rights and obligations in the life of the nation and state.
4. The principle of consumer safety and security is intended to guarantee equality and safety to consumers in the use, utilization, and use of goods and/or services consumed or used.
5. The principle of legal certainty aims to ensure that businesses and consumers comply with the law and obtain justice in the implementation of consumer legal protection.

Furthermore, the state, in this case, also ensures this legal certainty. The Consumer Protection Law further elaborates on consumer rights regulated in the Consumer Protection Law. Article 4 of the Consumer Protection Law defines consumer rights as follows:

1. The right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and/or services.
2. The right to choose goods and/or services and to obtain them in accordance with the exchange rate, conditions, and guarantees promised.
3. The right to correct, clear, and honest information regarding the promised conditions and guarantees.
4. The right to have opinions and complaints heard regarding the goods and/or services used.
5. The right to receive advocacy, protection, and appropriate consumer protection dispute resolution.
6. The right to receive consumer guidance and education.
7. The right to be treated or served properly, honestly, and without discrimination.

8. The right to receive compensation, redress, and/or replacement if the goods and/or services received do not comply with the agreement or are not as intended.
9. Rights regulated in other statutory provisions.

The right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and/or services. Comfort is a feeling of comfort, happiness, peace, and undisturbed, a subjective individual assessment. As explained above, legal protection refers to the protection of the rights of tourists enjoying their travels. Historically, legal protection and security for tourists have been delegated to the destination country, through its laws and regulations and tourism policies. Although a country has absolute sovereignty to create and enforce laws and regulations within its territory, it should still adhere to and harmonize with international law, given the cross-border nature of tourism and travel.

Tourist Protection at International Events Seen from the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah

Maqashid Sharia is a goal that has been established by Allah SWT in every Sharia law that has been revealed by Him. The general goal of the concept of Maqashid Sharia is to maintain the sustainability of nature on earth and maintain the sustainability of life within it, create welfare and carry out what is obligatory on it fairly, consistently, with clean minds and clean works, make improvements on earth and maintain the sustainability of the earth for all mankind. According to Abdul Wahhab Khalaf, the general goal of Maqashid Sharia is to establish Allah's law for the realization of human welfare by fulfilling the needs of dharuriyyah, hajiyah, and tahsiniyah. The concept of Maqashid Sharia itself is divided into three types of needs. The first is the need for dharuriyyah, namely the needs that are fundamental to the continuity of human life. The meaning is that if these needs cannot be met then the person cannot carry out his duties as a servant of Allah on this earth. Second are the Hajj needs, which are the needs required by a person to achieve ease in life and to eliminate difficulties that could lead to danger and threats in the future. Therefore, if these needs cannot be met, they will not harm or damage human well-being. Third are the Tahsiniyyah needs, which are additional needs in a person's life. If a person has fulfilled these needs, they will find satisfaction in their life. (Salman Al Farisi & Muslim, 2022)

The definition of Maqasid Sharia according to scholars, including Al-Ghazali, according to Al-Ghazali, Maqasid Sharia is the objectives of Sharia and the secrets intended by Allah in every law and its entirety. The core objective of Sharia is to realize the benefit of humanity and eliminate harm, while the basic principle (mabadi) is to adhere to basic Islamic values, such as justice, equality, and freedom. Meanwhile, according to Al-Syathibi in his description of maqashid al-syari'ah, the general objectives of sharia are divided into two groups, namely as a determinant

of sharia and related to the intention of mukallaf. According to Muhammad al Yubi, maqashid sharia is defined as the meanings and wisdoms that have been determined by Allah in his sharia, both specific and general, which aim to realize the welfare of servants. So, the conclusion from the views of several scholars regarding maqashid sharia in order to study the intention will be achieved in order to understand Islamic law, which in this case determines Islamic law from the Ijtihad process. Welfare or in Islam known as maslahat according to Al-Ghazali can be fulfilled if humans can maintain the five objectives of sharia, namely "religion, life or soul, descendants or family, reason and property" these five objectives emphasize the welfare of the world and the hereafter. (Analia et al., 2023)

According to al-Ghazali, maqashid sharia is a concept that maintains five things (al dharuriyat al-khamsah), namely religion, soul, reason, lineage and property. These five basic/principles (al-dharuriyat al-khamsah) must be realized, both at the dharuriyah, hajiyah, tahsiniyah level of benefit, or at its hierarchical perfection.

Al-dharuriyat al-Khamsah as quoted by (Ansari & Permata, 2024) in the perspective of Imam Haramain al-Juwayni and Al-Ghazali who implemented the concept of Maqashid Al-syari'ah in everyday life.

1. Hifz al-Din (Maintaining Religion)

Maintaining and maintaining religion as a spiritual and moral foundation in life. This involves practicing worship, studying religious teachings, and strengthening your relationship with God.

2. Hifz al-Nafs (Nurturing the Soul).

Maintaining and protecting human life from threats of danger, therefore Sharia prohibits all actions that endanger oneself or others.

3. Hifz al-Aql (Maintaining Reason)

Maintaining reason is related to intelligence, mental health and correct thinking. Humans are prohibited from doing anything that can eliminate or damage reason. All actions that lead to damage to the mind are bad actions.

4. Hifz al-Nasl (Care for Offspring)

It is an effort to maintain the family and build harmonious relationships between family members

5. Hifz al-Mal (Maintaining Wealth)

Humans need something that can fulfill their lives, for this they need wealth and humans must try to get it lawfully and well. Preserving wealth also means safeguarding it from exploitation and plunder.

In the context of the maqashid sharia (Islamic principles), every activity is directed toward preserving five essential elements (al-dharuriyat al-khamsah): religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth. Preserving these five essential elements is essential because it significantly impacts human well-being by realizing benefits and avoiding harm, which is the core and primary objective of the maqashid sharia theory. These five essential elements are essential for human existence. Therefore,

Allah commands us to make every effort to achieve our existence and perfection. Conversely, Allah forbids actions that could eliminate or diminish any of these five essential elements. Any action that can realize or preserve these five essential elements is good and should therefore be pursued, while any action that destroys or diminishes the value of these five essential elements is bad and should therefore be avoided. (Trihafsari & Permata, 2024)

Maqasid sharia encompasses the philosophy and wisdom of all that constitutes the goal, intent, essence, and secrets of Islamic law as ordained by Allah SWT for humanity. (Anshari & Permata, 2024)

If the safety and security of tourists are not addressed by management or the government, they can threaten human well-being. This demonstrates that the condition of the facilities at the surfing event in Nias is not in line with maqasid sharia, as they do not fulfill two of the five objectives of sharia (al-dharuriyat al-khamsah).

Therefore, the government is responsible for ensuring that every coastal tourism site manager operates in accordance with statutory regulations. Both central and regional governments must impose strict sanctions on coastal tourism site managers who fail to comply with applicable regulations, ensuring the safety of tourists' lives and property, including civil, administrative, and even criminal sanctions.

According to researchers, these two aspects have a significant impact if coastal tourism sites do not provide security facilities and do not guarantee the safety of tourists, such as the absence of watchtowers, life preservers, and permanent health clinics on the beach. This poses a significant risk to the safety of tourists and surfers. Furthermore, guarantees of security for tourists' belongings and belongings during their stay are also necessary to ensure tourists feel safe from harmful threats such as theft, fraud, and so on.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the author's research, several conclusions can be drawn, namely: Security and safety facilities at the surfing event held in Afulu, North Nias still do not meet the security, health, and safety aspects as well as beach tourism business standards. Such as the lack of a watchtower that can reach the beach area, lack of parking services, permanent clinics at beach tourist locations, location plans, the lack of hazard instruction facilities, luggage storage and so on. Regulations on consumer protection have been explained in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection which states that one of the consumer's rights is to get comfort, security and safety. Likewise, what is regulated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism also states that tourists have the right to legal protection and security. Therefore, the surfing event held in Afulu, North Nias is still not optimal and needs more thorough development and preparation, so that

every tourist gets the rights to get security and safety, and a sense of comfort during the trip. In the maqashid sharia, safety and security at the surfing event held in North Nias is one of the efforts to preserve the soul (Hifz al-Nafs) and protect property (Hifz al-Mal), but the condition of the facilities at the international surfing event in North Nias is not in accordance with the UUPK, the Tourism Law and the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 4 of 2021, this is not in line with the objectives of sharia (hifz al-nafs and hifz al-mal), therefore in order to create the welfare of the people, the state has the right to take firm action against tourism managers who do not provide facilities and do not provide security in accordance with statutory regulations by imposing administrative sanctions.

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