

Community Participation In Preservation Of Mangrove Forest Wonorejo Tourist Location Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, many tourist destinations have decreased in visitors, as well as mangrove forest tourist sites in Wonorejo. The surrounding community, who usually gets economic benefits from tourist visits at these tourist sites, has decreased their income and business. However, forest conservation must still involve community participation so as not to cause environmental damage in the tourism environment. The purpose of this study is to examine how public participation in the midst of this pandemic continues. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method by applying the qualitative data analysis model from Miles & Huberman (2014), to obtain an appropriate analysis of the research conducted. The results showed that community participation was very effective when there were economic benefits obtained from community participation in either directly or indirectly. In the midst of the current Covid-19 pandemic, with the decline in tourist visits to the Wonorejo mangrove forest tourism site in Surabaya, the level of community participation in the preservation of mangrove forests in the area has also decreased.

KEYWORDS: Participation, Community, Conservation, Mangrove, Surabaya

Date of Submission: 09-10-2020

Date of Acceptance: 24-10-2020

I. BACKGROUND

Mangrove forests are found in almost all islands in Indonesia in 30 provinces. However, most of them are concentrated in Papua, Kalimantan (East and South), Riau and South Sumatra. Even though the mangrove forest is found in the five provinces mentioned above, the largest area of mangrove blocks in the world is not found in Indonesia, but in mangrove forests. Sundarbans (660,000 ha) located in the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh (Destiana, 2012).

The mangrove ecosystem is one of the coastal wetland habitats that experience development pressures either directly or indirectly. In addition, the community also has a share in the destruction of the mangrove ecosystem, the perception among the general public that mangroves are useless resources that are only suitable for garbage disposal or converted for other purposes (Arief, 2003). Mangrove forests are one of the biological resources that have great potential for human interests. Among them is to protect the coast from abrasion and reduce flood disasters. In addition, mangrove forests can also be used as a source of livelihood for residents, mangrove forests can produce various types of forest products, such as syrup, mangrove fruit, dodol mangrove, tiwul and dawet mangrove. Therefore, all parties need to pay attention to and preserve mangrove forests.

Mangrove forests in Surabaya are generally divided into two, namely Pamurbaya (East Coast of Surabaya) and Panturbaya (North Coast of Surabaya). Each mangrove forest area in the city of Surabaya has different conditions, this difference is due to its geographic location and designation which has been determined through Regional Regulation number 3 of 2007 concerning the Spatial Plan for the City of Surabaya. Mangrove ecotourism in Surabaya, there are two places of mangrove ecotourism in Surabaya, namely in Wonorejo and Mount Anyar. This mangrove ecotourism was created as an effort by the Surabaya city government to increase the use of limited conservation land. Mangrove Ecotourism in Pamurbaya is also used by the Surabaya city government to increase public awareness and increase the thickness of mangroves in Surabaya, this is expressed by the staff of the East Java Environment Agency (BLH) that every effort is made every time there is an international event to bring participants to have a ceremony planting of mangroves in the Wonorejo mangrove area.

1.2. The formulation of the problem in this study can be stated as follows:

1. How is community participation in maintaining mangrove forests in tourist sites in Wonorejo Surabaya?
2. What factors support and hinder the maintenance of mangrove forests in the tourist sites of Wonorejo Surabaya?

1.3. Research purposes

1. To describe and analyze community participation in maintaining mangrove forests in tourist sites in Wonorejo Surabaya.
2. To describe and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors of mangrove forest maintenance in the tourist sites of Wonorejo Surabaya?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Community Participation in Mangrove Forest Conservation

Participation means "the participation of a person or community group in the development process" either in the form of a statement or in the form of activities by providing input on thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and / or material, as well as taking advantage of and enjoying the results of development (Gunarto, 2004).

According to Slamet (1994), there are three types of participation, namely political participation, social participation, and citizen participation:

a. Political participation

Political participation is often associated with democratic political processes, which involve the interaction of individuals and organizations. Political participation is associated with political democracy which puts forward the principles of representation and indirect participation.

b. Social participation

Social participation is more oriented towards development planning and implementation. This participation is positioned as community involvement, especially those related to the development process in data consultation and decision-making at all stages of the development project cycle, from evaluation to assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

c. Citizen Participation

Participation that places more direct emphasis on citizens in making decisions on government institutions and processes.

Handayani, (2006) said that the growing participation in society is influenced by many factors. The factors that influence a person's tendency to participate, namely:

a. Age

The age factor is a factor that affects a person's attitude towards activities in the existing community. Those from the middle age group and above with a moral connection to the values and norms of society that are more stable tend to participate more than those from other age groups.

b. Gender

The value that has been dominant in the cultures of various nations for a long time says that basically the place of women is mainly "in the kitchen" which means that in many societies the role of women is mainly in managing the household, but over time the value of the role of women has shifted with the emancipation movement, and better women's education.

c. Education

Said to be one of the absolute conditions for participation. Education is considered to be able to influence a person's life attitude towards their environment, an attitude that is necessary for the improvement of the welfare of the entire community.

d. Work and income

This cannot be separated from one another because a person's job will determine some of the income he will get. A good job and income that is sufficient for daily needs can encourage a person to participate in community activities. The meaning is that in order to participate in an activity, it must be supported by an established economic atmosphere.

e. Length of stay

The length of time someone lives in a certain environment and experiences interacting with that environment will affect one's participation. The longer he lives in a certain environment, the sense of belonging to the environment tends to be more visible in his large participation in each environmental activity.

According to Slamet (1994), the obstacles that can be encountered in implementing participation by the community concerned include the following:

a. Poverty

This obstacle can be a fundamental factor because with poverty a person will think more about doing something that might not be beneficial for himself or his group.

b. Heterogeneous patterns of society

What can cause this will result in the creation of competition and prejudice in the existing social system.

c. Bureaucratic system

This factor can be found in government circles, where the bureaucracy often exceeds the standards and is fixated on complex formal procedures.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative method, because this research focuses on investigative efforts to study the natural phenomenon of community participation in the preservation of mangrove forests in the tourist sites of Wonorejo Surabaya. The focus of this research is community participation in the preservation of mangrove forests at the Wonorejo Tourism location in Surabaya.

The subjects in this study were community managers in the Wonorejo Mangrove tourist area. Sources of information in this study include: 1. Head of Surabaya City Dinkop and UMKM 2. Chairman of the UKM Mangrove Farmers Group 3. Members of the Mangrove Farmer Group UKM 4. Chairman of the Mangrove Farmer Group 5. Members of the Mangrove Farmer Group 6. Community Wonorejo The technique of collecting data is done by observation, interview and documentation.

While data analysis was carried out with the qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman (2014: 31), namely through four stages as follows: 1. Data Collection, 2. Data Condensation, 3. Data Presentation (Display Data) , 4. Conclusion and Verifying Drawing.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1, Overview of Research Sites Wonorejo is one of the sub-districts in Rungkut District, with an altitude of ± 4.6 meters above sea level.

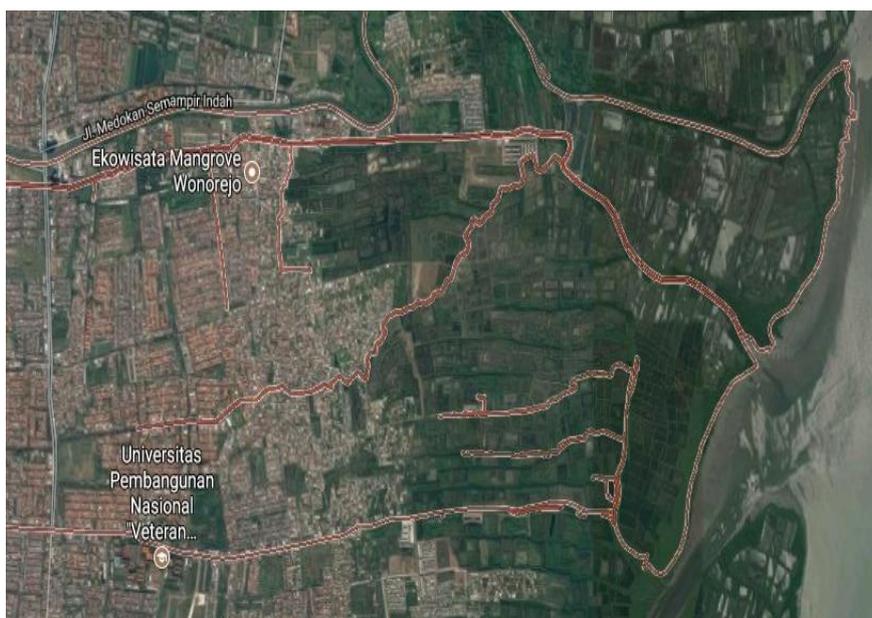


Figure 4.1. Location Wonorejo, District Rungkut, Surabaya Source: Google, (2019)

Wonorejo Village is included in the Rungkut District area which is located 3 km from the government center of Rungkut District and 11 km from the center of the Surabaya City Government. Kelurahan Wonorejo has an area of ± 650 Ha and has the following boundaries: North side: Wonokromo River East side: Madura Strait South side: Medokan Ayu Village West side: Penjaringansari Village Based on Kelurahan monograph data, the population profile of Wonorejo Village, Rungkut District, Surabaya can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.4. Population Data of Wonorejo Village based on Gender

No	Gender	Description
1.	Male	8.095 person
2.	Women	8.130 person
	Total Number	16.225 person

Source: Monograph Data of Wonorejo Village, (2019)

Based on the table, it is known that the total population of Wonorejo Village is 16,225 people. The total population according to gender was the total female population, namely 50.11% or 8,130 people, while the male population was 49.89% or 8,095 people. With the development of socio-culture, it is basically seen from the point of view of the level of education, because education is the most important element in supporting the progress of quality and quality towards the future.

Education takes the form of primary school to tertiary education. To find out more about population categories according to education level, see the following table:

Table 4.5. Wonorejo Village Population Data based on Education Level

No	Level of education	Description
A.	Formal education	
1.	Kindergarten	850 person
2.	Primary school	950 person
3.	SMP/SLTP	550 person
4.	High school / senior high school	500 person
5.	Academy(D1-D3)	230 person
6.	Undergraduate (S1-S3)	175 person
B.	Non-formal education	
1.	Islamic boarding school	350 person
2.	Madrasah	900 person
3.	Religious Education	- person
4.	Extraordinary school	- person
	Total number	4.505 person

Source: Monograph Data of Wonorejo Village, (2019)

4.2. Community Participation in Mangrove Forest Conservation at Wonorejo Tourism Sites in Surabaya

In participating activities, the community definitely needs a place to share their opinions or to simply exchange information in carrying out their activities. Who initiated this participation refers to the central government, local governments and non-governmental organizations.

In the Wonorejo community participation activity, the Mangrove Farmer Group UKM was formed, which has an important role in who initiated the participation activity. After the residents participated in helping Mr. Soni to plant mangroves, a group emerged to accommodate the activity. "The first time you formed a farmer group, sis for your cooperation with the community and Karang Taruna here" (Interview, 2019).

From the results of the interview, it can be argued that it started with the planting of mangrove trees by Mr. Soni which was eventually followed by the community, so that a community group for mangrove forest preservation was formed by utilizing its fruit. Furthermore, it is developed into a community effort to make processed products from bogem fruit. The Mangrove Farmer Group began to invite the surrounding community to join directly with the Farmer Group with the aim of increasing income to meet the daily needs of the surrounding community, the results of these mangrove forest plants, so that they can be sustainable and benefit the local community.

The role of the Surabaya city government in accommodating community participation in preserving Mangrove forests at the Wonorejo Tourism location can be conveyed from the following interview results:

"For the Surabaya City government, the participation of the community in UKM is very important for the government and the community there" (Interview, 2019).

The city of Surabaya as the local government considers it important to have community participation in the Wonorejo Mangrove Farmer Group UKM, thus giving recognition of the importance of community participation activities in preserving Mangrove Forests in Wonorejo, Surabaya which is strengthened from the results of interviews (2019) Kadin Koperasi and UMKM authorized officials as follows:

"The goal of the Surabaya City government is to provide comfort for the people of Surabaya City, one of which is the economic value, so there must be concrete action for this purpose. With community participation in the Wonorejo Mangrove Farmers Group UKM, it can help in realizing our goals. So it can increase income in the area there (Wonorejo)" (Interview, 2019).

In this community participation activity for mangrove forest conservation in Wonorejo, community participation in the Wonorejo Mangrove Farmer Group UKM is very important for the benefit of the Wonorejo community. This is because this participation activity is able to increase insight and knowledge about the processed mangrove fruit and able to increase income to meet daily needs.

With good government relations with the community, it will be easier for participatory activities to be carried out. The existence of this good relationship, the community has confidence in the government. Likewise with the Farmer Group, the government has a good relationship with the Farmer Group in order to create good cooperation and be able to support planned activities that can go ahead as desired.

V. CLOSING

5.1. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be conveyed in this study of community participation in the preservation of mangrove forests in Wonorejo tourist sites can be conveyed as follows:

1. Participation enables synergy between government programs and the aspirations and interests of the community.
2. The role of community participation can begin with individuals who develop into group and community participation.
3. The role of the government in accommodating or serving the interests of the community in its participation in preserving mangrove forests, making efforts to preserve mangrove forests in Wonorejo tourist sites run effectively and mutually support the welfare of the people.
4. The benefits of mangrove forests can trigger the success of community participation in preserving mangrove forests in Wonorejo tourist sites, Surabaya City.
5. The skill factor and individual orientation of the community can hinder their participation in forest conservation.

5.2. Suggestion

The suggestions that can be conveyed can be described as follows:

1. The government must make efforts to harmonize the interests of the community in the mangrove forest conservation program in the tourist sites of Wonorejo Village, Surabaya City.
2. Community participation can be built starting from the awareness of community members, or on the initiative of the government by providing public awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of the importance of preserving mangrove forests in the tourist area of Wonorejo Surabaya.
3. The government must strengthen its role in community service, to be able to accommodate community participation along with the various interests contained in community participation in efforts to conserve mangrove forests in Wonorejo tourist sites, Surabaya City.
4. The government and the community can collaborate to increase the value of both economic and environmental benefits in order to synchronize community participation in the mangrove forest conservation program in the tourist sites of Wonorejo, Surabaya City.
5. Lack of access to tourist sites in Wonorejo has made the mangrove tourism destination in Wonorejo less optimal in providing benefits to the visitor community which has an impact on the economic benefits of community participation in preserving the mangrove forest at the tourist site of Wonorejo, Surabaya

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Heri Kusairi. "Community Participation In Preservation Of Mangrove Forest Wonorejo Tourist Location Surabaya." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 25(10), 2020, pp. 49-53.