

Implementation of Human Based Participatory Environmentalism through Ecology (Tourism Sector) and Es (Economic Sector) for Protecting Marine Ecological Pollution



Siti Aisyah¹, Edi Jusriadi², Nur. Fitrianti³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

ABSTRACT: In research, the implementation of participatory environmentalism based on human ecology can overcome the four problems that will be analyzed and solved through the TS (tourism sector) and ES (economic sector) programs. The implementation of participatory environmentalism emphasizes how important it is to be an independent society in the ES (economic sector) by utilizing its natural wealth primarily in the maritime sector, and the importance of participation from various parties to share space with nature, caring for sea and air ecosystems. What is expected from the program is the creation of an ecological 'balance' between humans and nature, as well as the establishment of an 'independent society' in terms of economy and health. In developing the TS (tourism sector) the program is carried out through several important steps, such as making a grand plan, seeking outsourcing mediation, implementing knowledge management, capacity building.

Community empowerment program with the development of TS and ES based on the tourism sector and the economic sector. The tourism sector is able to revive the economy of the surrounding community. The tourism sector is also positioned as an important means of introducing the culture and natural beauty of the area concerned. The tourism sector is a source of income that can be continuously renewed and rejuvenated, this form of rejuvenation of tourist areas can be in the form of renovations and regular maintenance. The economic sector in the tourism sector is a long economic chain (Multiplier effect), starting from travel agencies, transportation services, hotels, restaurants, scouting activities, folk crafts, maintenance of tourist objects and so on. Furthermore, the economic sector will also require agricultural, livestock, fishery products and a number of workers can also be absorbed in it as a support for the success of this chain.

KEYWORDS: 1. Implementation 2. Participatory 3. Environmentalism 4. (Tourism Sector) 5. Es (Economic Sector)

1. BACKGROUND

Coastal communities are people who live in coastal areas whose livelihoods are utilizing natural resources (fish) and managing tourist attractions. Coastal areas in Indonesia have a strategic meaning because they are transitional areas between land and sea ecosystems and have very rich potential natural resources and environmental services. The wealth of these resources creates an attraction for various parties to utilize their resources and various agencies to regulate their utilization. The problems faced by the coastal communities of the blue coast are four problems, namely 1). Low economy, 2). Lack of public awareness to visit, 3). Environmental pollution, 4). Lack of societal attraction. The low economy is due to the lack of catches of fish in the sea, lack of public awareness. Sometimes people visit to dispose of garbage in the surrounding environment so that people do not realize that the health of the environment and their generation is being threatened and their economic life is still very minimal. Lack of community attractiveness so that people visit places tourism only enjoys bathing on the beach there are no other facilities.

Pollution in the marine environment, namely the introduction by humans, directly or indirectly into the marine environment which can result in such bad consequences as damage to the sustainability of marine life so that it is harmful to human health, disturbance to activities at sea including fishing fish. This of course will have a negative impact on ecosystems, habitats, marine biota and a decrease in the quality of the coastal environment. If the threat of pollution is not handled properly, it can result in an increasingly widespread negative impact on human life and biota.

In research, the implementation of participatory environmentalism based on human ecology can overcome the four problems that will be analyzed and solved through the TS (tourism sector) and ES (economic sector) programs. The implementation of participatory environmentalism emphasizes how important it is to become an independent society in the ES (economic sector)

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byutilizing its natural wealth primarily in the maritime sector, and the importance of this participation from various parties to share space with nature, care for sea and air ecosystems. What is expected from the program is the creation of an ecological 'balance' between humans and nature, as well as the establishment of an 'independent society' in terms of economy and health. In developing the TS (tourism sector) the program is carried out through several important steps, such as making a grand plan, seeking outsourcing mediation, implementing knowledge management, capacity building.

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DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

Implementation of Human Ecology-Based Participatory Environment through the Tourism Sector

The Ministry of Tourism issued a tourism policy through Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. In the law the aim of tourism is to increase economic growth; improve people's welfare; eradicate poverty; overcoming unemployment; preserving nature, environment, and resources; promote culture; elevate the nation's image; cultivate a sense of love for the motherland; strengthening national identity and unity; and strengthen friendship between nations. Principles in the implementation of tourism include providing benefits for people's welfare, justice, equality and proportionality; maintain the preservation of nature and the environment; empower local communities; and ensure integration between sectors, between regions, between the center and the regions which constitute a systemic unit within the framework of regional autonomy and integration among stakeholders.

In order for the development of tourism in small islands to be sustainable, the Ministry of Tourism had previously made guidelines through the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and Tourism (Permenbudpar) Number: KM.67/UM.001/MKP/2004 concerning General Guidelines for Tourism Development in Small Islands. According to these regulations, the development of tourism in small islands must adhere to 5 principles, viz.

1. The principle of balance, that the management of tourism in small islands is based on a commitment to a pattern of balance between economic development, socio-culture and conservation.
2. The principle of community participation, that the development of tourism in small islands involves the community in managing the tourism business.
3. The principle of conservation, that the development of tourism in small islands has concern, responsibility and commitment to environmental (natural and cultural) preservation. Development must be carried out in a responsible manner and follow ecological principles as well as be sensitive to and respect the socio-cultural values and religious traditions of the local community.
4. The principle of integration, that tourism management on small islands must be planned in an integrated manner with due regard to island ecosystems and synergized with the development of various sectors.
5. The principle of law enforcement, that the management of tourism in small islands must be developed in accordance with existing laws.

Based on the results of field observations, interviews and documentation data conducted by researchers during data collection, the research findings will be described regarding: strengthening community participation in the preservation of the coastal and surrounding environment, in detail the research results will be described in four parts, namely: (a) Forms of community participation in preserving the coastal environment and its surroundings; (b) Competence of community members in environmental preservation; (c) Forms of strengthening community participation in conservation; (d) Participation of community members in environmental preservation based on Sectoral Tourism; (e) Supporting factors in building citizen participation in environmental preservation.

Forms of Community Participation in Environmental Preservation.

Forms of community participation in environmental preservation based on the results of interviews in the community can be classified into various types of activities,

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a. Community empowerment through routine activities

The form of community participation in environmental preservation is in the form of independent, integrated and mutual cooperation waste management as a form of empowerment. This reflects the existence of public awareness and willingness to preservethe environment around the coast. In relation to these activities, several innovations were carried out, namely: (1) Development of RT-based mutual cooperation, (2) Community- based independent waste management which was developed with a waste management model: called the SMS-Waste Management System, (3) Human Ecology-Based RW Environment through the local tourist sector, (4) Cultivating vegetables on narrow residential land.

- b. Citizen competencies are needed so that residents can participate in the environment withsupplies, skills and dispositions about the living environment around the coast through activities in the community and education taught by local toris.**
- c. The form of strengthening citizen participation is carried out through training activities forthe community, strengthening the role of beach volunteer organizations which are carried out with tourists and the local community.**
- d. Strengthening citizen participation in beach conservation based on the concept of human ecology which consists of: clean environment, loving clean environment and maintaining the preservation of the coast and its surroundings, all of this is integrated with the values of Pancasila and the environment in the integration of various activities, as well as the presence of latency in the system that for the community and local government.**

Implementation of Human Ecology-Based Participatory Environment through the Economic Sector

The continuation of environmental participation based on human ecology through the economic sector, in terms of implementation, information is obtained that according to the data collected on tourist beach conditions in Makassar, where there are 60% of activities and 40% of which have not had activity, including the condition of the Blue beach, the data shows that the economic impacts/benefits for coastal communities (including PAD contributions) are still not optimal considering that only 60% of tourist beaches are active. Based on these conditions, it is appropriate to implement environmental participation based on human ecology through the economic sector for the Blue Tourism Beach community, while the forms of economic benefits forthe community include:

- a. The existence of a blue tourist beach will be able to reduce unemployment, considering that it takes several workers to manage a tourist attraction.**
- b. Increased local revenue (PAD). Several tourism objects have directly contributed in the form of a percentage of ticket sales, gazebo/stand rentals for culinary delights, clean bathroom rentals, umbrella chair rentals for relaxing, Banana Boot rentals and others.**
- c. Empowerment of MSMEs around tourist objects, the existence of tourist objects indirectlyhas an impact on the development of MSMEs around the blue tourist beach.**
- d. Realization of tourism development plans both physically and human resources.**

In the implementation of environmental participation based on human ecology through the economic sector, blue tourism objects consist of primary stakeholders, key stakeholders and secondary stakeholders.

Primary stakeholders include residents of Tanjung Merdeka and the community around the blue beach tour. Activities to develop blue beach tourism objects have positive impacts, including:

- 1. The opening of job opportunities for Tanjung Merdeka residents. Some residents opened food stalls. Tanjung Merdeka youth got jobs as parking attendants, ticket officers, cleanersand rental of water rides, renting gazebos and renting protective umbrellas and chairs.**
- 2. There is interaction between residents and tourists, resulting in an exchange of informationand culture.**
- 3. Community involvement in activities such as participating in socialization organized by the community and participating in tourism awareness group activities.**

Key stakeholders include the Blue Beach Tourism Management Agency which is a Bumdes sub-unit guided by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning tourism and the Office of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports as elements of regional apparatus, namely having duties, one of which is in managing the tourism sector. Secondary stakeholders include external parties, including the Department of Health, the Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Forestry Service, and the Environment Agency.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The continuation of environmental participation based on human ecology through the economic sector, in terms of

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Recommendations

Strengthening citizen participation in beach conservation based on the concept of human ecology which consists of: clean environment, loving clean environment and maintaining the preservation of the coast and its surroundings, all of this is integrated with the values of Pancasila and the environment in the integration of various activities, as well as the presence of latency in the system that for the community and local government.

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