



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Participation In Ecotourism Development Mangrove

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ABSTRACT

Tarumajaya Bekasi has pristine mangrove areas, which is located on the west of Bekasi. It has a lot of potential that can be developed. One of the potential developed is Mangrove Ecotourism Jembatan Cinta Mangrove, where the management is done directly by the People Tarumajaya Bekasi. But a lot of potential that there is not explored properly and the tendency is decreasing environmental quality. Mangrove Ecotourism have not optimized yet its potential tourism destination object. Planning done by the Tarumajaya Bekasi Community performed not optimal. Therefore, in this study needs to be conducted to identify the level of community participation in the development of ecotourism in the Jembatan Cinta mangrove in order to develop good ecotourism planning through participation planning.

Keywords: Participation Ecotourism; Development In Mangrove Jembatan Cinta; Tarumajaya Bekasi, West Java

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INTRODUCTION

Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Tarumajaya Bekasi a tourism destination, the road to the Mangrove Restoration and Learning Center Area (KPRPM), located near the Muara Tawar PLTU project in Segarajaya Village, Tarumajaya, Bekasi Regency, West Java. This is good even though for tourism objects.

Although it involves the role of local communities, but there are still many mangrove ecotourism potential untapped. The promotion of ecotourism mangrove Jembatan Cinta Tarumajaya conducted by Bekasi city government is not matched by Ecotourism Mangrove unpreparedness surrounding communities to adapt to new activities that Ecotourism. Ecotourism Mangrove promotion is to bring the number of visitors in the region, but is not utilized optimally by the surrounding community. on the contrary mangrove natural conditions started to show a decrease in quality. So as planning in this area is felt not optimal. Therefore, this research is necessary to identify the level of community participation in mangrove ecotourism development efforts in Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Tarumajaya bekasi.

METHODS

According to The International Ecotourism Society, or TIES (2001), Ecotourism is a travel to natural areas natural order to save the environment and improve the economy of local communities. While participatory planning is planning in the objective interests of the people involved either directly or indirectly. Objectives and ways should be seen as a single entity. A goal for the benefit of the people and when formulated without involving the community, it will be difficult to ascertain that the formulation would be in favor of the people (Abe; 2002).

To determine the level of participation in mangrove ecotourism planning, methods of analysis were conducted through Content Analysis techniques. This analysis is an analysis technique that relies on code found in the text of recording data during interviews conducted with sources of research with explorative nature (Bungin, 2010). In this study has been conducted the in depth interview with seven respondents. The respondents consists of community, government and private sector. Then, from the results of the in depth interviews that have been made visible factual condition happening on the ground which will be compared with the results of the study of literature regarding the level of participation by Arnstein (1969).



Figure 1. Level of Public Participation in Planning

The level of participation by Arnstein can be divided into eight levels, among others:

1. Manipulation: People just used his name as a member in various activities. no participation at all
2. Therapy: As if the people participate in activities, but in reality a lot more to change the mindset of the people rather than get feedback from them.
3. Informing: The existence of the provision of information in one direction of the Holders of power to the public without the possibility to provide feedback.
4. Consultation: There is no guarantee that the idea and the awareness of the public will be considered by the government.
5. Placation: People are starting to have some effect but some things are still determined by the authorities.
6. Partnership: The existence of a joint agreement between the community and the authorities regarding the division of responsibilities in planning, decision control, policy-making and solving various problems encountered.
7. Delegated Power: Communities were given delegated authority to make decisions on the plan or specific program.
8. Citizen Control: The community has the power to regulate program or institution related to their interests

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Ecotourism Mangrove is located in Tarumajaya Bekasi which on the west side of Bekasi City. This place can be reached easily by using a motorcycle, car or public transportation. The total area of Ecotourism Mangrove Forest of approximately 600 hectares (548.453 ha).

Results I:

This study shows that there are significant differences between the profile of respondents in Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Taruma Jaya Bekasi clusters without (before) ecotourism and with (after) ecotourism in terms of gender, medical status, age, education, employment, overall length of stay with a significance level of 1 percent. This is indicated by the coefficient of determination of 0.559 and F count of 11.775.

Table 1. Table Model Summary of Responden

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.559 ^a	.459	.376	.42538

a. Predictors: (Constant), familysize, marital, residence, education, gender, age, occupation, monthlyincome

Table 2. Anova of Respondent Profile

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	17.439	9	3.870	11.775	.000 ^b
Residual	36.561	200	.235		
Total	70.000	230			

a. Dependent Variable: cluster

- b. Predictors: (Constant), familysize, marital, residence, education, gender, age, occupation, monthlyincome

Paired Sample Test Results II:

There results of the study of the impact of ecotourism on the economic sustainability can be seen the below table:

Table 3. Table Respondent Perception on Economic Sustainability

Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower	Upper	t-test	Sign
4,130	4912	0,776	2,717	5,171	5,776	0,000

Meanwhile the result of paired sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference at the score of t-test is 5,776. The significant difference show that the Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Respondens as post-ecotourism resident have a higher level of economic sustainability that respondens of Mangrove before who were declared as pre-ecotourism residence in this study.

Paired Sample Test Results III:

There results of the study of the impact of ecotourism on the social and culture can be seen the below table:

Table 4. Respondent Perception on Social and Culture

Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower	Upper	t-test	Sign
3,130	3,912	0,576	1,717	4,171	3,651	0,000

Meanwhile the result of paired sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference at the score of t-test is 3,651. The significant difference show that the Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Respondens as post-ecotourism resident have a higher level of social and culture that respondens of Mangrove before who were declared as pre-ecotourism residence in this study.

Paired Sample Test Results IV:

There results of the study of the impact of ecotourism on the environmental sustainability can be seen the below table:

Table 5. Respondent Perception on environmental sustainability

Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower	Upper	t-test	Sign
2,240	3,878	0,577	3,517	6,231	4,251	0,000

Meanwhile the result of paired sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference at the score of t-test is 4,251. The significant difference show that the Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Respondens as post-ecotourism resident have a higher level of environmental sustainability that respondens of Mangrove before who were declared as pre-ecotourism residence in this study.

Paired Sample Test Results V:

There results of the study of the impact of ecotourism on the safety sustainability can be seen the below table:

Table 6. Respondent Perception on safety sustainability

Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower	Upper	t-test	Sign
4,240	5,878	0,677	2,517	5,231	4,231	0,000

Meanwhile the result of paired sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference at the score of t-test is 4,231. The significant difference show that the Mangrove Jembatan Cinta Respondens as post-ecotourism resident have a higher level of safety sustainability that respondens of Mangrove before who were declared as pre-ecotourism residence in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis showed that respondents from the government and private sector assumed in the planning of mangrove ecotourism in Mongrove Jembatan Cinta Tarumajaya already reached Delegeted Power stage. Other hand, the community assumes that the mangrove ecotourism planning is still stages of therapy. This happens because people assume several parties do the implementation of ecotourism planning without involving the entire community around the tourist sites. The mangrove ecotourism is initiated and managed by the people who form a group for the management of ecotourism. So that the preparation of planning, development and supervision only group of people. This is why the level of participation in the development of ecotourism is still considered less than the maximum.

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