

Environmental Orientation in Turtle Conservation Area in Bantul Regency

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ABSTRACT

Developing a conservation area within tourist attraction area requires conservation awareness of flora and fauna. The stakeholders take an important part to actualize the area to achieve a balance ecosystem. Thus, the knowledge, the expertise, the ethics of conservation are required for developing and managing this area. This study aims to examine the environmental orientation of stakeholders in Pantai Goa Cemara where is the coastal tourist area of Bantul that becomes has a turtle conservation area. Environmental orientation is a point of view of the stakeholder that underlying the mindset, the attention, the tendency through physical environment like nature and social environment (for example society and culture) and there are four orientations: instrumental, territorial, sentimental, and symbolic. Utilizing depth interview to the stakeholders, this research found that stakeholders of Pantai Goa Cemara do not have all of four the environmental orientations. There are several tendencies in each environmental orientation but it is not firm sufficiently to find that each stakeholder is attached to one of the four orientations. It affects the stakeholders that has not become effective and efficient in realizing and supporting Pantai Goa Cemara as turtle conservation area in Bantul Regency.

Keywords : Conservation, turtle, environmental orientation, stakeholders, pantai Goa Cemara

INTRODUCTION

The linkage of conservation and ecotourism can be seen from several things such as economic motives for conservation activities and the welfare of local communities but has an impact on the long-term decline of environmental quality. Another linkage is that tourist activities can be as a medium to maintain local culture and with the existence of conservation areas encourage the formation of conservation areas. As an example we can learn through farmers in Yunan, mainland China, about their interrelationships in the tourism industry who are able to contribute 34% of their income after involvement in the tourism sector. The main motivation is to improve the standard of living so that those who were originally farmers helped the local government in developing conservation areas in mountainous areas into tourist destinations.

On the other hand, in Ecuador, the private sector cooperates with the government, namely the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Ministry of Tourism in managing conservation areas. They consider national parks and biodiversity is a valuable resource because it plays an important role in maintaining the quality of the ecosystem. In creating a conservation area can not be separated from the intervention of many parties. Such failures and successes depend on stakeholder decisions that lead to sustainable tourism. Inconsistent management standards between stakeholders are obstacles in managing conservation areas such as those in goa fir beach turtle conservation areas. Other problems arise such as the threat of abrasion along the Bantul coastline and the handling of garbage that has not been maximized. There are turtles that die from

eating plastic waste that is suspected of jellyfish.

Each stakeholder is expected to not only dwell on their knowledge of a concept, but also on their abilities or expertise in their respective fields. Interrelationships between stakeholders are needed so that they can collaborate in realizing common goals to create useful value for all stakeholders. Therefore, it is very important to know the position of each stakeholder so that each is aware of its role and responsibilities. Thus, their every action leads to the support of conservation efforts in a tourist area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Orientation

Cohen describes environmental orientation into four orientations: instrumental orientation, territorial orientation, sentimental orientation, and symbolic orientation. In an instrumental orientation, the resources contained in an environment are the goal of a system running. These resources are considered to have value and quality so they are worth using or exploiting. By utilizing knowledge, it creates a resource that is worthy to be managed and empowered. Mapping becomes an important thing to do so that exploration activities become more effective and bring more value. Landscapes may be the same in different regions, but the perspective of a person or institution can be different, resulting in different uses.

In the territorial orientation, space or territory that encourages the emergence of control and tendency to control the territory. In controlling the territory, the factor of a leader or someone who gives influence is a strategic value so that it has a strategic mechanism agreed with other factors is the appropriate legal force contained in the environment. Sentimental orientation is influenced by strong sentiments in the environment such as organization, social groups, residence. These sentiments are formed because the identity of both individuals and organizations influenced by social background, education, traditions, symbols of certain groups, prestige and so on.

Environments in a symbolic orientation have a sombolis value related to culture; Aesthetics, religion, morals, science that have no general standards but depend on a particular individual or social group. In looking at the landscape; Architecture, garden or garden making, beauty standards are formed in accordance with the process of socialization and formal education. There is a value in it that is formed explicitly, elaborated, and re-accumulated from various views of the intellect and culture. Moral-religiosity values are based on their proximity to sacred things and generally have certain symbols in their environment. For example, extremists who neutralize trees, hills, water sources, mountains, rivers, and others. So that we can find certain areas that are sacred and have certain access to enter them, such as religious areas, conservation areas. These values can provide certain limits for the good of the social environment and nature.

Ecotourism and Conservation

Ecotourism focuses on environmental, socio-cultural, and economic well-being protection. With the hope of conservation, ecotourism is expected to reduce environmental extreme changes in tourist areas with its concept that strongly supports the existence of the environment as an important part in the balance of ecosystems. From an economic perspective, the interconnectedness of ecotourism and conservation is more about efforts to generate funds as

a medium for maintaining protected areas through retribution from tourists. However, keep in mind that carrying capacity is important and emphasizes quality and not quantity, which is more focused on targeting tourists who are willing to pay more for tourist attractions. Tourists who contribute to ecotourism have a focus on what these tourists get from a tourist service. This is as explained in willingness to pay (WTP). Willingness to pay (WTP) is the actual price that consumers bring to a product including extra costs that consumers are willing to pay if needed.

Turtle Conservation

Turtle conservation activities at Goa Cemara Beach include seeing turtle breeding, such as hatching turtle eggs in semi-natural nests, enlargement of hatchlings in enlargement ponds, and releasing hatchlings into the sea. Types of turtles that often visit this beach are leatherback turtles and green turtles. There are six types of turtles that live in Indonesian waters and are given the status as a protected animal by the state stipulated in PP no. 7 of 1999 on the preservation of the types of plants and animals that are protected and both types of turtles are included in it.

In carrying out conservation actions, it is very important to know the rules of turtle conservation. The general public who do not jump directly into conservation action should be given turtle conservation education through educational lectures, both from the level of children in kindergarten to students in college. There needs to be written information in the form of leaflets that effectively provide knowledge about the importance of turtle conservation. On the other hand, for turtle conservationists, there is a need for training such as training in turtle egg hatching activities, hatchling enlargement training, tagging training, and tree planting training along the breeding beach.

METHODS

This research was conducted in the beach tourist destination of Goa Cemara. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews and literature studies. With the determination of sources according to the purpose (purposive sample) that is stakeholders who have information on involvement in conservation activities and also research locations into the field of work of stakeholder institutions. The sources include: 1) chairman and member of turtle conservation group Mina Raharja, 2) Chairman of Pokdarwis Goa Cemara Beach, 3) Staff of The Bantul District Tourism Office in charge and related to the promotion and development of goa cemara beach tourist destinations, especially related to turtle conservation, 4) Head of section and member of coastal community empowerment section of Bantul District Fisheries and Marine Service (DKP Bantul) which has now changed its name to Marine Food and Fisheries Agriculture Service (DPPKP Bantul), and 5) Acting Director of the Bantul Resort Natural Resources Conservation Agency in goa cemara beach turtle conservation area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study found that there was no inherent environmental orientation to stakeholders. Although some stakeholders have a tendency on some environmental orientations, they are not strong enough to ensure each stakeholder's environmental orientation. Mina Raharjo's group has a symbolically oriented tendency to pay attention to their strong desire for conservation values and reasons for conservation activities. For reasons of pleasure and desire to preserve and

maintain conservation areas. The previous habit of consuming turtle meat and selling turtle eggs but is now a turtle conservation activist led the group to believe in the important value of conservation. These values that allow an institution to be able to maintain an area so that the ecosystem is natural. However, the group cannot avoid that in a conservation effort funding is needed in management.

Mina Raharjo's group has not been able to resolve the conflicts contained in the instrumental and symbolic orientation. Financial needs in the management of turtle conservation means that this group has not been limited and it is difficult to follow the wishes of conservation procedures according to BKSDA. For example, the release of hatchlings should be less than a week old after hatching, but columnist Mina Raharjo has not been able to fully implement it because it follows the release schedule by social groups that want to hold a release event. Other things such as the transfer of turtle eggs on the beach, for BKSDA there is no need for semi-natural nests because BKSDA believes that the process of turtles laying eggs, hatching eggs, and hatchlings to the beach is a natural process but for mina raharja group views semi-natural nests as important for the sustainability of turtle life because the group is of the view that many predator threats on the beach.

Turtle conservation group Mina Raharjo is under the auspices of Pokdarwis (Tourism Conscious Group) beach Goa Cemara. The turtle conservation area for Pokdarwis is an advantage because it makes the identity of the beach and the identity is a resource for this institution to be used as part of tourism promotion. The tendency of this tourist conscious group leads to sentimental orientation and instrumental orientation but the way of exploring in utilizing knowledge and technology to make these resources of quality has not been maximized. This Tourism Conscious Group or Pokdarwis has not been able to utilize human resources, knowledge and technology in developing conservation activities that became one of the main tourist attractions and an icon of the beach. The Pokdarwis also does not have a special fund for turtle conservation activities. In the ecotourism business, tourism business actors are expected to provide enlightenment because they have different tourist products and provide learning to tourists. With the concept, it is expected to reduce environmental damage both natural and social.

At the time the research was conducted, the Bantul Tourism Office had not been involved in turtle conservation activities as part of tourist attractions on goa cemara beach so the author could not know the orientation of the institution's environment. However, in 2017, the Tourism Office has started to think about tourist attractions related to turtle conservation in the tourism planning section of the institution, namely in the Technical Plan of Goa Cemara Beach Attractions. Bantul Tourism Office strongly supports the turtle conservation activities because they see the great tourism potential on the coast of Goa Cemara.

DPPKP Bantul or previously named DKP (Marine and Fisheries Service) Bantul is quite actively involved in turtle conservation activities. DKP Bantul tends to be territorially oriented by paying attention to coastal areas as areas that are their responsibility in the field of empowerment of coastal communities. Goa Cemara Beach is one of the areas of concern of DKP in the field of turtle conservation because on this beach does not have a conservation group such as Samas Beach which has been active in turtle conservation. This organization still pays attention to the zoning contained in this coastal area but the positive view that when the management of conservation areas can be maximized into conservation tourism areas and lead to educational

activities, the DKP strongly supports these activities.

This support is proven by the existence of community empowerment staff to initiate turtle conservation activities and provide funding and facilities support in initiating turtle conservation activities. DKP is often located in the coastal area of Goa Cemara and at that time the agency concentrated on empowering coastal communities aimed at community involvement in keeping turtle eggs from being sold into commodities but when the community found turtle eggs immediately might be brought to turtle conservation groups. The Community Empowerment Section of DKP Bantul also presented the director of Gembira Loka zoo to brief members of the Mina Raharja turtle conservation group. The focus of DKP Bantul at that time which was the beginning of initiating the beach of Goa Cemara into the conservation area of the southern coastal area of Bantul.

As a turtle conservation area, BKSDA has legal authority on the coast of Goa Cemara but only limited to animals that are the focus of work not on the area. By paying attention to the vision, mission, and function of the hall, BKSDA has a symbolic orientation. The role of BKSDA in realizing the conservation of biological natural resources and its safe and legally stable ecosystems is a crucial role in supporting the role of other stakeholders. Based on the principles of sustainability contained in the mission of this organization, the ecosystem of a conservation area can achieve balance. In a symbolic orientation, based on its function, the BKSDA organization conducts the preparation of activity plans, monitoring and evaluation, management, and wildlife conservation. Other functions are investigation, protection, and observation related to wildlife, as well as promoting to the community. The function of the organization is very useful in maintaining the pattern of an area or in this case protected animals.

The values and limitations of BKSDA can be a counterweight in the process of conservation activities at Goa Cemara Beach. However, BKSDA asserts that their main function is only protection and supervision to the community, as stated below. However, it is very difficult to practice it in the field because it is constrained by many things, such as lack of human resources both expert teams and field supervisors and ineffective communication with conservation activists. The organization is not entirely symbolically oriented so it is less able to remain assertive with the role it has. In general, each stakeholder trend on environmental orientation can be seen in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Environmental Orientation of Stakeholders of Goa Cemara Beach Tourist Destinations as Turtle Conservation Area

No	Acting Interests	Enviromental Orientation			
		Instrumental Orientation	Teritorial Orientation	Sentimental Orientation	Simbolic Orientation
1.	Mino Raharjo Turtle Conservation Group		X	X	
2.	Pokdarwis Goa Cemara Beach		X		X
3.	Bantul Tourism Office	X	X	X	X
4.	Bantul Fisheries and Marine Service	X		X	X
5.	BKSDA DIY	X	X	X	

Information:

1. A gray shaded table indicates that the tendency or orientation of stakeholders is still at a stage leading to a particular orientation but is not yet fully attached allowing there to be more than one tendency or orientation in the institution or group.
2. A table with a cross symbol (x) indicates that stakeholders have no attachment to any of the four environmental orientations.

The maintenance of the area and the sustainability of the turtle life cycle are a boost for stakeholders involved in turtle conservation in the Goa Cemara coastal area as well as the Delphi tourist area that conducts ecotourism because of sensitivity to culture and wants to maintain it. However, in the implementation of conservation activities management is still not optimal and there are unresolved conflicts between stakeholders. In the table above, the absence of environmental orientation attached to each stakeholder indicates that the role of each institution has not been maximized and communication between institutions has also not worked well. This is seen in the conflict that occurs between conservation groups with BKSDA, DKKP and BKSDA, and the lack of seriousness of Pokdarwis in supporting conservation activities into tourist attractions.

CONCLUSION

Cohen's environmental orientation is not found in each stakeholder of Goa Cemara Beach as a turtle conservation area. This leads to the non-optimal role of each stakeholder in conservation activities. Instrumental issues are quite strong in some stakeholders such as Mina Raharja group although in its purpose this group tends to be symbolically oriented that turtle conservation can be optimal but in reality hit by the problem of funding in carrying out conservation activities. This is what makes the management of conservation is not optimal by the Mina Raharja group.

Goa Cemara beach pokdarwis as an official organization that oversees conservation groups tend to be sentimental and instrumental in orientation. Using turtle icons as a group identity but can not be separated from the issue of intrusion that uses turtles and their activities as a major tourist attraction. On the other hand, the group does not have special funds related to conservation activities that result in the attraction running optimally. Until the research is done, the tourism office has not been actively involved in turtle conservation activities as one of the tourist attractions in Goa Cemara Beach, so it can not be seen the orientation of the environment.

DKKP Bantul at the time of authority in the turtle conservation area of Goa Cemara Beach tends to be territorially oriented. This organization utilizes conservation areas as work areas of the coastal community empowerment section. On the other hand, BKSDA as a special conservation institution also still tends to a symbolic orientation so it has not been able to bring the organization to be firm about conservation rules that should be applicable.

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