

Sustainable Development Through Community Participation in Coastal Area of Wonocoyo Village, Panggul Sub-District, Trenggalek District

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Abstract

The research objections are 1) Analyze supportive factors of sustainable development in coastal area, Kili-Kili Garden Wonocoyo village, Panggul sub-district, Trenggalek district 2) Analyze forms and types of society involvement regarding the program in Kili-kili seabord garden. The method of colleting data are questionnaire, interview technique, observation technique, documentation technique, and triangulation method. The location of this research is situated in Kili-kili garden Wonocoyo village Panggul sub-district Trenggalek district. The result of the research shows community participation level on its coastal development is considered small with merely 1354 points.

keywords: community participation: sustainable development: coastal area: wonocoyo village: panggul sub-district: trenggalek district.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a maritime country and it has the biggest archipelago territorial in the world within 81.000 km² coastline, or the second longest behind Canada Dahuri [1] The majority of the land is coastal zones which have potential to develop conservation objects in revitalitation in order to increase the economic value. Owing to sustainable development goals of the revitalitation processes, an effort to maintain and expand the quality of environment should be performed as a commitment to sustainable conservation development, as it was declared in Quebec among the member of The International Ecotourism Society TIES [2]

The United Nation in its sustainable development objections and goals sets the guidances and indicators to be followed, especially about natural environment and education. Douglas has an optimistic opinion about Indonesia due to the middle class significant number with 122 million inhabitants, as well as the economic force which drives 1-2 trillion US dollar. It means, Indonesia has a potential to successfully perform the program.

There are so many homeworks to be accomplished together in these 15 years ahead. Indonesia decreased the number of poverty rate slightly. During 20 to 30 years ago it was recorded at 15 percent but the latest update shows merely 11.7 percent. The impressive records on the MDGs leads Douglas Broderick to suggest that appropriate public policy and funding which are focused on health and education will surely open a way for Indonesia to cooperate with the partners and will affect on positive impacts in all the Indonesia region by 2030.

Panggul is one of the most promising sub-districts because of its sea wealthiness. Wonocoyo which is located in the sub-discript becoming the object of sea conservation. It specifically lies 54 km away on the southwest of the Trenggalek capital city and 0 km from panggul sub-district. On the south, it has a direct border with Indonesia ocean where the long beach extends from the west to the east of Wonocoyo area and it is called Kili-kili garden.

Kili-kili garden has sands extended from its shorelines and it is a convenient spot to enjoy beautiful Sunrise or sunset. On the other hand, it has a turtle breeding managed by Community surveillance group (Pokmaswas). The duty of the group is vary, they need to guard the post-breeding turtle, move the eggs to the conservation zone, raise the hatchlings (Tukik) and release the hatchlings (Tukik) to the sea.

The damaged turtle ecosystem inspires the society to have a conservation by establishing a commuinity surveillance group (Pokmaswas) that one may have undertook surveillance and

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preservation in Kili-kili garden, as well as turtle conservation procedure in a full commitment.

Based on the importance to optimize the local society involvement as well as to attract more tourists, it is necessary to have novel strategy to develop conservation sectors in Kili-Kili sea garden.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is a sustainable development program which has 17 goals and 169 measurable targets with specific timeline. The purpose of the global agenda is welfare.

The goals of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) according to departement of research and development of health ministry of Indonesia (Litbang Depkes RI) are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty in all areas.
2. End hunger, improve food security and sustainable farming.
3. Ensure healthy life and promote prosperity for all age.
4. Ensure inclusive and equal education, and promote life-long learning.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower women.
6. Ensure the availability and management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable economy, and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make city and settlement inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable production and consumption pattern.
13. Take immediate action toward climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and use sustainable oceans, seas, and marine sources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore, and promote the use of terrestrial ecosystem, land ecosystem, forest, and combat desertification, reverse land degradation and reserve the biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful society and inclusive for development, provide an access to justice, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive in all level.

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership to sustainable development and conservation development Tensie Whelan [3]

In order to obtain the objection of sustainability in the field of economics, culture and social, and environment the organizer should have effective management. We have also to change the way we think, attitude and great willpower not to waste the energy without considering conservation life in the future.

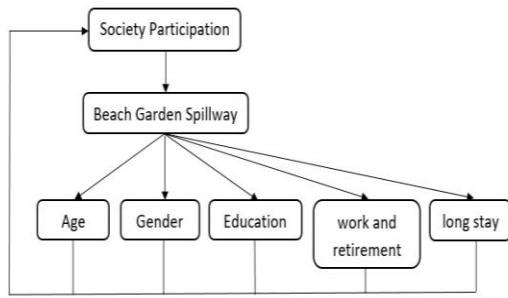
Society participation, in accordance with Isbandi [4] statement is an involvement of society in identifying problem dan its potentials within themselves, sorting and taking decision on alternative solutions, implementing on precautious action toward problem, and its discipline on the evaluation processes. Society empowerment or village development management should be based on fiscal potential for achieving self-sufficient community.

The active society involvement in helping planning the program and their assesment on the development are most prominent benchmark on the ongoing programme. Thus, developer had to consider individual and communal basic and real needs.

There are many people believe that the program is the main point in to construct the development in this autonomy era. The program is the bridge between government who hold the authority, jurisdiction and policy to the society who has civil, political, social and economical right. The program, however, failed to provide equity and prosperity Eko [5]

The participation community in every steps of issuing public policy processes is also considered as the mirror of democracation in the country. Then, it is appropriate principle which had to be performed by the government to realize good governance.

This Participation principle of good governance in order to promote the infrastructure goes hand in hand with the new point of view about the role of society which sees they are not merely the spectator but they are the owner who want to dedicate and collaboare in the programme Adisasmita [6]



Picture 1. Research Framework

Kili-kili beach garden is a conservation center in the seaside of trenggalek district, as well-known as a stranded point of turtles. Moreover, it is needed to take a comprehensive study on the aspects that has relations and influences concerns to be sustainable conseravtion in Kili-kili garden. On the one hand, the reseacher means those two aspects are society participation and sustainable conservation.

Community participation is neccesesarily essensial to expand on its conservation developments whereas sustainable conservation to examine development strategy on the field of economics, social, culture, environmnet, even politics. So, the outputs or objections of sustainable conservation based on society will be fulfilled thoroughly.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research uses descriptive method with quantitative approach. The location of the research is located in Wonocoyo Village, Panggul Sub-district, Trenggalek District, East Java Province. The research had done for one month during December 2017 and the respondents were selected stakeholders based on their capabilities and expertise on that subject including 2 representatives from official conservation agency, 2 representatives from agency for regional development (BAPPEDA), 2 representatives enviromental services dan 2 representatives from community leaders.

The number of the samples undertook on purpose and the it is based on Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Dimana:

n = Number of sample

N = Number of Population

E = Error limit (5%)

The data required for the observation are gathered from: agency for regional development (Bappeda) and office of spatial planning service (dinas tata ruang) whereas the Arnstein participation analysis is applied in the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Kili-kili is a result of hardwork on developing the village and improving the life condition of the people. Construction of the access road toward the preservation area was build by themselves independently without receiving any fund outside. Surely, it shows connection between their awareness to be involved in their own projects. When they had foreseen they positive hidden potential, they started to work more counting on their determination and passion due to the higher living condition level expectation.

There are two participation levels in planning stage. Firstly, it is the involvement of the respondent on the early arrangement such as meetings and preparedness inspections regarding the site. Secondly, it is operation or implementation which measures the rate of respondent involvement on the ongoing project such as construction of infrastructures. Lastly, it is the evaluation step, which has a fundamental part because the consequent action will be proceeded according to the evaluation in the previous programme.

In this research level of participation would be observed through its activity of the respondents because the activity level engaged with enthusiasm and leads into improved conservation management programme.

Table 1. Respondents participation scoreboard based on the participation level in Kili-kili conservation area 2017

No	Participation Level	Total Score
1	Planning	385
2	Implementation	549
3	Evaluation	420
4	All stage	1354

Source: processed data

In accordance with the repondent participation score on all stage result is 1354 points. It means, participated respondents generally considered as placation in Arstein stair level or they

were not actively taking part in the program. In this phase, it is expected to have an upward trends of participation and engaged stakeholder supposed to have direct action to the implementation processes for the sake of better conservation field.

The planning stage the result is 385 points. The score illustrates passive involvement because only small number of respondents were participating which consists only village authorities and public figures invited on the important meetings.

The implementation phase outcome is 549 points. The high number proves the active contribution and they had showed the enthusiasm by building the infrastucture on the conservation area.

On the evaluation process is recorded only with 420 points. The lack of participation of the society is similar with the first phase because of prominent figures dominate the activites and the rest were alienated.

a. Planning participation

Respondent participation in this stage is essentially necessary, specifically to those who have high enthusiasm not only by the respondents but also the society themselves by reason that the expected results is measured by the capabilities and needs proportion.

The excessive prominent figures role in this phase such as meetings on the management strategy and objection concerns lead to lack of interest from the rest of the communtiy groups. In fact that it was only man who were on thorough processes whereas women seems to be left behind. The insignificant people reveals that they were not invited on the stage and they tend to acknowledge everything from the meetings and discussion that were made exclusively. Unfortunately, they also believe the decisions were the outstanding conclusion for the whole community.

The respondents also admit they would like to come and join the planning discusion of the conseravtion site if they were persuaded to be in the venue. However, they had expressed the concerns when they are in the discussion agenda they would not like to utter an opinion or question because of their shyness and hesistant in front of significant countryside leaders.

The gradual growth of the region and official cooperation with government, responden and society who has enthusiasm on the development were proposed to collaborate on the stage. On the other hand, the result was the similar with the previous one that they are lacking confidence to speak publicly and even attending routine meeting to discuss the future of the conservation.

The insufficient organization experience as well as cooperation skills were recognized as a desctructive factor on their uneasy behavior, therefore, it hinders the active and two-ways communication. Besides, newly build organization structure and programme had stopped the project development because they are unnacostumed to the jobdesks.

b. Implementation participation

In this stage, respondents actively contribute in the processes of management such as constructing and improving the facilities and infrastucture around the Kili-kili, for example, refinement of access road to the conservation site and toilets.

On the other hand, respondents are taking full responsibility on its cleanliness and surveying the proper and appropriate activities.

Generally, in this stage they tend to be more active rather than the other programs because of their expectation on the results that can improve their life.

There are so many duties for them to assure the continuity of the prgoram like entrance security checkpoints, secuurity guards who have to oversee the are and assure the tourists are not going around restricted and dangerous area. So, they will feel comfortbale and safe. In fact they are also helping one to another to accomplish the advantages they expected in administering Kili-kili conservation site.

Here is the acknowledgment from an infrorman decalred in the interview.

"we are working hand in hand with the others to make the site is safe and sound. Also, we consider cleanness is the most essential factor because we are focusing on the environmental conservation.

Turtle as an endemic and a protected animal is also becoming our first concern due to frequent theft on it. So, we work alltogether to make everyone happy journey."

c. Evaluation participation

This stage had lost peole interests like the planning programme of the conservation site. This phase, in fact, is the last phase from the research in Kili-kili. The aim of this program is to evaluate the activities of management and administration. However, the attendess initially are coming from village authorities and public figures.

"as long as I am working here, I have never been in a evaluation meeting. Whether it is exist or not I don have any idea. It might be important people who always attend it."

According to respondent, they are not engaged in the evaluation phase. Despite of their statement to join the agenda if they were invited, they tend to be a passive spectator rather than giving suggestions or recommendations. Moreover, they think that each of the party should show themselves up to the meeting in order to know various achievements. The research stated that government and POKMASWAS will hold evaluation meeting and inviting all of related parties which have participated in the programme in the near future.

CONCLUSION

According to the research that the most important factor that affects the attraction of the sustainable development is beautiful surrounding. The level of participation of Wonocoyo villagers is constantly small. This can be clearly seen from the 1354 score with 300 minimum score and 2400 maximum score within 262 interval score. So, it can be conclude that the level in the Wonocoyo village is placation level. The strategy to upsurge the participation level is to strengthen coordination aspects, upgrading the knowledge, and long-term development plan.

LIMITATION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research limitations, there are many suggestions for the government of Trenggalek, stakeholders, and subsequent works:

The government of Trenggalek must constantly improve the public services in conservation site such as cleanliness, convenient, contentment, and services to raise the number of visitors because of the current public facility in the Kili-kili conservation site is insufficient.

Moreover, community involvement should be pushed continuously through socialization and deliberation whereas government should optimize the expenditures and should not exceed the earnings.

To develop kili-kili conservation object, accesibility to the object must be enhanced for example the

road access as well as utilizing the information technology in order to promote not only its potentials to wider society but also its possibilty to attract new investor to develop Kili-kili conservation site.

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