

Environment Management Conflict in Mount Tangkuban Perahu Nature Reserve and Nature Park, North Bandung, West Java

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Abstract. Nature Park Mount Tangkuban Perahu is part of the Nature Reserve that defined as utilization zone. Until now the nature park continues to experience disruption and threat caused by human activities such as tourists, local peoples, and administrators so that giving rise to the area conflict. The number of rules did not guarantee high protection of the area and even can lead conflict. The evaluation performance of stakeholder and analysis environmental sustainability, seems that there are not sustainable. The performance score of stakeholders in conservation efforts in the field of preservation and protection are 1.5 and 2 respectively (low category), while the area of utilization is 2 (low category). Total score condition of management area are 1.75 (low category). Visitors assume that Tangkuban Perahu was categorized as cheap attraction (<Rp. 100,000 pervisit), but the benefits, comfort and safety are considerable (> 50%). Most visitors have a good perception of the facilities (66.2%), ticket price (64.6%), and ecosystems (78.5%). However this is not followed by magnitude of willingness to pay from the visitor to keep the preserved area (61.5% of visitors want to pay < 100,000). Most argue that the management of the area classified as good (78.5%), but approximately 38.5% of visitors said that need additional facilities such as children's play facilities in the area. This shows the lack of understanding of visitor of the meaning of natural recreation. Some visitors (47.69%) mentioned the need of management system implementation to ensure the region sustainability. The causes and alternative conflict resolution also discussed in this study.

Keywords: *conflict, management, conservation, Tangkuban Perahu, tourism*

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INTRODUCTION

Activity tourism, and forest encroachment in the area Tangkuban Perahu, greatly affects the ecosystem and threaten the sustainability of Mount Tangkuban Perahu¹. Until now the nature park continues to experience disruption and threat caused by human activities such as tourists, local peoples, and administrators so that giving rise to the area conflict².

Discrepancies between laws and regulations with the expected ideal circumstances, and the fact that occur in the field, it can also threaten the sustainability of the management of Nature Park and Nature Reserve Mount Tangkuban Perahu (MTP). Until now there has been provided a management system that accommodates the aspirations of people in the MTP.

This research aimed to evaluate the condition of management area including policy management, stakeholder performance, and perceptions of visitors.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the area of utilization of Nature Park Mount Tangkuban Perahu (MTP) and in Cikole, the village as the village directly adjacent to the Nature Reserve Mount Tangkuban Perahu (Figure 1).

In this study first conducted a preliminary study of the region and also the literature of the laws and regulations that regulate the Nature Reserve and Nature Park. Data collection was done by using secondary data in August 2011-January 2012, survey, and also interview in January-June 2012. Descriptive analysis was conducted to the applicable legislation and the perception of visitors, while the

balanced scorecard method used to evaluate the performance of stakeholders. Sampling travelers conducted by purposive sampling of 65 respondents were randomly and 10 respondents from the stakeholder.

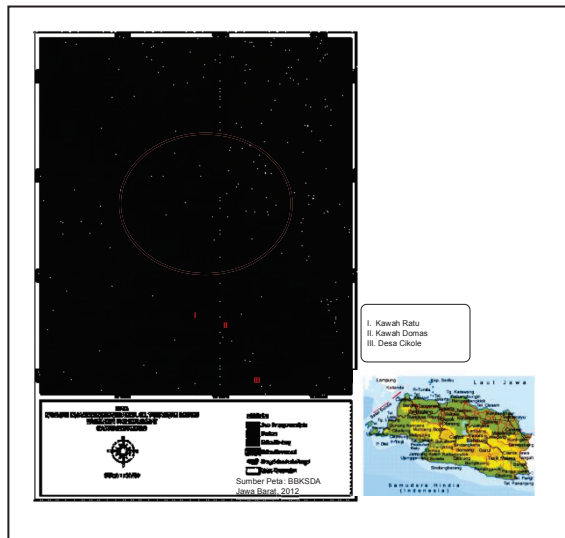


Figure 1. Map of study area

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are laws that explicitly permit the exploitation of forests, for example, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 10 of 2010 about Tata cara Perubahan Peruntukan dan Fungsi Kawasan Hutan, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 24 of 2010 about Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan. Furthermore, with regard to the Nature Reserve and Nature Park Mount Tangkuban Perahu, there is a mismatch in the implementation of Surat Keputusan No. 306/Menhut-II/2009 with Peraturan Pemerintah No. 18 of 1994 about Pengusahaan Pariwisata Alam di Zona Pemantaaan Taman Nasional, Taman Hutan Raya, dan Taman Wisata Alam.

Not all laws and regulations related to the operation of Nature park and Nature reserve MTP implemented by BBKSDA (Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam) and PT.GRPP (PT. Graha Rani Putra Persada). For example, in terms of collecting entrance fees should be based on the Peraturan Pemerintah No. 59 of 1998 about Tarif Jasa Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak yang berlaku di Departemen Kehutanan, but its implementation is not in accordance with these regulations and also with the Peraturan Pemerintah No. 18 of 1994.

The number of rules does not guarantee high protection area. Score performance for protection activities only 2 (the low category), due to the high local society's ego, lack of communication between stakeholders, and lack of integration level

between stakeholders using the area. In fact, the implementation of rules has infraction in protected area. Score performance for preservation activities are only 1.5 (the low category) because it does not preserve biodiversity activities and a low level of community involvement. Score performance for the utilization activities are 2 (the less category), because of lack of due to the implementation of the work plan utilization and lack of effectiveness stakeholders. Total score for conservation in MTP only 1.75 (the low category).

Visitors assume that MTP was categorized as cheap attraction (<Rp. 100,000 per visit), but the benefits, comfort and safety are considerable (> 50%). Most visitors have a good perception (Figure 2) of the facilities (66.2%), ticket price (64.6%), and ecosystems (78.5%). Willingness to pay the visitor keep the preserved area very low (61.5% of visitors want to pay < 100,000). Most argue that the management of the area classified as good (78.5%), but approximately 38.5% of visitors said that need additional facilities such as children's play facilities in the area. This shows the lack of understanding of visitor of the meaning of natural recreation.

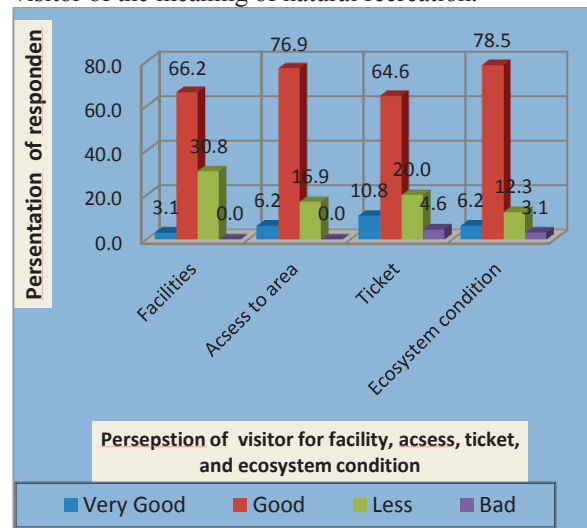


Figure 2. Perception of respondents

The number of visitor, led to mass tourism. Tourism activity indicates poor conditions for not compliance management rules. Sustainable analysis shows that the Mount Tangkuban Perahu region can only accommodate 2571 people/day with duration time estimated for 4 hours and 2 times a day of tourist visit; the increased amount of non-tax revenues by 23.15% in 2011, from total Rp.4.225.195.500 in 2010.

CONCLUSION

Evaluation of conservation management in the Nature Park and Nature Reserve Mount Tangkuban Perahu still in the low category in their efforts towards the protection, biodiversity preservation, and utilization of biological. The lack of organization with a strong legal force and is able to accommodate the aspirations of the people, leading to prolonged social conflict. Overlapping and implementation of regulations, lack of community involvement in park management, also leading to the discontinuation.

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