The Importance of Sustainable Tourism Governance at the Natural Area Pantai Carita

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Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

ABSTRACT

Aims: The purpose of this report is to show how important the formation of Destination Management Organization (DMO) for overlapping document legal policy in the management of the use of Banten Jungle Park. Regional government regulations in an area of Jungle Park is the territorial government and with the ministry of forestry, the forest management authority is under authority of Ministry of Forestry. The problem is with the local governments were not providing space for conservation and a limitation on tourism activity in the Jungle Park, while the Ministry of Forestry regulation, conservation is the main purpose of forest management in which there is special restrictions to be done in the use of the forest as conservation tourism. By the existance of Spatial Planning Forum, all stakeholders have interest and objectives together so the Forest conservation efforts could be done well as together.

Presentation of Case: Based on legislative regulation prevailing the management of Banten Forest park, it is given to the ministry of forestry and provincial government, as well as the district government. From the aspect of tourism sustainable development, the situation of overlapping legislative regulations could be obstacles in the practice of sustainable tourism in the Banten Forest park because the two agencies have a different interest in forest utilization.

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Discussion: In various destinations, DMO is not just change the place to be tourist destination, describing tourism policy which is less integrated to become integrated and coordination between various stakeholders. At the moment, DMO have adjusted the tasks and activities in marketing aspects destination because of increased competition and a market changing. DMO stakeholders need an active role in defining fundamental strategy and management business networks but it takes an independent strategy collaborated toward a share goal, cooperation, and having synergy between all stakeholders who are in destinations.

Conclusion: The whole legislature roles made in order to increase of public economic should be placed within the framework of the sustainable development goals insightful environment.

Keywords: Good governance; sustainable tourism; regulation; conservation; natural protected area.

1. INTRODUCTION

The coastal zone Carita is a beach on the west coast of the province of Banten, Indonesia. It has a circular panoramic view of the coast region of beautiful natural with a sloping beach, shows low wall of the waves of water covered with white sand and steel combine with a panorama Krakatau mountain. In addition from the coastal zone, it also has the jungle that are categorized as the ecosystem of tropical forests [1].

The location of the tourist area in Pantai Carita is very strategic, because it is close to the capital city of Jakarta and easily reachable by ground transportation within two hours. Because its strategic location and its big potential tourism, so a magnet for tourists is also great. The two things result cause the high local tourists from Jakarta, West Java, as well as Central Java visits Pantai Carita [1].

During the construction and development of tourism in the coastal carita, tendency to emphasis on the economic aspect, that carries the impact of pressure on exploitation natural resources, human and local culture. This is proven by our results beforehand; where most of dimensions’ sustainable tourism are at a weak position, (weakness). The most basic weakness in this area like (1) has not been established of Destination Management Organization (DMO); (2) the absence of the concept and efforts conservation of nature and cultural carried by stakeholders; (3) the absence of the calculation of capacity in destination; (4) there has been no attempt education and training of the principles of sustainable tourism in destination; (5) has not been performed promotion and campaign tourism sustained in destination and; (6) has not been is monitoring program and evaluation sustainable tourism [2].

In SWOT, there has not yet been looking the existence of the framework for tourism management in protected area. On weakness found only conservation of natural ecosystems does not involve local communities. One of the natural ecosystem in the Coastal Carita is Jungle Park Banten. Geographically, Jungle Park is under the authority of the local government and in a local government regulation did not give space to do conservation. While the function of the conservation of protected forest areas (Jungle Park Banten) is under authority of Ministry of Forestry. Thus conservation management will be difficult to do conservation activity with optimal because it is indicated custom happened from local government to do Jungle Park exploitation so that in addition to the low performance, conservation efforts to involve the community in the conservation also will be hard to be implemented. This places needs raising awareness and practice of sustainable tourism by parties concerned as an urgent matter. One of the crucial that affects are sprouting tourism industry in continuing between other matters of legislation and regulations related to tourism. Challenges bureaucracy an extensive cross levels of government different generated problems cooperation between organization and efficiency and how to divide clearly and responsibility for the implementation of practices sustainable tourism a homework unresolved until now tourism area Carita coast, especially in the area of Banten Forest park.

Tourism potential nature has very large benefits for country. For the benefit of natural tourism, in 2017, it is recorded more than 7,2 million people visit conservation area. The figure consists of a visit to the interest's recreation, activities in nature, educational activities and knowledge development, research and many more. Visitors conservation area consisted of domestic visitors about 6,8 million people and foreign tourists about 452.872 people. This figure does not include a visit to Jungle Park, Kehati Park and non conservation managed by local government
and private sector. From the economy, the visit incomes Rp.160.362.220.258, -. Total revenues continued to rise in the last 5 years.

As one of the countries that holds the mega biodiversity, Indonesia has those resources and the potential of natural resources on biological diversity. One of the diversity is the tropical rain forest in Indonesia. Based on Director General Planology Department of Forestry explained that the forestry area in Indonesia recorded 120.353.104 hectares, divided into each function for forestry conservation is about 33.519.600 hectares, the nature conservation area, tourism forest and national parks have an area 20.500.988 hectares, and production forest of 58.254.460 hectares[3].

A change in tourism also is a cost to be paid from the development of mass tourism, for example the number of tourists to district of Pandeglang is around 50% every year [4]. The orientation of mass tourism is growth / high quality such as the problem comes; over carrying capacity, environmental degradation, trickle back effect and gaps, have culminated the variant choice tourism refers to the model and the conservation tourism; such as small scale tourism, green tourism, an alternative tourism, sustainable tourism or ecotourism. The forest is organic natural resources which have strategic value for human beings, that is as a stabilizer neighborhood with a hydrological, system function orology’s, and climatologist and as the source is able to renew his potential (renewable resources) and have a production function. The function of the forest as a source of production, then we are human interaction with the forest of exploitation of forest resources. The activity of exploitation of forest resources this went on to this day and most of the system of exploitation and use of forest resources has been undertaken in partial without concerning aspects [5].

In line with regards to environmental degradations and natural resources, including also the forest, happening in the world, even in the supreme good in which an industrialized state and those involving the third world state, the development of the tourism activity has experienced shifts is set of a system of tourism hedonistic-massive to the form of tourism higher quality to the understanding and of awards presented more on the community and nature. Indonesia as one of countries which have conservation and useful for increasing are running high in the world, regarded as the area that is ideal benefit the development of tourism of the nature of or ecotourism. With the richest forest resources, Indonesia has a chance to catch the shifting global movement by offering the unique, wealth and biodiversity that is in forest products. The response of the reality, Indonesian government has targeted the Nature tourism or ecotourism which will become the source of the foreign exchange state. The use of forest resources for business expansion nature tourism is also in line with the paradigm management forest resources to support sustainable development and the sustainable forest management in which one of them make a tourist development based forest resources that can conserve a forest, empower communities, and increase the income of the community. As it is generally known together that in many countries, tourism has a key role to determine and protect the conservatory zones, including its forest [6]. So natural tourism is one of a bid from forestry department that need to be developed. One of Indonesian Government policy in an effort to the construction of the subsector forestry to encourage National Development Program in the category of tourist attraction is the optimization region forest through the development of the Jungle Park [7].

Burns and Holden [8], developed the principals which is used in sustainable tourism development consisting of: 1) environment has the real value that serve as tourism assets where its usage is not just for short term interests, but also to the interests of the next generation; 2) tourism should be introduced as a positive activity by giving benefit together on the community, the environment, and tourists; 3) the relationship between tourism and the environment must be managed so that the neighborhood where sustainable tourism should not degrading resources so it can be enjoyed by future generations; 4) the activity of tourism and development need to care about the scale / size, the nature, and the character of a place where these activities do; 5) harmony must be built between tourists needs, tourists place / environment, and the local community; 6) in a dynamic world and full of change can always give an advantage where on changes in, however, do not get from these principles; 7) tourism industry, the local government, and civil society, environmental organization lovers, all has a duty to care on the sustainability principles and work together to realize it. The strategy approach to sustainable tourism by France [9], suggested small-scale, local management, and given benefits to the many people.
2. PRESENTATION OF CASE

One of the approaches sustainable tourism development and management of Carita Beach area is a Jungle Park Banten. This location can be set as a model in the concept of the development of sustainable tourism community-based, where 1) The community obtain the role and income which are fair from the activities of tourism services pro sustainability; 2) the community should be given access during the production process in the business chain formal thoroughly so the distribution of work who pro sustainability; 3) the people empowered individually, the group, and sectarian in an integrated way in the management of sustainable tourism; 4) people were told and engage with, as well as identified the gaps/the opportunities that might be a community can make the benefits from; 5) tourism activities are the center on the community development by creating the competition where tourism gives benefit to the people who have the capacity to be involved in the production process and the delivery of tourism products in the region of tourism destination [10].

People who stay in the area around Jungle Park have got direct benefit from beneficial of Banten Jungle Park. There are four villages; Sukanegara village, Kawoyang village, Cinoyang village, and Sukarame Village where people get benefits directly based on management of Banten Jungle Park as a tourist destination. Even the contribution is just as a Tukang Ojek (motorcycle taxi drivers), peddler of food and drink which have not yet be hospitality standard. Whereas if Jungle Park is managed well based on sustainable tourism concept, people will get more benefit from tourism activities in this Jungle Park.

2.1 Profil Taman Hutan Raya Banten

Geographical location Jungle Park (Tahura) Banten is in a Sukarame village, Carita The District of Pandeglang, Banten, Indonesia.

Jungle Park Banten (Tahura) with a wide range of ±1,595, 9 hectares, based on the decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK.221/Menhut-II/2012 dated 4 May 2012. This decision referring to the function changes between basic function of the limited production forest of ±833 hectare. Beside as a production forest is maintained ±662 hectares. Function changes in basic function of Nature Conservation Forest Park Carita ±95 hectares switch to Conservation Forest Area that serves as a Jungle Park with its area ±1.950 hectares.
Jungle Park Banten, Pandeglang Banten is shaded of an Aseupan Mountain Forest at district of Pandeglang Banten. The stipulation Conservation Jungle Park Banten, Pandeglang Banten in the area of 1.595.90 hectares is based on Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia number SK.3108/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014 dated 25 April 2014.

Improving the functioning of the forest as a part of natural conservation areas is the main purpose of determining this region. Beside as a function of a counterweight to the environment, it can also provide added value to local people. Its emphasis is on economic added value as tourist natural activities and the use of several areas for tree crops, as well as education for college students.

The conservation management in the area of Jungle Park Banten, Pandeglang Banten is the responsibility of the local government. It is supported by a government regulation Number 38 Years 2007 about the Division of Government Affairs between The Government and Local Government Districts/Town and Forestry Minister Decree Number 107/KTPS-II/2003 on Administering Co Administration Funds the Management of Jungle Park by The Governor or A Regent/Mayor. In the act of Number 5 Years 1990 about Natural Resource Conservation and Biodiversity Ecosystem states that Jungle Park is natural conservation areas for the purpose of a collection of plants and animals, the natural or not natural, the original type and or unoriginal that is occupied for the research, science, education, support cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation.

The development between a natural environment and the environment under the jurisdiction / artificial adjusted on the zoning and functions of that forest. On a global scale the purpose of the utilization of Tahura classified into five points, (1) research and development (research activities include basic research and research to encourage the management Jungle Park Banten, Pandeglang Banten), (2) science, (3) education, (4) activities are to be implemented.

Form of local government effort (The Local Government) in the management of this conservation area evidenced by an absence of management plan that is the long term jungle park Banten, Pandeglang Banten in a period of years 2016 - 2025. It was done to ensure that what has been already written all s got to be run by that all sides are involved [10].

2.2 Tourist Attraction

Curug Gendang Waterfall: A waterfall Curug Gendang located in the Banten Jungle Park, Pandeglang Banten with position coordinates 105°51'34" BT (East longitude) and 6°16'38,9" LS (South latitude) in a height 225 m dpl and derived from the fountain of Mountain of Aseupan. It is named Curug Gendang because the sound of a waterfall is similar to the drum noise or timpani. It is located about 4.3 km from the gate. The accessibility to the waterfall of Curug Gendang can use four wheel vehicles until the end of the road and continued on foot through a winding walk way in form of a dirt road and some are rockiest around 2 km.

The attraction of Curug Gendang Waterfall is a fusion of dense forest, a trail winding and sometimes, up and down and on the right and left side there is cliff and chasm, and clear water. Curug Gendang Waterfall height is ±7 m with a diameter of the surface is ±5,5 m and the depth is ±13 m in basin shaped.

Curug Putri Waterfall: A Curug Putri Waterfall is in a coordinate position 105°51'48,4" BT (East longitude) and 6°16'36,9" LS (South latitude) and at the height of 237,5 meters dpl. It is located about 500 meters toward upstream waterfall curug Gendang. The accessibility towards a curug putri waterfall is not available for footpath so from a waterfall curug Gendang must be through the river of Curug Gendang which is rocky and slippery. The beauty of Curug Putri Waterfall is colored with the beautiful of rocks rock in the right and left river side with the height about 8-10 meters and the water from up as a waterfall. The condition of water flow increases in the rainy season, so that added the attraction of natural beauty besides a waterfall of Curug Putri. The height of Curug Putri ±7.5 m with the depth basin about 2 meters. The beauty around Curug Putri equipped with a circular panoramic view of cave.

Rock Ngampar: The Rock Ngampar is the flat rocks where it is located in a river side so that a typical visual exotic between rocks and river gurgling supply rest and coolness. The Rock Ngampar is located in the south side of Curug Gendang that is tracking toward curug. The topography relatively flat until wavy and dominated by tropical rain forests and plants of vegetation with the rarely to medium density. In this area, it could be found animals include wild boar, long tailed monkey, langur (Lutung), the python and some birds.
DAM: DAM is an irrigation dedicated to the community. This location accesses very easily from surrounding village, so the accessibility of the worshippers is high and potentially for tirta tour. This location is configured topography of the wavy lightly with vegetation plant dominant multipurpose tree species and bamboo plants with its beautiful scenery.

Camping Ground: Camping ground that can be developed there are four locations: camping ground (1) situated close to curug gendang with the configuration of the topography of wavy lightly with heavy vegetation dominant and have a beautiful view; Camping ground (2) topography wavy light, with dominant vegetation Mahogany and Meranti, the large area open air is 0.1 - 0.5 hectare and close to Pesanggrahan Perum Perhutani (Home living area); Camping ground (3) topography wavy light, dominant vegetation Mahogany and Meranti with large area 0.1 hectare and camping ground (4) topography wavy light, with dominant vegetation Mahogany and Meranti, the large area open air is 0.125 - 0.15 hectare.

Tompo Mountain: The topography of the area is variant from ramps up to wavy. But most of its territory is undulating and steep with the highest peak Tompo Mountain (500 dpl). In a Tompo Mountain peak, there are graves that are considered sacred because it is the tomb of kyai (disseminators Islam). Vegetation is dominated by tropical rain forests like Mahogany, Meranti and some local plants as gnetum gnemon, coconut, coffee, jackfruit, jengkol etc. In this region, many clusters of some land are cultivated the community in the region because the area is in the border of Sukanegegara village. At this region, there are many clusters of area that has a beautiful natural panorama but it is steep as Kalimorot area [3].

2.3 Management over Lapping of Forest Park

According to Indonesia laws no. 5 years 1990 about conservation natural resources and their ecosystems, it is stated that Forest park is natural conservation areas for the purpose or collection of plants and animals which natural or unnatural, the original type and or unoriginal, that is occupied for the interests of research science, education, support the cultivation of culture, tourism and recreation where there is under the supervision Ministry of Forestry. In the minister for the environment and forestry [11], Forest park is a region nature protection for the purpose of a collection of plants and/or animals which naturally or unnatural, the original type and / or unoriginal type, are noninvasive and was used to the interests of research science, education support the cultivation of culture, tourism and recreation [12]. Based on both the existing regulations on show that the two legislative regulations give authority to the Ministry of Forestry to run the functions of supervision of Forest park.

The forest area of Banten Jungle Conservation Park, Pandeglang Banten 1.595,90 hectares of forestry minister based on the decision of The Republic of Indonesia number SK.3108/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014 dated 25 April 2014. Improve the functioning of the forest as a part of natural conservation areas into the first determination of this area. Besides the function of balancing the environment is also can provide added value for the people around. His emphasis on value added economy similar tourist activities nature and the use of some of the areas for tree crops, as well as education to the college students [13].

Management mechanism of Forest park next in a government regulation number 38 years 2007 about the division of government affairs between the government and local government districts / town open spaces that the management of forest park highway by the governor and the governors and mayor. In article 2, the regulation of people in the surrounding forest [14].

Based on a description above, it can be taken the conclusions that the existing regulations give authority to the Ministry of Forestry and the Provincial Government or the District Government to manage the use of Forest park. Ministry of Forestry serves to monitoring the management of the Banten Forest park and local governments to deal with forestry business when the forest has potential to improve the welfare of people in the surrounding forest. But monitoring mechanisms and registration of the management of forest park not arranged in the existing regulations [15].

If we are looking at further, in the development of sustainable tourism the overlapping legislation, it could be an obstacle on their practice of sustainable tourism in the Banten Forest park because the two agencies have different purposes in the use of the forest. Legislative regulations can frame the tourism development of various different angles; planning system,
spatial planning and management, labor/employment, environmental and social aspects.

As part of nature protection area, the management of Forest park aims to maintain the diversity of plants and animals to avoid, extinctions of species protecting a support system livelihood, and using biodiversity sustainably, and this is one of the pillars of sustainable tourism. It is going to be in stark contrast when the woods highway are also used the regional government in trying to optimize the community economy around with do not consider conservation functions. So that a tourist attraction that is in the Banten Forest park become unsustainable because conservation functions that should have carried out by the Ministry of Forestry become not optimal for monitoring the mechanisms against the sustainability of Banten Forest park indistinct arranged in the existing regulations.

An overlapping dilemma of the management of Forest Park is because the difference between the government views and the region management Forest Park. According to the existing regulations, territorial mastery of the Forest Park is under control local government, while according to other legislation, it is under the responsibility of the management of the Ministry of Forestry. Ministry of Forestry have principles protection conservation in forest management, while local government has not grasped the principles conservation and also commit custom from exploitation of forests, so that ultimately will threaten the sustainability of the Jungle and tourism jungle.

The pattern of the governance which is the most possible practiced at the area of Carita especially in taking the benefits of the jungle as one of a tourist attraction is institutional DMO at the area Carita beaches that is proposed a Governance Forum Tourism. Governance Forum Tourism is a consortium of stakeholders that are active in tourism which is the development of local tourism working group consisting of elements of society, industry, academics, and the government collaborated on tourism development in the tourism destinations Carita beach to our common endeavor, that keeps each autonomy of stakeholders.

3. DISCUSSION

The overlapping case of legislation Banten Forest park if it is discussed from the point of view of sustainable tourism can be overcome if the coastal tourist Carita governance forum have sustainable tourism. Governance forum stakeholders tourism is a consortium of an active people in tourism which is a further development of local tourism working group consisting of the people, industry, academics, and the government who should collaborate on tourist destination in tourism development to achieve common aims, who keep autonomy of each stakeholders [10].

The purpose of this forum is to ensure together the awareness of all stakeholders in the development of sustainable tourism in the area of tourism. All activities aimed to make in this forum stakeholders aware and understand the importance of sustainable tourism (stakeholder’s awareness) by arranging stakeholders mapping, baseline assessment and investment of ownership & involvement. It is expected to raise awareness with about the need for the forum as a receptacle for the management of tourism destinations so it would produce an agreement stakeholders and the concept of desired together.

Even Destination Management Organization (DMO), in European Destinations nowadays, have to adjust the tasks and activities in marketing aspects destination because of increased competition and a game changer [16]. The tourism business doers like resorts, the amusement park, or in the case of a cruise ship, the shipping company do all the services, in the community, kind of purpose in order to improve public service carried out by DMO [17].

It is not just about overlapping policies legislative regulations which has become one needs the existence of DMO in the operationalization of tourist destinations in the areas of Pantai Carita. The results of the study [18], shows that until this day there still are not enough the idea of region by local decision maker. The strategic plans of territorial reduced to the work of programming that fail to comply with local development system logically which were frequently be limited to some routine work undertaken without the idea about the territory and local development. While the planning areas must be supported by serious evaluation and effective as the elements of financial benefit cost analysis and the continuity financial is the important elements and it must be the reflection foundation for local administrator. Marketing and effective management applied to a tourist destinations need careful analysis at the request of the one who is and potential tourists,
that allows to investigate various needs the most relevant cluster, according to components of products that must be defined for an adequate communication factors attractiveness areas [19,20,21].

These reasons are completely become the consideration to manage Local Tourism Destination (LTD) referring to the principles of potential stakeholders. Stakeholders have to actively participate in defining fundamental strategy and business ecosystem management, in which independent strategy collaborated toward a goal one to another, cooperation and a synergy between all stakeholders destination [22].

According to this orientation, a fundamental problem is to turn in those management to a higher level from local tourism network and entrust an organization that are better defined as Destination Management Organization (DMO). As an organization management, destinations DMO needs to create through coordination and the consent of the stakeholders which is difference based on favorable circumstances, culture, strategic, and organization to the development of sustainable tourism destination [23,24]. DMO supposed to change one place to be a tourist destination, reveal the tourism whose policies less integrated become integrated and coordination between various stakeholder [26,26]. Therefore, it is necessary to have further study about a major role owned by DMO for the success of destination on the coast of Pantai Carita, especially to utilize the Banten Forest park in stimulate and facilitate the process of development tourist destinations by interpreting the needs and hoping all stakeholders based on policy that was decided the planning and promoting the territorial integrated territorial [20,23].

4. CONCLUSION

A whole legislative regulation above should place within the framework of the achievement of a goal sustainable development that environmentally sound. The idea is a cornerstone of ideological and juridical for all development plans made in Indonesia either generally, and special in a arrangement and management forest area. The concept of sustainable development this is what is used to important to review how far the purpose explicit included in it, namely the achievement of the economic development must pay attention to the and not going beyond natural capacity can be done.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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