

The Conservation of Natural Resources by Bangsring Fisheries Group Assessed from Institutional Economic Perspectives in Social Capital Perspective

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Abstract:- The aims of study were to determine the social capital carried out in conservation efforts in the coastal area of Bangsring, Banyuwangi Regency; to find out the institutional changes of fishermen groups in the Bangsring coastal area of Banyuwangi Regency to the level welfare fishermen groups in the Bangsring coastal area of Banyuwangi Regency. This study used qualitative research.. The result showed that the institutional change of fishermen groups to the welfare level of fishermen groups in the Bangsring Coast region of Banyuwangi Regency is felt by the increase in income of the community with the development of BUNDER tourism and these changes bring economic benefits to the people in the Bangsring Coastal Region of Banyuwangi.

Keyword:- *Ekonomic, Institutional, Conservation, Social Capital, Human Resources*

I. INTRODUCTION

Coastal ecosystems in Indonesia are in a state of serious damage, this occurs because of the weak commitment of the Government to protect existing coastal ecosystems. The sandy coastal areas, mangrove ecosystems, seagrass beds, and natural habitat must be protected from the threat of destruction, regional conversion and exploitative use. Coral reefs are nurseries and feeding ground for many populations of marine organisms and are threatened with extinction for species categorized as rare. The condition of a damaged coral reef ecosystem can certainly threaten the sustainability of the country's economic stretch in the fisheries sector which will later correlate with the welfare of coastal communities.

Marine tourism in Banyuwangi Regency, especially in coastal areas, still often experiences obstacles in optimizing marine resources due to human factors that damage the marine system. The fact that there is one of the marine ecosystems that has been damaged is the Bangsring Marine ecosystem, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency. The Bangsring Sea has the potential for ornamental fish and coral resources that have no doubt. Tourism development, BUNDER (Bangsring Underwater), Banyuwangi Regency is one of the tourism objects that has problems at the beginning of its development. The Bangsring Underwater (BUNDER) tourist attraction located on Bangsring Beach was once a fishing village with problems with fishing techniques carried out by fishermen.

The fishermen in this village catch fish in a way that is not environmentally friendly by using bombs or poison potassium cyanide.

The aims of study were to determine the social capital carried out in conservation efforts in the coastal area of Bangsring, Banyuwangi Regency; to find out the institutional changes of fishermen groups in the Bangsring coastal area of Banyuwangi Regency to the level welfare of fishermen groups in the Bangsring coastal area of Banyuwangi Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Institutional Economic Theory

North (1990) in Utami (2011) argues that institutions are a pattern of relations and order between members of the community or organizations that are mutually binding, accommodated in a network or organization, which can determine the form of relations between people or between organizations determined by limiting factors and binding in the form of norms, formal and non-formal rules of ethics to work together to achieve the desired goals. Institutional economy is a new paradigm in economics that sees the institution (rule of the game) playing a central role in shaping the economy that forms an efficient economy. Deliarnov (2006) explains that institutions are the rules of the game while organizations are a place to play for a group of people. Each player has the same goal, namely how to win the game but consider the norms and rules that apply. Hira and Hira (2000) also explain that the process of institutional change can occur due to two things, namely the reaction of new economic factors which are usually reflected by the changes in relative prices and tastes.

B. Social Capital Theory

Bourdieu in Yuliarini (2011) defines social capital as a collection of resources needed by individuals or groups so that they can have a more lasting network of institutional relationships to recognize and respect one another. Putnam in Yularmi (2011) said that, social capital refers to the characteristics of social organizations, such as networks, norms and beliefs that facilitate coordination and performance for mutual benefit. He sees social capital as a form of public goods different from its influence on economic and political performance at the collective level. Social capital is similar to other forms of capital, in the sense that it is also productive. Social capital can be explained as a product of human relations with each other,

especially intimate and consistent relationships. Social capital refers to networks, norms and beliefs that have the potential for community productivity. In social capital it is always inseparable from three main elements or indicators which include Trust / trust (honesty, fairness, egalitarian attitude, tolerance, and generosity); social networking (participation, reciprocity, solidarity, cooperation); Norms / norms (shared values, norms and sanctions, rules) (Fukuyama, 2002)

C. Welfare Theory

Efforts to create welfare in the community can also be interpreted as an effort to alleviate people from poverty. Poverty cannot be eliminated but poverty can be reduced, this is what the government continues to strive for. Social security is intended to reduce the amount of poverty not to eliminate poverty through its programs. Poverty is a multi-dimensional problem that requires the handling of various parties. Poverty in Indonesia is accompanied by problems of inequality between population groups as well as inter-regional development, which among others is indicated by poor education and health conditions and low levels of income and purchasing power.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Research is a reflection of the desire to know something in the form of facts or other phenomena. This study uses qualitative research. The unit of analysis in this study is the Bansring area of Wongsorejo Village, Banyuwangi Regency. The selection of Banyuwangi Regency is the object of research because the Bangsring area has become a tourist destination after previously experiencing severe damage to natural resources. Informants are people who can be questioned and can describe the situation and object of research.

The data analysis technique in this study uses several stages, namely raw data collection, data transcript, temporary conclusions, triangulation and final conclusion. In qualitative research basically to increase the degree of trust in the data using the validity of the data.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

❖ *The Role of Social Capital in Conservation Efforts in Coastal Area of Bangsring, Banyuwangi Regency*

Bangsring Beach is a beach area located right between the Bali Strait and the Java Sea which has a coral reef ecosystem with a cover of 38.33% in January 2015. This ecosystem provides a home to various types of marine biota that are diverse. Besides that, coral reef ecosystems are also a living part of the communities around Bangsring Beach which are generally ornamental fish fishermen. The large potential of natural resources in the Bangsring Beach area has provided economic benefits to the surrounding communities with a variety of utilization patterns.

The existence of people who mostly work as ornamental fish fishermen has a close relationship with the pattern of utilization of biological resources in the Bangsring Beach area. This shows that Bangsring Beach has a very high potential economic value in terms of direct utilization. In addition, Bangsring Beach was chosen as a reference to conduct this valuation research because Bangsring Beach is managed independently by the community, where the condition of the Bangsring Beach coral reef ecosystem has undergone significant improvements. So that it can be used as a model or representative of coastal areas in Banyuwangi or even East Java with good coral reef potential but needs assistance to make management better, so that the utilization of coral reef ecosystems can be done in a multi-sectoral manner without significant adverse impact on the ecosystem itself.

Bangsring Beach is a beach that is used for ecotourism activities. However, this beach has a history as a beach where local fishermen are looking for ornamental fish because the majority of fishermen in Bangsring Village work as ornamental fish fishermen. The activity of catching ornamental fish at Bangsring Beach began to decrease since the beach was used as a tourist place. The fishermen who carry out fishing activities generally find fish around Bangsring, such as in Watu Dodol, Kampe, Bengkak, to Tabuhan Island. The same is true of consumption fishing activities.

The diversity of fish resources on Bangsring Beach is a special tourist attraction for tourists visiting this beach. Bangsring Beach has a coral reef ecosystem with fairly good conditions, where the results of the January 2015 monitoring show that live coral cover at Bangsring Beach reached 38.33% (30% hard coral and 8.33% soft coral). Bangsring Beach is also rich in diversity of species of reef fish, marine invertebrates and turtles. Bangsring Beach is also often visited by various types of seabirds.

Damage to the system on the coast of Brangsring has a very detrimental effect on the sustainability of the marine ecosystem so conservation needs to be done in the coastal area of Bangsring, Banyuwangi Regency. Conservation efforts between: In carrying out marine ecosystem conservation carried out by Ikhwan Arief initially departed from anxiety about the environmental conditions in the Bangsring Sea which had been severely damaged due to chemicals, starting from the knowledge held during the MA about nature and mountains namely when joining extra-curricular Nature Lovers, going to college joining the PMII organization and being active in the agrarian sector, can contribute to the perspective of the importance of the environment and the danger of chemicals to the environment.

Nature conserve the Bangsring Sea ecosystem, the activities carried out include:

A. *Change Fish Catch Pattern*

When Ikhwan Arief only came to his hometown after graduating from college, the marine environment in his village was badly damaged, covering 82%. The damage is impacted by the wrong pattern of fishermen's capture, which is using potassium.

B. *Coral Reef Conservation*

The preservation of coral reefs is very important for the sustainability of marine life and marine ecosystems. Coral reefs serve as a place to lay eggs and breed various types of fish. This means that the existence of coral reefs is very important for the survival of marine life.

C. *Conservation Area Development (ZPB)*

The Joint Maintenance Zone (ZPB) is an area of protection in the Bangsring sea area, wongsorejo sub-district formed by a group of ornamental fish fishermen who are in service and facilitated by Indonesian rainbows. Unlike the case with the Aking Wood Protected Area in the Muncar area which is managed directly by the Banyuwangi Regency Fisheries and Marine Service, ZPB has since been established on August 8, 2008 and has been managed by fishermen who are members of a management body under the management structure of the ocean. Because the coastal area of Bangsring Village is quite adequate for the development of a conservation area, this is evidenced by the policy of the village head of Bangsring about a joint protection zone (ZPB) which is a conservation area protected from activities outside of research and conservation.

D. *Restocking*

Restocking is the spread of fish seeds to the sea Bangsring. The activity aims to restore the fish ecosystem in the Bangsring Sea.

E. *Extension of the Importance of the Environment*

Based on the process of conservation of the Bangsring marine ecosystem pioneered by Ikhwan Arief, more days are being encouraged about the importance of environmental sustainability.

F. *Development of Supervisory Community Groups (POKMASWAS) Samudera Bakti*

Fishing activities in the Bali Strait can basically be separated into two types of activities, namely fishing for consumption and ornamental fish carried out by the community.

The form of social capital in the Bangsring Village fishermen can be explained more deeply into the three sub-chapters, namely the Trust to the Chair of the Supervisory Community Group (POKMASWAS) of Samudra Bakti fishermen, a network that is formed within and outside the fishing group, as well as discussion of values and norms which is in the group of fishermen and other fishing communities in general.

The opportunistic treatment that occurred in Bangsring Village was inseparable from the role of social capital in the community at that time was still weak. Weak social capital will be seen from the high behavior of rent seeking and corruption or illegal levies which disrupt efficiency so that it can disrupt the economic growth of an area from existing activities (Gylfason, 2002). To release ornamental fish fishermen from the entrapment of illegal levies by certain individuals. Therefore, one is offered in the Samudera Bakti Fisheries Group to the fishermen to join a group of fishermen

❖ *Institutional Changes in the Bangsring Coastal Fisheries Group in Banyuwangi Regency Against the Welfare Level of the Bangsring Coastal Fisheries Group in Banyuwangi Regency*

The existence of a BUNDER tourist attraction (Bangsring Underwater) was offered to the public in 2014 based on tourism based on the concept of ecotourism or conservation. This makes the group of fishermen socialize and conserve the fishermen and the community around the tourist attraction. The development of BUNDER tourism objects involves the surrounding community by asking for input and suggestions to the community in developing and managing BUNDER tourism objects.

On the other hand, BUNDER tourism objects in Bangsring Village make the environment and behavior of the people in Bangsring Village change for the better. Where when before the tourist attraction of the fishermen and the people of the village of Bangsring usually when there are visitors who come to Bangsring Beach will not respond to these visitors. However, when there is a tourist attraction in the village of Bangsring and many visitors who come make the behavior of the fishermen and the community more friendly and smiling to the visitors who come.

Conservation developments in the Bangsring coastal area existed before the Banyuwangi Regency Marine and Fisheries Service introduced conservation as an environmentally friendly fishing aid. The development was increasingly rapid when the service also introduced conservation to the fishing community of the Bangsring coastal area. Although the introduction was only in a number of groups because of budget constraints, it did have a significant effect. The existence of conservation that has developed throughout the region inevitably has an influence on the fishing communities in the Bangsring coastal area. This can be seen from the existence of conservation originating from outside fishermen in the Bangsring coastal area. The conservation was later known and imitated by fishermen in the Bangsring coastal area.

The existence of conservation brings changes to the structure of the fishing community in the Bangsring coastal area. The pattern of fishing in the fishing community Bangsring coastal area can be seen based on the fleet and technology used by each fisherman. Catching technology or fishing gear used by the fishing community. The

Bangsring coastal area varies according to the resources captured.

SUMMARY

Based on the discussion from the previous chapter regarding the role of social capital, it can be concluded that a) The social capital contained has a positive influence on the success of the empowerment program carried out for fishermen in Bangsring Village in changing fishing patterns from environmentally friendly to capable and environmentally friendly invites fishermen to maintain and preserve the existing marine environment. Although during the conservation process carried out many experienced obstacles and problems that must be faced. First, building strong trust in the community, which is to prove to fishermen that this conservation program can be carried out so that it is successful. Second, utilizing social networks that exist in the community in the process of socializing conservation to fishermen. Third, creating togetherness values that can be a guideline for fishermen in becoming members of Fishermen Groups such as the drafting of AD / ART which is discussed together so that it will provide clarity about the roles and functions of fishermen members, as well as rules and sanctions for fishermen who violate and make transparency for fishermen; b) The institutional change of fishermen groups to the welfare level of fishermen groups in the Bangsring Coast region of Banyuwangi Regency is felt by the increase in income of the community with the development of BUNDER tourism and these changes bring economic benefits to the people in the Bangsring Coastal Area of Banyuwangi Regency.

Suggestions that can be put forward in this study include the quality of human resources in the village of Bangsring, Wongsorejo Sub-district, where community empowerment is still needed. Therefore an increase in human resources causes the quality of human resources to be very important in carrying out conservation activities of the Bangsring marine ecosystem; Increased involvement of all groups including the government, society and law enforcement. The attention of the local government proved to be very supportive in the process of restoring the marine ecosystem

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