

Analysis of Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts on Village Communities Household Life after Mangrove Ecotourism Existence in Nira Nusa Village, Maurole District, Ende Regency

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Abstract

The development process in various sectors will certainly be accompanied by the emergence of impacts that can be in the form of positive and negative impacts. The results showed that in the Nira Nusa village community, the condition of mangrove tourism which was relatively short in age had a serious effect on the spirit of tourism management for the local community. The condition of tourism which began to be neglected after being hit by a hurricane in 2021 made the entrepreneurial spirit of the local community gloomy and could even be said to be no longer growing. In many of the data summarized by the researcher, there are several things that are sampled as part of the percentage of the impact, both positive and negative impacts. First, on environmental conditions, that the people of Nira Nusa village when managing the tour slowly began to realize and understand the cleanliness of their environment both in the internal scope of the house and outside the household or in the house area. This awareness is built slowly because some visitors accidentally enter their homes and ask for a temporary ride to ask for some necessities or shopping for something. Cleanliness then becomes important research in their tourism development. This condition certainly did not last long due to the lata attitude of the community, namely the spirit that was driven by the mere profit factor. After the presence of Ecotourism in the midst of the community, the spirit remains and even continues to exist because there is a positive value but on the other hand, researchers also found that this power does not last long due to the impact of damaged tourism, minimal visitors and damaged tourist facilities have an impact on their enthusiasm for entrepreneurship. Again Garbage is then left alone, the yard of the house is not properly organized anymore, and environmental cleanliness is not a routine agenda that is programmed in joint activities. In addition to the environmental impact, it is also seen from the social impact and economic impact. From the observations and analysis made, the researcher found two important things in the social field.

Keywords

social; economic;
environmental impact
analysis



I. Introduction

Ecotourism is the principle of tourism development in areas that are prone to damage due to the presence of certain flora or fauna or landscapes so that conservation is necessary. Or more briefly, tourism that respects conservation activities. The Maurole mangrove area is very likely to become an ecotourism area considering its function as an ecosystem that supports the preservation of the aquatic environment and its function as an antidote to abrasion. The Maurole mangrove ecotourism area, precisely in the village of Nira Nusa, can be developed by prioritizing conservation, education, and empowerment of

the conservation community, in the sense that Nira Nusa tourism must be developed by prioritizing the protection of its main function as an anti-abrasion. Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020).

The concept of conservation must occupy the highest presentation and the mangrove ecotourism activities in Nira Nusa Village that are developed must be low impact. Mangroves are characteristic of coastal plant forms, estuaries or river estuaries, and deltas in protected areas of the tropics and sub-tropics. Thus, mangroves are ecosystems that exist between land and sea and under suitable conditions, mangroves will form extensive and productive forests. Because they live near the coast, mangroves are often also called coastal forests, tidal forests and mangrove forests (Daryanto, 2013; 64).

The function of mangroves is as a reservoir for sediments so that mangrove forests are ecosystems with a high level of productivity, besides that they have various important economic, social and environmental functions. One of the social functions of the mangrove forest is to enable it to function as a tourist destination, as well as an economic function for the surrounding community in obtaining new livelihoods. The concept of mangrove ecotourism in Nira Nusa Village may be the answer to the challenges of developing tourism activities in order to intervene in other developments in the village. The concept of ecotourism is broadly a principle of tourism development that prioritizes the preservation of nature and local community. So that tourism activities should not have a serious impact on locality in an area. Many areas declare themselves as ecotourism areas but do not really apply the principles of sustainability and locality. Therefore, this research will focus on the social, economic and environmental impacts that have direct and indirect impacts on local communities after the advent of the ecotourism concept in village development.

The main objectives of this research are: (a). Finding and making a social analysis of the surrounding community on the concept of mangrove ecotourism development on the household life of the Nira Nusa village community. (b). Finding and making an economic analysis for tourism actors (home industry) which was built as a direct result of the ecotourism concept in the village of Nira Nusa. (c) Finding and analyzing the environmental impact after the presence of ecotourism in the village of Nira Nusa. The expected additional output from the research is the drafting of technical recommendations which will be further developed by the ecotourism manager and the local village government.

II. Review of Literature

Previous research on mangrove ecotourism in Nira Nusa village was conducted by Guaredini Karlos Paso Pande et al, which was published in the journal *TEKNOSIAR*, Vol. 13, No. 2, October 2019 with the title *Development of Mangrove Forest Tourism Areas in Nira Nusa Village, Maurole District, Ende Regency (With Ecotourism Theme Approach)*. This study aims to determine the potential and attractiveness of mangrove tourism in Nira Nusa Village and calculate the beauty value of this potential so that it can be developed into a tourist area that supports natural preservation and improves the welfare of the local community. The results of Pande et al's research are a reference for researchers to deepen and develop further research on the social, economic and environmental impacts after the

presence of mangrove ecotourism in the village of Nira Nusa. Based on the purpose of reference research as a relevant source in the development of science, the researchers tried to formulate an analysis of the formation of mangrove ecotourism-based tourism built by the government and the community of Nisa Nura village in Maurole sub-district, Ende district by looking at the social, economic and environmental impacts.



Figure 1. Nira Nusa's Mangrove Ecotourism Locations

Research by Roe et al. (1997) in Gita Ramdhani et al in the journal Untan.ac.id used as a reference for research references on the impact of ecotourism, especially on the impact of tourism development which is categorized into three aspects, namely environmental aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and economic aspects. Ecotourism activities in addition to producing positive impacts, can also produce negative impacts on the natural environment, as well as the impact of tourist attractions on local socio-cultural values. If not controlled, the negative impact on the environment can cause environmental pollution or environmental degradation. Environmental degradation includes the destruction of landscapes, destruction of vegetation communities, wildlife, coral reefs and the emergence of waste piles. Other negative impacts can occur as a result of poor tourism management plans, lack of attention to environmental capacity and lack of knowledge and awareness of local communities and tourists in preserving the natural environment (Anonymous, 1995). Negative consequences on physical, chemical and biotic aspects include soil erosion due to high frequency of visits, destruction of vegetation due to changes in the natural landscape, increased volume of waste, and noise pollution due to motorized vehicles.



1. Public toilets that are not well maintained



2. Abandoned information center



3. Piles of garbage around the tourist area

Figure 2. Impact of Mangrove Ecotourism. There are toilets, tourist information centers, and scattered garbage

The negative consequences of social, economic and cultural conditions, which are the occurrence of imitating behavior by local people, materialistic attitudes, increasing irregular sales, moral disturbances in local communities, decreased income, lack of tourist interest in traditional artistic designs (such as traditional souvenirs), a decrease in the level of tourism magnetism, including traditional cultural attractions, a decrease in people's creativity in several historical and religious festivals or celebrations (Musaneff, 1995).

This research also departs from the research of Hadinoto (1996) as quoted by Tamrin Salim, et al who said that there were various positive impacts resulting from ecotourism activities, namely: (a). Ecotourism can provide economic benefits for the government and local communities. These benefits can be observed through tourist spending (tourist spending), 'multiplier factors', and development linkages. The concept of a multiplier factor is that tourist spending can be done directly (primary): for example, purchasing goods and services, and indirectly (secondary) for example providing employment which results in an increase in local income. (b). Synergy between ecotourism and the natural environment, where tourists and local communities appreciate and understand each other's ecosystem issues and the need for environmental conservation. (c). Provide incentives to government agencies, private sector and individuals who introduce, plan, and manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. (d). Provide public education about natural resources. (e). Provide education to visitors about the natural and cultural assets at the destination site.

Based on the above conditions, this study aims to: a) describe the extent to which mangrove ecotourism development activities have the potential to have positive and negative impacts on the social, economic and environmental conditions of the people living in the vicinity, b) describe and examine the close relationship between these variables. social, economic and environmental variables that are used as indicators of social impact in this study, and c) Prepare recommendations for mangrove ecotourism management in Nira Nusa village in accordance with effective social environmental conditions so as to minimize the negative impact of tourism activities based on mangrove ecotourism.

III. Research Method

The research method that will be used is a qualitative research method with a descriptive type of research. According to Sugiyono (2014; 1) qualitative research is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is carried out using triangulation (combined) data analysis with Social Impact Assessment. Thus, in this study, researchers will describe in accordance with real facts regarding "the social, economic and environmental impacts of post-mangrove ecotourism on the household life of the Nira Nusa village community.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Environmental Impact

Analysis of social, economic and environmental impacts on households after the presence of mangrove ecotourism in Nira Nusa Village, Maurole District, Ende Regency. This study shows that the existence of mangrove ecotourism in the village of Nira Nusa has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community consisting of impacts

such as being aware of environmental cleanliness, knowledge of tourism management based on local wisdom, as well as economic impacts although not considered significant in supporting the local community's economy. . In an impact assessment that targets the value of being aware of the environment, it was found that the existence of mangrove ecotourism in Nira Nusa village turned out to have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding community, one of the socio-economic conditions of the community can be seen from the environmental conditions of the community. The impact of the existence of mangrove ecotourism in Nira Nusa Village has had a positive influence on the surrounding community. The existence of Nira Nusa mangrove ecotourism provides its own benefits for the surrounding community, especially the Nira Nusa community in terms of ecology, the Nira Nusa community has experienced a change in increasing awareness of the importance of ecology in their lives. This can be seen from the way they with limited knowledge take care of mangrove plants by not cutting down haphazardly. This condition of love for the environment is also strongly encouraged by the wisdom factor developed by the community by including the influence of the local elite, namely Mosalaki. This strength also helps to strengthen environmental and tourism conditions in the village of Nira Nusa. Along with the increasing awareness of the Nira Nusa community, the community's concern can be fulfilled so that it has a positive impact on the Nira Nusa community who love their marine potential.

Observations made by researchers and then analyzed further in the context of the environmental impacts that occurred in the village of Nira Nusa as a research site, there are at least some things that are considered to attract serious attention to environmental effects. The impact of tourism development is associated with at least three impact elements (Anonymous. 1995) namely social impacts, economic impacts and environmental impacts. These three aspects, apart from producing a positive impact, are not infrequently also negative impacts along with the development of tourism. If this cannot be controlled carefully, it will certainly risk the value of the tour. Environmental impacts that are not harmonized with the tourism mission, for example, will encourage damage to the environmental ecosystem around tourism and environmental degradation. The degradation includes the destruction of landscapes, the destruction of vegetation communities, wildlife, coral reefs, mangroves and so on which are important elements to support tourism based on natural beauty. This is of course slowly being experienced by the villagers of Nira Nusa with several negative impacts that slowly touch their lives. The people of Nira Nusa Village are slowly disposing of garbage and placing tourism as a part that can bring profits but ignores environmental improvements. That what is experienced by the people of Nira Nusa village at this time is not yet massive in terms of the risks experienced. People still see the importance of the economy compared to the importance of the environment. In in-depth interviews with several informants, it was found that the community's views on the strong economic value in developing tourism were found. Almost no mention of how their relationship with nature. The tourism relationship that is raised is more on industrial relations, namely a strong tourism product. A few moments ago the community was initiated to plant mangrove trees as an inseparable part of tourism, but this spirit is certainly not rooted in their awareness but from the awareness of external parties so that from the aspect of sustainability it is very minimal. The planted mangroves are not properly cared for, and are allowed to grow naturally.

Based on interviews with research findings with several informants, it can be seen that, with the existence of Mangrove Ecotourism, it is able to increase awareness of ecological love, with the growth of tourism in Nira Nusa Village, the community is at least guided intentionally towards a broad understanding of ecological concerns. Not only their

achievements in reaping the coffers of fortune from the practice but also encourage them to maintain the strength they have. On the other hand, the reaction to dependence on nature is so high that those who live in the coast are certainly very vulnerable to disasters and storms generated by the sea. With the existence of mangroves in their area, at least their lives can still be saved with the help of natural barriers, namely mangrove trunks.

4.2 Social Impact

The results of the analysis of social conditions in the household of the community around mangrove tourism. A development process will be said to be successful if all the efforts made are always directed to the interests and welfare of the community. The development process is always formulated through an economic policy process that is measured by success. Tourism development brings positive and negative impacts on people's lives. From the results of the study, it is said that the process of building the Nira Nusa ecotourism bridge uses a budget from village funds. Based on the results of interviews, the existence of ecotourism in Nira Nusa did not last long, only running for about 4 months from the time the wooden bridge was built around the mangrove forest. The ecotourism destination Nira Nusa was damaged because it was hit by hurricane Seroja in April 2021. Not all people are enthusiastic about participating in the process of developing tourist attractions. Based on the Terms of Reference of the Ministry of Tourism for the 2015-2019 period; The development of ecotourism-based tourism objects (ecotourism) focuses on natural tourism that emphasizes conservation aspects of the environment, social culture, economy and involvement of local communities to be directly involved in the development process and ecotourism activities. Ecotourism is a new trend where the wider community is getting bored with the existing tourism concept. Therefore, the existence of ecotourism destinations in an area must have a positive impact on the lives of local people in various aspects of life. The results showed that Ecotourism Nira Nusa even though it was only four months old, had a positive impact on the lives of the surrounding community. There is an intense interaction between one another in social life. According to Sukanto (1990) a social interaction will not be possible if it does not meet two conditions, namely the existence of social contact and social communication. Interaction and communication in this study are communication with family, communication with neighbors, and communication with the village government as the manager of Nira Nusa ecotourism.

4.3 Economic Impact

The results of the analysis of economic conditions on tourism actors, home industries, village governments. Economic conditions in the household of the community around mangrove tourism. The majority of the people of Nira Nusa Village are field farmers and a small number are fishermen. The results showed that Nira Nusa ecotourism, although only four months old, had a positive impact on improving the economy of families and communities around ecotourism destinations. The community can sell their crops, such as young coconuts and fish catches to visitors who come. Another positive impact is that the community around mangrove ecotourism is challenged to learn and be creative in marketing their wares to visitors. If seen from Hadinoto's research (1996) as quoted by Thamrin Salim, et al., it says that there are various positive impacts resulting from ecotourism activities, including providing economic benefits for village governments and local communities. Starting from Hadinoto's opinion above, even though Nira Nusa Ecotourism is only four months old, it has a positive impact on the economic life of the community and also increases the village's original income. Therefore, as a

recommendation for the village government, the Nira Nusa Mangrove tourism site should:

1. Need to be rebuilt so that it attracts tourists to enjoy the natural beauty of the Nira Nusa beach in order to prosper the local community and increase village income from the ecotourism results.
2. Improve communication and cooperation between the village government and the community so that all communities are actively involved in the development process.
3. There needs to be a careful planning process in ecotourism development and it is budgeted in the RPJMDes.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the analysis of social, economic and environmental impacts on households after the presence of Mangrove Ecotourism in Nira Nusa Village, Maurole District, Ende Regency, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. In environmental conditions, the people of Nira Nusa village when managing the tour slowly began to realize and understand the cleanliness of their environment both within the internal scope of the house and outside the household or in the house area.
2. The community has sufficient human resource potential in managing their own tourism. This can be seen from their spirit which is developed in their daily behavior, the brand still maintains the existing local manners and wisdom by not destroying but making that wisdom as a unifying medium in their group.
3. The economic impact found by the researchers, that because Mangrove tourism has not been running for a long time so that the income measurement indicator is placed for 1 year and from the placement of these indicators it is found that the Nira Nusa village community has not been supported by the economy from the presence of ecotourism, this can be seen from the economic media that growing in the area is not so visible.

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