

ANALYSIS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION CENTER IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DUSUN BALAR LAKE NATURAL RESERVE, BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

Received: July 2023

Accepted: October 2023

Keywords:

Analysis (Natural Resource Conservation Center), Nature Reserve

This research discusses the analysis of the Natural Resource Conservation Center in managing the Dusun Besar Lake Nature Reserve, Bengkulu City. Although the management area aims to preserve natural resources and the environment, human activities and management issues threaten sustainability. The Bengkulu Province strives to address these problems for fair and sustainable forest management. The research employs a qualitative method focusing on a case study to analyze the planning, organizing, movement, and supervision in the context of Nature Reserve management. The research findings indicate that Bengkulu adheres to government regulations and long-term Dusun Besar Lake Nature Reserve management plans. The study also identifies crucial indicators in planning and organizing the three conservation sections in Bengkulu and the importance of movement and supervision functions in activity implementation.

INTRODUCTION

The government maintains A forest area to be held as a permanent one. Finally, forest areas are defined as land areas designated as forest areas or not designated as forest areas but have the potential to become forest areas in the future. Regional areas are all areas whose use has been/will be determined in the field of shooting based on the needs and interests of the Indonesian people (Damayatanti, 2011)

A management area is an area that is regulated and maintained to preserve natural resources and the environment. However, determining status as a management area only automatically guarantees effective protection of the habitat and biodiversity within it. Throughout Indonesia, management areas face various management problems that threaten their sustainability. <http://ppid.menlhk.go.id/>

One of the main threats to management areas is community activities in meeting daily living needs, such as looking for food, clothing, and building materials. The community also carries out residential activities, shifting cultivation, and even tourism activities in the management area. Various uncontrolled social activities in natural reserve areas will damage their ecosystem. The problem of protecting nature reserves also occurs in the Lake Dusun Besar wildlife reserve area. People occupy and utilize this reserve area, build tourist attractions, and even build settlements there. This, of course, disrupts the continuity of the ecosystem and disturbs the natural landscape of the nature reserve area.

Forests have provided significant benefits for humanity in their position as one of the determinants of life support systems. Therefore, their sustainability must be

maintained. Forests also act as a harmonizer and balancer for the global environment so that their connection with the international world becomes a story that prioritizes national interests. Apart from that, forest natural resources have strategic value. The strategic value of forests can also be defined in economic terms as a source of input for economic and social development. In this regard, it cannot be denied that forests provide an essential resource base for the Indonesian economy. Values that lead to access control and control over the use of forest resources always present problems (Suprpto, 2014).

The Natural Resources Conservation Agency mainly manages natural resource conservation in Indonesia. Its duties include supervision, protection, management of conservation areas, education and outreach, monitoring and research, and cooperation and coordination. In this case, it is responsible for protecting biodiversity and ecosystems and maintaining natural resources sustainably to preserve the Lake Dusun Besar nature reserve. The Bengkulu Province Natural Resources Conservation Center manages, watches, and keeps the environment. Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve, Bengkulu City. Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve, a hidden natural paradise, offers extraordinary beauty from lush forests filled with biodiversity. Amid this dense forest, trees rise high and form a canopy that protects the various species of plants and animals.

This nature reserve provides an ideal environment for various plants that grow abundantly, such as meranti trees, ramin, jelutung, keruing, and several other types of wood, which tower high and form unique forests. Also, various ferns, such as ferns, Horsetails, bamboo ferns, and elephant ferns, grow abundantly on the forest floor, creating a rich and

beautiful layer of vegetation. Wild orchids may also be one of the unique attractions in this nature reserve, with several species of orchids growing under the forest canopy and displaying the beauty of their exotic flowers. The Natural Resources Management Agency has not yet fully addressed the realities of tourism, and the conversion of protected forests into tourist attractions and limited public intersections/roads is not yet fully operational because the Coordinator has changed the management of tourist attractions in the Mara Forest to be handed over to the local community. This can be seen when we want to enter the tourist area and pass through a road directly handled by residents, even though the Natural Resources Management Agency still manages the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve tourist attraction, Bengkulu City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods, which produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behavior that can be interpreted. The research basis used is a case study, which views the research object as an integrated unit studied intensively, in detail, and comprehensively. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research, namely examining objects to reveal contextual phenomena through data collection. This research focuses on elements as objects of study that are interrelated and described. The reason for using descriptive qualitative research is because of the complexity of the problem, which requires further exploration, as well as the researcher's desire to obtain more complete, in-depth, credible, and meaningful data about the research problem. The research site is the central place supporting research to get valid data to produce actual, accurate, factual discussions. The place where the study will be carried out is the Bengkulu Province Office. The object of this research is the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve in Bengkulu City. This research will analyze natural resource management and related problems, such as decreasing habitat degradation, illegal logging, and lack of public awareness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to examine using indicators. Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling in the context of Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Management

a. PLANNING

Planning is one of the functions of management. Planning is deciding what goals will be pursued over a future period and what will be done to achieve these goals. Planning is not concerned with future decisions but with the future impacts of current decisions (Hasibuan, 2011, p. 91). Effective planning must be based on facts, determine the path of activities, and estimate the time, energy, and materials needed to achieve the goal.

Planning aims to determine an activity; this goal is reflected in the target or performance measure to be achieved. With the power of planning, it can provide direction in carrying out activities in the future to achieve goals, and planning involves several elements, including several previously determined activities, processes, results to be achieved, and concerns the future at a particular time (Usman, 2011, p. 66). In other words, planning is a complete and thorough thought process by determining goals to be

achieved by selecting efforts that can be made to achieve these goals.

After the enactment of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Government Regulation Number 44 of 2004 concerning Forestry Planning, the management of conservation areas is based on long-term planning, which is then described in medium-term and short-term plans.

Planning for the management of the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve area means that the strategic management plan is determined through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which is passed down through the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, which becomes a reference in preparing the strategic plan for the Technical Implementation Unit of the Natural Resources Conservation Center of Bengkulu Province, which is adjusted to the situation. in each conservation area.

About planning the management of the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area by the Regional Conservation Section II of the Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Center. This is based on Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 concerning the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas and the Medium Term Management Plan for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area for the 2016-2025 Period as the legal basis and applicable provisions. In terms of planning related to management, area management includes 3 (three) indicators, namely: 1) Objectives, 2) Activity Plans, and 3) Related parties in Management.

The first indicator regarding the management plan for the Nature Reserve area is based on the conservation area management plan, related laws and regulations, and utilization policies. The Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Center has created a Long Term Management Plan for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve for the period 2016-2025 for ten years.

The aim of the management plan for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area is to create an area as a center for environmental education in the Bengkulu area. This area's management direction aims to support science-related activities in conservation areas because of its nature as limited natural tourism. However, there are several obstacles in its management to achieve its goals, blocks in the form of biological factors such as floods, which can flood the area at any time, and human factors such as throwing random rubbish and pollution from development activities, efforts made by the Region II Conservation Section, namely restoring the suitability of the area's function and A long-term management plan is made as a projection of future planning following the needs of the site and its surroundings.

The management plan for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area aims to create an area as a center for environmental education on the coast of Jakarta. This area's management direction aims to support science-related activities in conservation areas because of its nature as limited natural tourism. However, there are several obstacles in its management to achieve its goals, blocks in the form of biological factors such as floods, which can flood the area at any time, and human factors such as throwing random rubbish and pollution from development activities, efforts made by the Region II Conservation Section, namely restoring the suitability of the area's function and A long-term

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The Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area has 4 (four) management blocks consisting of 1) a Protection Block, 2) a Utilization Block, 3) a Rehabilitation Block, and 4) a Special Block. In the Long Term Management Plan

The Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve area contains the preparation of environmental education programs and packages with activities that will be implemented over the next 10 (10) years, namely 1) Preparation of an Environmental Education Module for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve. 2) Preparation of a Conservation Smart Book (Encyclopedia) for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve. 3) Making Documentary Films. 4) Promotion, Socialization, and Anjangsana to Schools, Universities, and Mass Media. 5) Making posters, displays, and websites about the potential of CA. Lake Dusun Besar as a learning medium. 6) Identify area spots that can be used as learning locations (for example, bird observation spots, bird feeding ground spots, waste/plastic waste processing spots, mangrove observation spots, tide observation spots, etc.). 7) Preparation of environmental education activity packages.

With this activity plan, the management process is hoped to run under the vision and mission established for the Nature Reserve Area. However, the RPJP for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area was delayed from what should have been made per government regulations since 2011. So, the previous management was only based on annual activity reports; this hampered the area's control, which should have been able to be developed better if you had the right direction and target.

In the management of the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve area, several parties are involved, such as sub-districts, communities, and non-governmental organizations who collaborate in managing and socializing the site to the surrounding environment therefore, these parties can mutually benefit each other's organizations such as Bengkulu Province, in granting permits to communities carrying out activities or NGOs, makes observations until the results are in the form of data which the NGOs will later provide to the Center to add references for regional development.

b. ORGANIZING

Organizing is an action that seeks effective relationships between people so that they can work together efficiently and obtain personal satisfaction in carrying out specific tasks under certain conditions to achieve the desired goals (Hasibuan, 2011: 119). Organizing will help distribute tasks according to organizational needs.

Every organization must have goals, which can only be achieved by accepting and understanding the goals through regular and continuous collaborative efforts between the parties concerned. This will lead to the organizational structure, division of tasks and responsibilities, work relationship patterns, and human resources. In managing the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area in the Bengkulu Province, its organizational structure consists of three conservation sections with area management burdens and responsibilities in their respective working areas.

Based on Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Natural Resources and Conservation Technical

Implementation Unit. Therefore, the Bengkulu Province Natural Resources Conservation Center is a technical implementing organization conserving biological natural resources and their ecosystems. It is under and responsible to the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation. Technically, what will be implemented already has Standard Norms for Implementing Activities. With this, it is hoped that there will be a clear division of tasks to avoid overlapping work and make it easier for officers to be accountable for the activities they have carried out.

Based on 1. Law Number 5 of 1990. The Bengkulu Province Natural Resources Conservation Center is a technical implementing organization conserving biological natural resources and their ecosystems. It is under and responsible to the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation. Technically, the operations of the Provincial Natural Resources Conservation Center are divided into 3 (three) Conservation Sections, including Region I Conservation Section, Region II Conservation Section, and Region III.

In carrying out management activities, each member of the organization will be given tasks according to the position held by each person. Within the scope of the Region II Conservation Section, the division of tasks is divided into stages, starting from planning and implementing activities, supervising the implementation of activities, and reporting and evaluating. Because every action in managing the Region II Conservation Section has a pattern of working relationships inside and outside the work environment. Working relationships within the organization exist in particular functional positions that can move flexibly and spontaneously if their services are needed by other Regional Conservation Sections or vice versa. This will make the job easier. Meanwhile, working relationships outside the organization consist of regular interactions with subdistrict officials and housing developers to maintain the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area.

In area management, resources are mobilized to achieve the desired goals, especially human resources, because they have an essential role in carrying out activities that determine the success or failure of the activities. Human resources within the scope of the Region II Conservation Section are limited due to expertise factors; this can be seen in the forestry police officers who have multiple duties, and the current number could be better. One conservation area has a minimum of 4 officers consisting of 2 Forestry Policemen, 1 Forest Ecosystem Controller, and 1 Forestry Instructor. At the same time, there are only two officers in the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area, consisting of 1 Forestry Police, 1 Ship Helmsman, and a cleaning officer who is an honorary employee. Recruitment is limited due to the moratorium on Civil Servants. Therefore, the Region II Conservation Section recruits more volunteers/conservation cadres who want to be involved in managing and carrying out activities in conservation areas in the Bengkulu region, especially the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve.

c. MOVEMENT

The management process occurs because of the human factor as the implementer of previously planned activities. The human element is the most important in all administrative and management strategies because movement is a whole effort, means, techniques, and methods

to encourage members of the organization to work and achieve the desired goals.

The actuating function places more emphasis on activities that are directly related to people in the organization. Good planning and organization are only meaningful if followed by the movement of all potential human and non-human resources in carrying out tasks. All resources must be optimized to achieve the organization's vision, mission, and work programs. In this case, leadership is needed because it is crucial to move officer personnel to their work program.

Movement is the most dominant management function in the process because this function can run after the plan, organization, and members are in place. Implementation of activities can run if humans play a role in it. However, not just any part but followed regularly with a purpose. To create this order, leadership is needed as a tool to achieve goals. Within the scope of the Region II Conservation Section, the direction given by the administration to members of the organization is in the form of a work meeting regarding the activities to be carried out. The conference is held to align objectives so the activities can run as planned.

To introduce conservation areas in the Bengkulu region, including the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area, the Region II Conservation Section has a way to communicate this by participating in environmental exhibitions, television coverage, and making books regarding the profile of the area in addition to establishing partners with the nature lover community and conservation cadres. It is hoped to disseminate information about the area, especially for schools who want to conduct science-based visits, so that many people know about the Nature Reserve area and can preserve it by participating in positive activities.

In order for the area to survive according to its function, cooperation is needed with related parties who have the same goals, such as cooperation between the Bengkulu Region III Conservation Section and the IAR NGO, where both parties are bound by a mutually agreed memorandum of agreement to carry out activities whose results can provide a reciprocal relationship, back to their respective organizations. Both strive to maintain the area's integrity by socializing with the community to live side by side with the site. However, the number of tied collaborations carried out by the Region II Conservation Section is relatively small because there is only one NGO, while the others are only temporary.

The existing infrastructure in the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area supports the activities. The facilities and infrastructure supporting the activities of the Bengkulu Province Natural Resources Conservation Center are minimal. Several old facilities require regular replacement and maintenance, and some are damaged. Even though the activities in the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area are limited, this will affect the comfort of visitors who conduct observations/research. Therefore, Region II Conservation Section officers have established relationships with third parties, collaborating with companies in strengthening the function of the Nature Reserve area to assist in providing goods and services related to things needed by the site in addition to the budget from the Central Government.

Community participation in protecting the Danau Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area includes taking part in planting activities in the area, including

schools/universities/companies, carrying out rubbish clean-up actions, which are part of the internal activities of Balai, Danau Dusun Besar Subdistrict, and NGOs, this is followed by researchers who carry out research. In the area, they received appreciation as conservation cadres from the center. However, there are still obstacles to socializing for some people living in elite housing complexes who are busy with work and rarely interact with their surroundings. Even though counseling and outreach are carried out, it needs to be more comprehensive.

d. CONTROLLING

Controlling or supervision directs all potential organizations involved in activities so they do not make deviations in achieving goals. Leadership occurs before, during, and after the process (Hasibuan, 2011, p. 242). With supervision, we can discover where deviations, misuse, and other obstacles will occur. So, overall control is comparing what is being done or has been done with what was previously planned. The aim is to ensure the accuracy of carrying out tasks according to the plan and to coordinate to achieve satisfaction from what has been carried out. Supervision is carried out to assess implementation if there are improvements so that performance can be under previously determined plans or standards.

Supervision is carried out to observe the implementation of everything within the organization. With care, we can find out where deviations, misuse, and other obstacles will occur in the future regarding the first indicator, namely the form of supervision carried out by the Region II Conservation Section, which is divided into two types of activities, namely patrol activities carried out routinely by Forestry Police officers and operational activities carried out jointly. The difference between the two is that if patrol activities are carried out without an active target, then the operational activities are carried out based on the obstacles/problems found during the patrol activity. In this case, all parties involved in carrying out supervision can integrate regarding the security and preservation of the area. Although there are still problems with monitoring at night due to a need for more officers, there are already plans to recruit forest security personnel who specialize in protecting the area at night.

From the patrol supervision carried out, the results are in the form of a written report providing information regarding the activities that have been carried out, which will later be submitted to the direct superior regarding the activities for one day to one month to determine the progress of the supervision carried out. In this case, the reporting system is carried out in stages according to the position of each Regional Conservation Section; after that, the Section leader reports to the Head of the Center as the highest leader in the internal environment. Furthermore, the Head of the Center says the performance results of all processes for implementing the main tasks and functions of Bengkulu Province to the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

To assist officers in carrying out monitoring activities

A permit system is implemented for anyone who wants to enter a conservation area by making a conservation area entry permit (SIMAKSI); with this SIMAKSI, it can become legal evidence for someone who carries out activities in the area

and limits these activities so as not to disturb the original function of the conservation area. Area. The process of making SIMAKSI is carried out manually because the online use of SIMAKSI is experiencing problems and is in the repair period; the steps for making it are pretty straightforward, from making a research permit letter from the relevant institution with the activity proposal to filling in personal data to come to the conservation area with a photocopy of your identity up to signature on a stamp as legal proof of following the applicable regulations in carrying out activities.

Based on the reports made during the activities, the next stage is an evaluation carried out by the Center, which is carried out at the end of each year to check and assess the extent of the activities that have been implemented. Usually, in the evaluation, some proposals and recommendations will be made for planning activities in the future. Evaluation is carried out to measure the success of all activity implementation processes with the aim that the objectives can be achieved effectively.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out regarding the Management Function in the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area by the Regional Conservation Section II of the Natural Resources Conservation Center of Bengkulu Province, the researcher can conclude answer the problem formulation that the researcher made in the previous chapter I, namely How Management Functions Management of the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area is as follows:

- a. Making a Medium-term Management Plan for the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area 2020-2024 to create the area as a center for environmental education and tourism; the initial step in managing the site is made based on management blocks that aim to organize and divide the site according to its function, but the preparation process The Medium Term Management Plan was delayed from what should have been published based on Government Regulation
- b. The organizational structure of Bengkulu Province is divided into 3 Regional Conservation Sections, and the division of tasks is given according to the position held by each personnel. The number of Human Resources within the scope of the Region II Conservation Section could be better. It is still limited to expertise factors, resulting in multiple assignments to officers with particular functional positions.
- c. Efforts to introduce and socialize the Lake Dusun Besar Nature Reserve Area to the community have not been carried out comprehensively, especially for people who live in housing complexes; apart from that, cooperation with third parties is not yet optimal because their numbers are still small and maintenance of infrastructure has not been carried out routinely, resulting in poor conditions and damaged and affecting the comfort of visitors who come to the area. Patrol supervision by the Forestry Police is limited by leadership outside operational hours or during night surveillance, so inspections are used as proof of legality for anyone who wants to enter the conservation area.

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