

The Analysis of Inhibitors at Developing BUMDES Lubuk Kertang based on Mangrove Ecotourism in Increasing Independency of Village's Economic

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Abstract: The policy of village community empowerment until nowadays still needed a serious concerned to the good result of increasing the stage of economic village community. But at the implementation, the government policy cannot suitable for increasing the socio-economic society. This research stressed of the optimalization of managing local resources can be village's assets, It can increase the economic village if managed by the empowerment. Lubuk Kertang Village as the coastal village that has some natural resources, such as mangrove forests width 64 Ha. As Undang-Undang Number 6 year 2014 about Village. The government staff of Lubuk Kertang Village have a freedom of increasing the dependency of economic through the formed of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES). The ecotourism of mangrove that managed by Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat (KSM) Mekar, at this time still partial and has not been integrated below BUMDES. The structural barrier of bureaucracy and financial become the inhibitor factors of mangrove's management ecotourism can be unity under BUMDES Lubuk Kertang. The research method is qualitative as descriptive analysis. The data came from primary and secondary data, through depth interview, participant observation and focus group discussion.

1 INTRODUCTION

Government policy in changing the direction of development towards community empowerment is part of the opportunities and challenges so that the community can be directly subject to the development process. Community empowerment includes more complex factors such as systems thinking, values adopted, perceptions, motivations, human qualities, natural resources and science and technology used.

The results of previous studies found that the management of mangrove ecotourism in Lubuk Kertang Village has not been able to become one of the original sources of income from Lubuk Kertang Village originating from the management of BUMDES. The development of the potential of mangrove ecotourism is one of the potential assets of the village to be developed. The Mekar group, which has become a driving force in the management of mangrove ecotourism, is considered to have no commitment that existing mangrove forests can become Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) that

are useful if managed by the BUMDES based on the principles of empowerment. Based on this, the results of the study can analyze the challenges and constraints that are the cause of the synchronization between the management of mangrove ecotourism and the direction and objectives for the future development of the BUMDES. Through this study, it will be able to answer these inaccuracies in the management of mangrove ecotourism in order to improve the economic independence of the village in Lubuk Kertang Village, West Brandan District, Langkat Regency.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 The Research Approach

The approach used in this study uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach emphasizes the process, so diachronic data and information tracing will be conducted to know and understand

comprehensively and holistically about the forms of local wisdom that are utilized in improving the economy of the community. Given the essence of qualitative methods in looking at society as a subject, based on the views of the community itself (emic view), so that the data obtained is really as it is (Moleong, 2000).

2.2 The Research of Informan

Informants in this study included key informants who were considered to be able to provide a lot of information needed in this study. Additional informants are likely to increase as long as they are considered able to provide information that is relevant to the research objectives. There are no restrictions on the number of informants, as long as the data needed has answered the objectives of this study. Key informants chosen included: BUMDES management, mangrove ecotourism manager and Lubuk Kertang Village Head.

3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTUALIZATION DATA

3.1 Existing Conditions of Mangrove Ecotourism Management

Management of mangrove ecotourism in Lubuk Kertang Village, currently managed by several self-help groups, namely: Mekar Group (established in 2006), Sustainable Mangrove Group (established since 2008) and Gold Mangrove Group (established in 2014). Of the three mangrove management groups, the Mekar Group was the first group involved in mangrove management. They pro-actively initiated community awareness to move to carry out conservation and rehabilitation activities of mangrove forests which had suffered damage in the 1990s. The establishment of the Mekar Group is the result of the initiation of several non-governmental organizations that routinely advocate for the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves in Lubuk Kertang Village.

Mekar Group's income source is not only from tourist visit retribution, but also the source of income is through group activities, including various types of food sold to visitors, boat tours, relaxing huts, bathroom retribution, merchant tax and kiosk tax. In its development, the Mekar Group has collaborated with several government and non-government organizations.

The collaboration takes place in the form of partnerships, which consist of: partnerships with the North Sumatra Provincial Forestry Service through a partnership forest program, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, the Forest Management Unit, Pertamina and the Langkat District Environmental Management Agency. As is the case, Pertamina which provides cash and facilities every year, Yagasu (Sumatra Elephant Foundation) also provides assistance to them (Aulia, 2017). But they are only limited to providing assistance, not participating in the management of the tourist area (Purba et al, 2018). Because, in management such as cleaning, renovating, reforestation of mangroves is currently still managed by the Mekar Group. Currently there are 43 people in the blossom group, including the chairman (Purba et al, 2018).

3.2 Barriers to Synergy of Mangrove Ecotourism Management with Lubuk Kertang BUMDES

The main approach in this study uses the concept of empowerment in placing the people of Lubuk Kertang Village in West Brandan Subdistrict Langkat District not only as an object in managing mangrove ecotourism, but also as its subjects who play an active role in developing village income through developing BUMDES to create village economic independence (Suparjan et al, 2003: 43).

The establishment of BUMDES must begin as a pattern to strengthen the economy of the village community. The village economic embryo must first be clearly identified. Indispensable identification should not be established after the BUMDES does not include any activities in it and currently that occurs in some BUMDES. This is because the establishment of BUMDES only through a "project approach" is not based on a strength and potential of local resources (Saputra et al, 2014). BUMDES as an instrument to move the economy of the community has not yet fully become an understanding among local economic activities and village people. Finally, the BUMDES should be the initial capital of the social movement from the "economic" struggle that has not been maximally achieved.

The awareness of the village community to understand their position in order to take the village into an economic center has not yet become a goal. BUMDES is present as a place to organize village people to increase their enthusiasm in strengthening and developing the economy. BUMDES can be used as a sharing tool for village community groups to improve product quality and quantity while discussing the strategic development of marketing. So BUMDES will gradually become a center for them if

there are problems with the business they are running (Saputra et al, 2014).

As far as the observations and findings in this study show that the obstacles experienced in the synergy of management of mangrove ecotourism under the umbrella of Lubuk Kertang BUMDES, include:

1. There has been no agreement on the nature of management of BUMDES between the management of Lubuk Kertang BUMDES and the Mekar Group as managers of mangrove ecotourism
2. Lubuk Kertang BUMDES does not yet have sufficient funds to facilitate the need for the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure in the management of mangrove ecotourism

There is still no regulation regarding the synchronization of management of mangrove ecotourism which has been under the auspices of the rules of the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment through a partnership forest program with the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning all natural resource potential under the authority of the village administration. village assets to be managed by BUMDES.

4 CONCLUSION

1. Communities living in the coastal areas of Lubuk Kertang Village have the greatest potential for BUMDES through management of mangrove ecotourism.
2. The existence of existing mangrove ecotourism at this time has not been able to integrate into the umbrella of the development of BUMDES.
3. There is an effort from the village government to integrate the management of mangrove ecotourism into the umbrella of the Lubuk Kertang BUMDES, but it is still constrained by regulations and the synergy of the mangrove management group
4. There is no regulation yet regarding the synchronization of management of mangrove ecotourism which has been under the auspices of the rules of the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment through a partnership forest program with the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

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