

Traditional Habits in Efforts to Preserve Underwater Ecosystems to Support Tourism on Jemeluk Beach, Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Regency Karangasem

I Kadek Ari Putra¹

1. Universitas Warmadewa, Bali, Indonesia

Correspondence:

I Kadek Ari Putra, Universitas Warmadewa

kadekariputra31@gmail.com

How to cite:

Putra, I. K. A. (2022). Traditional Habits in Efforts to Preserve Underwater Ecosystems to Support Tourism on Jemeluk Beach, Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Regency Karangasem. *Sociological Jurisprudence Journal*. Volume 7, Issue 2; Page 126-131. <https://doi.org/10.22225/scj.7.2.2024.126-131>

Abstract—Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency's Jemeluk Beach is well known for its diverse and abundant underwater natural beauty. Nonetheless, the viability of the undersea ecology is threatened by the quick growth of tourism. Local people have great potential to help preserve these ecosystems through their traditional knowledge and habits, such as sustainable fishing methods. In managing the underwater ecosystem at Jemeluk Beach, this research seeks to integrate the philosophical values of local wisdom and customs. It also optimizes the role of fishing communities in accomplishing the goal of sustainable ecosystem preservation within the framework of tourism development. The research method uses a normative legal approach with literature studies from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The research results show that the integration of traditional community knowledge with modern science can create an effective and sustainable conservation strategy. Environmental education, active participation of local communities, and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies are some of the strategies proposed to achieve these goals. In conclusion, further education and training, as well as cooperation between local communities, and governmental and non-governmental groups, can help preserve the underwater ecology at Jemeluk Beach. Promoting responsible and sustainable tourism development can enhance the economic well-being of nearby communities in addition to promoting environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Environmental education, local knowledge, sustainable fishing, tourism development, undersea ecology

Introduction

The undersea natural beauty of Jemeluk Beach, situated in Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency, is remarkable. With breathtaking coral reefs and a plethora of marine life, this area has one of Indonesia's richest and most diversified underwater environments. Nonetheless, the swift growth of tourism at Jemeluk Beach poses significant obstacles to the conservation of submerged habitats. The existence of customary practices unique to the area may help to assist the preservation of aquatic habitats. The people of Purwakerti Village continue to use their traditional knowledge of how to manage marine ecosystems and other natural resources.

These customs include fishing in traditional methods, preserving the equilibrium of ecosystems, and

abstaining from environmentally harmful activities as Jemeluk Beach's tourism industry grows, so does the strain on the undersea habitat. The primary causes of harm to coral reefs and other marine environments are tourism related activities including diving, snorkeling, and sightseeing cruises. Thus, as part of a sustainable tourist development strategy, it is critical to incorporate local customs in attempts to protect underwater ecosystems. Effective solutions to protect the undersea habitat while promoting the expansion of ethical and sustainable tourism on Jemeluk Beach can be found with a thorough study of the local knowledge and customs of the Purwakerti Village population.

It is important to focus on turning coastal regions into economically valuable areas that can sustain tourism and community development. This seaside region also has added value because of its breathtaking natural beauty. The region's sustainability will be in jeopardy if poor management is implemented. Similar to the coastline region in Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency, most of this area remains largely unaltered, having not gotten the full attention that it deserves.

This is a result of the general lack of understanding regarding environmental conservation, which means that damage from natural phenomena as well as local and tourist activities continues to be an issue. In actuality, circumstances such as these hardly affect the economics of society or the growth of travel destinations. Karangasem Regency, one of the marine tourism destinations, is still little known to the general public, despite being situated in Purwakerti, Abang District. Just a small portion of the community is on land that is used for habitation; the majority is made up of the sea and beaches. Purwakerti, Abang District, Karangasem Regency, has very valuable tourist resources and is distinct from the nearby islands when seen from the perspective of a destination. Fish and invertebrate species are among the highly valuable fisheries that are supported by coral reefs. Both small-scale artisanal and large-scale commercial human use are possible. Some fisheries focus primarily on food production, while others may be more focused on souvenir collection and aquarium trading. (Westmacott & Associates, 2000) The potential of coral reef resources and the surrounding environment are routinely exploited by humans. These activities can even conflict and harm coral reefs, which will ultimately lower the resources' economic value. (Et al., Ramadan 2016).

Correcting and pursuing this appropriately is necessary for the advancement of tourism in Purwakerti village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency. In addition, it has the potential to draw tourists, which will benefit the neighborhood. The author's research on the sustainability of marine biota ecosystems was conducted at Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency, for this very reason.

Research activities suggest that community empowerment outreach can employ underwater environments and efforts to protect these underwater ecosystems through community awareness. Create programs that reinforce concepts by disseminating and using scientific knowledge. It is intended that this activity will serve as a foundation for the community to use and protect aquatic environments responsibly by taking environmentally friendly aspects.

Researchers are interested in finishing "Traditional Habits in Undersea Ecosystem Preservation Efforts to Support Tourism on Jemeluk Beach, Purwakerti Village, Abang District, Karangasem Regency" because of this, and because a study is required to address these legal difficulties. Drawing from the previously described background, the following problem will be formulated in this research:

How can the management of the underwater ecosystem at Jemeluk Beach incorporate philosophical ideals derived from the community's traditional customs and local wisdom to foster harmony between tourism activities and the preservation of the underwater ecosystem?

How might fishing communities' roles be maximized to meet the objective? Of the development of tourism in the context of sustainable undersea ecosystem conservation?

Method

The research methodology is normative law using an analytical and statutory approach. The

techniques employed in this voluntary work in the community are: Three methods are used to deliver information about professional marine park management and support the growth of tourism: (1) lectures; (2) training and action; and (3) question and answer sessions to get participant feedback and responses about the information presented during the activity. In addition, the fundamental legal resources relevant to this research—namely, the 1945 UU 18 B regulations about customary law—are the required source of legal materials for this study. Constitution and supplementary legal resources are found in books, newspapers, publications, and legal journals. Tertiary legal materials are any publications that contain ideas and data that support primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and the Internet. They also include scientific articles and several tertiary sources relevant to the subject matter examined. The process of gathering legal materials is accomplished through library research. Examination of legal documents, specifically legal documents methodically examined, logically interpreted, deductively and inductively thought through, and a legal argument was presented.

Result and Discussion

Philosophical Values from Local Wisdom and Traditional Habits of The Purwakerti Village Community Can Be Integrated into The Management of The Underwater Ecosystem on Jemeluk Coast, Thus Creating Harmony Between Tourism Activities and Underwater Ecosystem Preservation

Conservation theory highlights the significance of protecting the natural environment in this situation, which includes undersea ecosystems. In this context, the management of the undersea ecology at Jemeluk Beach can incorporate philosophical ideals derived from local wisdom and customs of the Purwakerti Village community, which include sustainable practices in the utilization of natural resources. Theodore Roosevelt introduced the idea of conservation theory in 1902. An analysis of this strategy will show how, by making fishing communities the primary stakeholders, traditional knowledge may support efforts to protect undersea habitats.

This method allows for a thorough examination of the ways in which the fishing community of Purwakerti Village's traditional knowledge can be used to support efforts to protect underwater habitats. By using appropriate frameworks to integrate traditional knowledge and contemporary research, conservation methods can be developed that are both successful and sustainable. Additionally, fishing communities will be more actively involved in protecting their ecosystem.

In managing the underwater ecosystem at Jemeluk Beach, the Purwakerti Village community's traditional customs and philosophical values can coexist peacefully with nature conservation efforts, particularly when it comes to protecting underwater ecosystems. There are a few talks that can go into further detail on this:

Ecological Preservation and Indigenous Knowledge:

An extensive understanding of the region's ecosystems and customs for their sustainable use are common components of local wisdom. In this instance, environmental conservation techniques might be based on the customs of the Purwakerti Village community about the use of natural resources, such as sustainable fisheries management. Integration of local wisdom in the management of underwater ecosystems can be done by strengthening the role of local communities in monitoring and managing natural resources, including the formation of local policies that prioritize sustainability.

Environmental Education and Traveler Awareness:

By incorporating the Purwakerti Village population and visiting tourists in environmental education, the significance of philosophical ideals from local wisdom and traditional customs can also be conveyed. Raising general awareness of environmental issues can be accomplished through educating people about the

value of protecting undersea ecosystems, sustainable living, and the harm that human activity does to the environment. Environmentally conscious travel guides, educational initiatives, and rewards for tourists who engage in nature preservation can all help raise visitor awareness.

Community Participation in Tourism Management:

A positive relationship between tourism and environmental preservation can be established at Jemeluk Beach by actively incorporating the Purwakerti Village people in the administration of tourism. This can be accomplished by giving locals in the tourism sector training and empowerment, and by giving them the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes pertaining to the preservation of underwater habitats. Customs that promote shared accountability for the environment can also be used to create an environmentally conscious neighborhood at Jemeluk Beach, where locals and tourism industry participants collaborate on conservation projects.

The Role of Fishing Communities Can Be Optimized to Achieve the Goal Of Sustainable Underwater Ecosystem Preservation In The Context Of Tourism Development

Utilizing Sustainability Theory in the Second Discussion According to sustainability theory, it's critical to strike a balance between meeting human needs and protecting the environment for coming generations. Making sure that tourism doesn't harm the underwater ecosystem in a sustainable way can help fishing villages play a more optimal role in the growth of tourism. This entails prudent resource management, environmental effect monitoring, and raising awareness of the value of environmental preservation among fishing communities and visitors.

In the context of tourism development, the following tactics can be used to maximize the contribution of fishing communities to the goal of sustainable underwater environment conservation:

Education and Training: Teaching fishing communities the value of protecting undersea habitats and the steps that can be taken to do so. This entails monitoring the environmental conditions of the maritime environment, practicing ecologically appropriate fishing methods, and comprehending conservation ideas.

Cooperation with Government and NGOs: Promote proactive cooperation among fishing communities, local administrations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the tourism and environmental domains. Together, these efforts can result in more sustainable and successful conservation programs and increase fishing communities' ability to carry out conservation efforts.

Creation of Economic Alternatives: Promoting the diversification of fishing villages' sources of income through the creation of alternatives to a sustainable economic system. Creating locally focused tourism enterprises like homestays, offering services for maritime tourism, or overseeing other natural resources like sustainable marine agriculture are a few examples.

Application of Eco-Friendly Technology: Educating fishing communities about environmentally friendly fishing techniques and technologies, such as the use of nets that don't harm coral reefs or selective fishing systems. This lessens detrimental effects on aquatic environments.

Community-Based Resource Management: Creating a marine resource management paradigm that involves fishing communities directly in resource management decision-making. Their sense of accountability and ownership of their surroundings may grow as a result.

Education and understanding Campaigns: Raise public understanding of the value of preserving underwater ecosystems at the local and national levels. Outreach, workshops, exhibits, and other community events engaging fishing communities and other stakeholders may be a part of this campaign.

It is envisaged that a balanced relationship between tourism growth and the preservation of undersea

habitats would be established by maximizing the involvement of fishing communities through the implementation of these methods. As a vital component of this ecosystem, fishing communities have a great deal of potential to act as change agents in favor of responsible and sustainable tourism growth while also protecting the marine environment.

Conclusion

The inference that can be made is that the management of the underwater ecosystem at Jemeluk Beach through the integration of philosophical values from local wisdom and customs of the Purwakerti Village community has a significant impact on fostering harmony between tourism activities and nature conservation, particularly about protecting submerged ecosystems. The following actions can be performed using a strategy that draws on theories of sustainable development and conservation:

Strengthening Local Wisdom and Environmental Conservation: Sustainable practices can be adopted to maintain ecosystem balance by integrating local wisdom into policies for managing underwater ecosystems and by enhancing the involvement of local communities in the management of natural resources.

Environmental Education and Tourist understanding: By increasing understanding of the value of protecting underwater ecosystems and promoting sustainable practices in tourism operations, environmental education can involve both the Purwakerti Village people and visitors.

Community Involvement in Tourism Management: Direct involvement in environmental conservation initiatives is made possible by actively incorporating the Purwakerti Village community in tourism management. Additionally, it fosters a sense of shared responsibility and environmental awareness among all.

Customized Information as a Priceless Resource: The fishing villages possess extensive customary knowledge regarding the underwater environments, encompassing significant sites and varieties of fish inhabiting the Jemeluk Beach area. Since it can direct practical conservation initiatives, this knowledge is a great contribution to conservation efforts.

Active Engagement in Conservation Initiatives: Fishing communities take an active part in environmental monitoring, beach cleanups, and coral reef planting initiatives. This demonstrates their understanding of how crucial it is to protect the maritime environment in order to maintain resource sustainability and boost tourism.

Sustainable Resource Management: Fisheries communities contribute to preserving the equilibrium of the underwater ecosystem by using sustainable fishing methods and careful site selection. This is crucial to encourage the sustainability of resources and draw eco-conscious travelers.

Public Education and Awareness: The fishing community also contributes to raising the general public's understanding of the significance of fishing and maintaining submerged habitats. They become change agents in fostering an environmental consciousness in the Jemeluk Beach area by setting a good example and actively participating in the process.

Thus, incorporating traditional practices and local knowledge into the management of underwater ecosystems not only fosters harmony between the tourism industry and the preservation of nature, but it also creates opportunities for the creation of sustainable and ethical management models for Purwakerti Village, Jemeluk Beach, and the surrounding area.

Reference

Atmadja I. D. G., & Budiarta I. N. P. (2018). *Legal Theories*. Malang: Setara Press

- Astara, I Wayan Wesna. (2010). *Political Battles, State Law & Politics Culture*. Denpasar: Udayana University Press.
- Hajati, Sri, Poespasari, Ellyne Dwi, Soelistyowati, et al. (2022). *Textbook Customary law (First Edition)*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Nurjaya, I Nyoman. (2022). *National Tourism Governance Law Sustainable Nature and Culture Based on Customary Law Communities (Cet. 1)*. Malang: Media Intelligence.
- Prabowo, A., & Utama, R. (2020). The Role of Fishermen's Communities in Sustainable Tourism Development in Purwakerti Village. *Journal of Marine Tourism*, 5(1), 78-89.
- Roosevelt, Theodore. "Conservation Theory." *Journal of Environment Conservation*, vol. 5, no. 2, 1902, p. 45-56.
- Sibarani, R. (2022). *Local Philosophy: The Search for Wisdom (Ed. 1 Cet. 1)*. Jakarta: Prenada.
- Sutrisno, B., & Sari, D. (2021). Traditional Knowledge of Fishermen's Communities in Preserving Underwater Ecosystems at Jemeluk Beach. *Journal of Environmental Conservation*, 10(2), 45-56.