ABSTRACT

KONNY RUSDANTI. The Conversion Of Mangrove Forest Land And The Local Residents Effort To Rehabilitate Mangrove Ecosystems (case Desa Karangsong, Kecamatan Indramayu, Kabupaten Indramayu, Jawa Barat). (Supervised by SATYAWAN SUNITO)

Mangrove ecosystem has many benefits both ecological and economic terms because of the mangrove ecosystem is one that has an important role in efforts to make use of sustainable coastal and marine resources. Various alternatives can be made to the management of mangrove forests in accordance with the necessities of life, their ability and their views or perceptions of mangrove forests. But there are still errors in the use of mangrove ecosystems, such as exploiting the mangrove forest and convert it into ponds, residential, agricultural land, and so forth. Various activities are causing widespread decline in mangrove forests and also resulted in decreased function and mangrove benefits for residents and the surrounding environment. To restore function of damaged mangrove and benefits, it is necessary to the management efforts through the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves. This study aims: (1) Reviewing the chronology of mangrove conversion into ponds that occur in the Village Karangsong, Indramayu District, (2) Knowing the actors and their respective roles in the conversion process and the actors in the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves, (3) Analyze perceptions of local residents towards the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves and to know the perspective of rehabilitation and conservation activities in the conversion of existing conditions, (4) Knowing the shape and development of resident participation in mangrove rehabilitation efforts.

The results showed that the conversion of mangrove was originally introduced by settlers from the Losari District, Cirebon. Over time, indirectly Karangsong Village residents to observe and study the fish farming in ponds, and also facilitates the Village Government Karangsong arise in the mangrove area of land to be used by residents as fishponds. The continued development of aquaculture fish and shrimp in the pond, the conversion of mangrove area also do so causes a decrease in mangrove forest area and also resulted in decreased function and mangrove benefits for residents and the surrounding environment. Growing mangrove destruction, making some local residents are aware and take the initiative to form a group that deal with rehabilitation of mangrove on the basis of consciousness that is one of the mangrove ecosystem plays an important role in the ongoing effort to make use of coastal resources, the sea and the surrounding residents. Most of the perceptions of respondents in the category of "Medium" is the perception by the number of scores obtained from scoring high in doubt of the existence of mangrove rehabilitation in conversion of the existing conditions in the Karangsong Village. It can affect their initiative to participate in rehabilitation activities. Village regulations regarding the management of mangrove protection areas are not so clearly known to the respondent. Of the 34 respondents interviewed, nearly all do not know what the Village Regulations.

Keywords: mangrove ecosystems, conversion and rehabilitations