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Swamp Land Utilization for Socio-cultural, Economic and Potential Development of Lake OPI Ecotourism in Palembang

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Abstract. South Sumatra has a vast swamp area, now along with the development of the population the land needs an increase, so that much swamp land is converted into housing, offices, business centres, and others. One of the housing complexes that used to be a swamp is the OPI housing in Jakabaring. Amid the Jakabaring OPI housing there is a swamp that becomes a lake by the developer. This lake is quite extensive, and interesting because the environment is still beautiful and there is no construction of tall buildings except housing. The lake looks beautiful yet untouched to become an ecotourism area, so the lake has great potential to become a tourist land for the community. This study aims to find out how people utilize this tourism potential from socio-cultural and economic aspects which ultimately leads to the use of being an ecotourism area. Research uses two methods namely quantitative and qualitative descriptive. The research respondents were 40 people from the surrounding community. The research findings obtained that the community exploits the lake's potential in the aspects of social, economic, and ecotourism. The utilization that is often carried out is on the socio-cultural aspects, in the economic aspect the categories are quite utilizing, on the other hand the utilization of ecotourism aspects is still weak. For this reason, it is recommended that the regional government provide support so that the lake is maximally utilized by the community as an ecotourism area. Which ultimately prosper the community.

Keywords: swamp, flood, socio-economic, ecotourism

1. Introduction

One of the positive aspects of the extensive conversion of swamp land in South Sumatra province is to maintain an area of land converted into a potential ecotourism site. The results of the study [1] found that swamp function had caused floods everywhere and expanded and increased from year to year. This is because the swamp area has been converted into residential land, office and government centers, apartments, warehouses, shopping centers, shops, etc. without regard to the space to store water which is balanced with the area being converted. On the basis that if the building continues to pay attention to environmental aspects, it will benefit the region itself. The government should develop must pay attention to sustainable development, namely to carry out development to meet current needs without sacrificing the fulfillment of future generations' needs (According to the United Nations Brundtland Report, 1987). One factor that must be faced to achieve sustainable development is how to improve environmental destruction without sacrificing economic development and social justice Sustainable development encompasses the three spheres of development policy: economic, social and environmental protection UN documents, especially the 2005 World Summit results documents mention the three dimensions are interrelated and are the driving pillars for sustainable development. to improve the



welfare of the community by utilizing natural resources in an effective manner. The importance of making development efforts by paying attention to aspects of local potential is a must [2].

Lake OPI in Jakabaring, Banyuasin district as an example of development that is concerned with the environment. Now Lake OPI attracts the attention of the surrounding community and from outside the region because of its beauty and is pleasant to visit as a place of recreation. From its own ecosystem, swamps have a high economic value, as argued by [3] Swamp land has the potential to be large enough to increase food crop production and horticulture. Of the total land area of around 13.2 million hectares, only 5 percent has been used intensively. In swamp land, agronomic activities can potentially be a source of food. The results of the study [4] the use of nature as a tourism sector have an impact on economic improvement to the people of Bajulmati Hamlet. Likewise, the results of research conducted by (Aulia & Hakim, 2017), the results of his research found that existing tourist objects are attractive to tourists, so that they can be developed further by following the principles of sustainable use of natural resources. Research conducted by [5] on Baduy communities stated that they maintain environmental preservation and develop simplicity and respect for nature. Basically swamps have economic value besides food sources, as well as a source of income, and providing employment for the community and developing local culture. . If swamps are well managed, they can even make swampland into ecotourism, so that it can bring prosperity to the community. The term "ecotourism" can be interpreted as a trip by a tourist to a remote area with the aim of enjoying and learning about the area, where the tourism pattern helps the economy of the local community and supports nature conservation [6]. Actors and experts in the field of ecotourism agreed to emphasize that the pattern of ecotourism should minimize negative impacts on the environment and local culture and be able to increase economic income for local communities and conservation values. Culture, according to Taylor in [7] is a complex totality that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, morals, customs, and abilities and habits that people get as members of the community which contains activities from all those elements. Social dimensions include social interaction, social processes, cooperation, social communication, and social contact. According to social interaction [8] is a dynamic relationship that brings people together with people. According to social processes [8] it is a dynamic aspect of people's lives. In it there is a process of relations between one human being and another human being. The process of the relationship in the form of social interactions that occur in everyday life. Social interaction is intended as a reciprocal influence between the two parties, namely between one individual with another individual to achieve certain goals. According to social communication [8] is a social process that provides mutual interpretation to or from the behavior of others. This study aims to explore information about how people use swamps in social, economic and ecotourism on Jakabaring OPI Lake.

2. Methods

This study uses a mixed method between quantitative and qualitative research. The researcher revealed this explorative research qualitatively [9]. The research describes the use of social culture, economic swamps, as well as seeing the utilization and development of the potential of ecotourism in the OPI Lake, Jakabaring. The technique of collecting data uses a questionnaire and makes observations directly in the lake environment. The research respondents were 40 people, with random sampling techniques. Data analysis uses descriptive percentage. Scores obtained from question items, determined by a Likert scale range of 3 namely Frequent (S) score 3, Rarely (J) score 2, and never (TP) score 1. The highest score is 120 and the lowest is 60. Data collection techniques using random. This question is addressed to people who visit Lake OPI. Whereas data collection on Lake utilization for the Development of Lake OPI Potential is carried out by observing infrastructure facilities at the location. The score interval is set to specify the category of answers for respondents with high, medium, low categories.

3. Results and Discussions

From table 1 it can be seen that people often use this lake for 72.5% social culture activities, rarely use 22.75% and never use as much as 16.25%. The category of utilization of the socio-cultural aspects of Lake OPI has a high category.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Utilization of Lake from Socio-Cultural Pillars

Question	Often		Rarely		Never	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Enjoy the fresh air from the lake with your family	35	87.5	5	13.5	0	0
Exercise with family / friends	31	77.5	7	17.5	2	5
Communicate / interact with the surrounding community	30	75	6	15	4	16
Enjoy regional snacks / culinary specialties with family / friends	20	50	18	45	2	5
Total	121	290	42	91	7	26
Average	30.25	72.5	10.25	22.75	1.75	16.25

The results obtained from the use of lakes in economic pillars are as follows: people sell food around the lake for income (income), sell services / rental entertainment water bicycle, rental seats around the lake, and sell food. It can be seen from **Table 2**.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Utilization of Lake OPI as Addition / Source of Revenue

Question	High		Medium		Low	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Selling water bicycle services	20	50	14	35	6	15
Rent a seat	17	42.5	11	27.5	12	30
Selling food and drinks	28	70	7	17.5	5	12.5
total	65	165.5	32	80	23	57.55
Average	21.6	54.2	10.67	26.67	7.6	19.17

From **Table 2** above, it can be seen that the use of Lake OPI for the source of income / economy of the community 54.2% supports income, 26.67% is rare, and does not support income 19.17%. For the utilization of the economic aspects of Lake OPI by the community, the percentage of categories in the category is quite good in utilizing for improvement and sources of income for the welfare of the community.

3.1 Results of research obtained from Environmental Conservation for Ecotourism purposes

Based on observations in the field, the following data are obtained. : The community has maintained the cleanliness of the lake and very little garbage can be seen on the lake. They provide trash bins and provide self-cleaning places such as the provision of water for washing hands and feet, toilets, not littering garbage, provide a place for selling culinary traditional and regional beverages and snacks. The community provides water bicycle rental whereas community provides a seat on the edge of the lake. All of that is provided by the community who use it to sell goods / food and services to visitors. The

quality of providing facilities is still not optimal, especially the provision of makeshift toilets which is still not well managed.

3.2 Discussion

Swamp has the potential inherent in swamp ecosystems that can be developed. Land of swamp filled with water that continues to be flooded throughout the year, except in shallow swamps during drought [10, 11] Swamp also has the potential to be developed by maintaining swamp fish and plant planting both for household and agricultural needs. Swamp can also be developed into a place of recreation, creativity development, socio-cultural and economic community. In addition, it includes carrying out conservation activities. In the natural environment of the Jakabaring OPI lake swamp in South Sumatra, now, the community can utilize it through activities that are in line with the concept of sustainable development, where the community uses the natural environment for socio-cultural activities, makes new sources of income and employment, and preserves the environment. This is in line with the concept of community-based ecotourism [12], which is to promote involvement in the development of ecotourism in the region. Thus, tourism development (which is sustainable) needs to be supported by careful planning and must reflect three dimensions of interest, namely the tourism industry, environmental carrying capacity (natural resources), and local communities with the aim of improving the quality of life [13]. Environmental management policies as stated in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management which instructs that the development carried out must pay attention to the environment called sustainable development as stated in article 1 number 3: "Sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social and social aspects, and the economy into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations. Community-based ecotourism patterns are a pattern of ecotourism development that supports and enables full involvement of local communities in the planning, implementation and management of ecotourism businesses and all the benefits gained.

Based on the results of the research, the communities around and the Jakabaring environment have taken advantage of Lake OPI's potential for welfare, especially traders and service providers while the closest people enjoy the beauty of nature and preserve it. Here the active role of the community has gone quite well. It is based on the fact that the community has knowledge of nature and culture which is a potential and selling value as a tourist attraction, so that community involvement is absolute. The community-based ecotourism pattern understands the rights of local communities to manage tourism activities in areas that they have customarily or as managers. Activities at OPI Lake become tourist destinations both local communities and outside the region that have been useful in creating employment opportunities for local people, which reduce poverty, where ecotourism income is from tourism services by providing water bicycle rental services, traditional culinary sales area and other culinary although the community has not been able to provide other services because they have not been able to manage, do not have the knowledge to develop this business, and especially needs supports from the local government. [14] It is suggested that tourism should develop the economic viability of society, namely that tourism development must be able to create employment opportunities for all parties to engage in economic activities through a healthy and competitive economic system. The continuity of social and cultural life, namely that the development of tourism must be able to increase the role of the community in the supervision of living systems through the value system adopted by the local community as the identity of the community.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the use of OPI Lake by the community as a whole has been utilized in the social, cultural and economic aspects of ecotourism. In the social cultural aspects of utilization it is grouped into the high category. The use of the income / economic aspects of the community is in the category of quite useful. However, the aspect of developing local tourism potential is still not good. The community uses Lake OPI at the level of the tourist destination and

enjoyment. It is proven that tourism activities in the lake are only for the provision of simple services and the provision of simple facilities to support their economic activities. Support from related parties is needed so that the community can increase the acquisition of the benefits for tourism purposes, because it will have an impact on improving community welfare. The community uses Lake OPI for new ecotourism destinations and only to enjoy the view. It is recommended to local governments to help facilitate / support the development of local ecotourism.

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