

## Community-Based Ecotourism Development in Sultan Syarif Qasyim Forest Park District of Minas, Siak District of Riau Province

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the potential of flora and fauna. Research type uses descriptive qualitative analysis approach, a way of extracting observations, in-depth interviews with the local community, including documentation. Data analysis technique using a qualitative approach to describe related to Photography. Flora and Fauna potential, as well as community involvement in relation to the community-based ecotourism development. Sultan Syarif Qasyim Forest Preserve Tourism is the authenticity conservation forests also used as the Elephant Training Center (PLG). Uniqueness/Rarity include pristine forests and the Elephant Training Center. As the region with the lowland and rain forest type, Forest Park area of Sultan Syarif Qasim has the potential flora and fauna are very diverse both native species of the region and that have to come from outside the region. Noted more than 127 plant species of flora that is native forest dominated SSQ Tahura of family *Dipterocarpaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Euphorbeaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *guttiferae*, *Sapotaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, etc. Can be found at least 42 species of birds, 4 species of reptiles and 16 species of mammals. Among the 42 species of birds are the only bird species in Sumatra, namely bird Serindit Malay (*Loriculus galgulus*). Community Participation In Forest Region II Made Qasim Sultan Sarif Ecotourism place. Socio-cultural values of the community also helps communities and cultures need to be preserved because it would be unique to the area so that if tourists visiting will remember what is in the area of the tourist area and may be characteristic of the area so that it is easy to promote the area as an existing characteristic of the area.

### INTRODUCTION

Forest Park Sultan Syarif Qasim is on point with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry. 349/Kpts-II/1996 dated July 5, 1996. Covering an area of 5,920 hectares after doing definitife boundaries by Sub BIPHUT Pekanbaru and retrieval bracelet Forest's total area becomes 6,172 hectares and has been established by the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantation No.348/Kpts -II/1999 dated May 26, 1999. Topographed flat area and a tropical rain forest ecosystem lowland, with potential Dipterocarpace Flora consists of family Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, Guttelifeae, Sapotaceae and others. While the potential Fauna include: elephant, Sumatran tiger stripes, wild boar, agile gibbon, monkey, parrots, snakes, dragons and others. This area is very strategic because it is close to the provincial capital, to reach areas can be traveled by the Pekanbaru-Region with a distance of approximately 20 km with a travel time of about 30 minutes.

As the region with the type of lowland rain forest, Forest Park area of Sultan Syarif Qasim has the potential flora and fauna are very diverse both native species  
The diversity of flora

and fauna that are now difficult to find in Riau Province is the main attraction for the region SSQ Forest Park. This is certainly very beneficial to the interests of nature tourism, education and research.

Mackinnon (1990) explained that successful management depends largely on the level of support and appreciation are given to areas protected by the surrounding community. Accordingly, to reduce pressure on forests by society, the local community can be empowered in community-based ecotourism activities considering so many were the natural resources in SSQ forest park potentially be a tourist attraction. In addition to improving the quality of life in local communities, ecotourism also provides economic benefits for the national planting. The economic relationship between the community around the area SSQ forest park that is the people's dependence on the resources for community-based ecotourism development research conducted in SSQ forest park.

Based on the introduction above, the point of the problem is: how to Develop Community-Based Ecotourism in Forest Park District of Minas Syarif Qasim (SSQ) Siak Riau Province.

This study has the objective:

1. Knowing the resource potential of ecotourism in Forest Park (Tahura) Sultan Syarif Qasim (topography), biodiversity (uniqueness / distinctiveness of the flora and fauna) as a tourist attraction.
2. Knowing participation or involvement of the local community towards the development of ecotourism in Forest Park (Tahura) Sultan Syarif Qasim.
3. Knowing sustainable community-based ecotourism development in Forest Park (Tahura) Sultan Syarif Qasim.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative research method approach to describe data related to Photography, Flora and Fauna potential, as well as community involvement in relation to the community-based ecotourism development.

## RESULTS

### Forest Park (Tahura) Sultan Syarif Qasim

Travel Protection Forest Forest Sharif Qasyim II is the authenticity of forest conservation also used as the Elephant Training Center (PLG). Uniqueness / Rarity include pristine forests and the Elephant Training Center. Environmental conditions and the balance of nature still awake already a tourist attraction spatial arrangement. Possible development of a protected area which still maintained its function and the development of tourist attractions can be trekking, camping, retreats, heking,

## History

Since 1985, Forest Park has been initiated its formation by the preparation of Forest tourism. Through the Decree of the Governor of Riau Number: 367/IV/1985 dated 24 April 1985 designated an area of 1,000 Ha of Forest Tourism in Minas area. Finally, after the exclusion of some interest from a few parties in the area, then the area of Forest Park materialized into 5,920 ha and on August 16, 1994 Head of the Provincial Riau recommend to the Minister to set into Forest park. Recommendation is followed up by the Minister of Forestry Decree No.. 349/Kpts-II/1996 dated July 5, 1996, that the Minas Takuana Forest Group, designated as Sultan Syarif Qasim Forest Park area of 5,920 Ha. After the boundary, the Minister of Forestry and Plantation set them into Sultan Syarif Qasim Forest Park by Decree No.. 348/Kpts-II/1999 dated May 26, 1999 covering an area of 6,172 Ha. Further suggestions on contributions from cultural figures, historians, community leaders and the Government of Riau Province, Forest Park then be stipulated by the name of Sultan Syarif Qasim forest park (Tahura SSQ).

## Flora

One of the main attraction besides Tahura SSQ is close to the city as the capital of Riau Pekanbaru, Tahura SSQ has a diversity of flora are quite high. SSQ forest park species diversity represents a very forest conditions with lowland rain forest types. Noted about 127 plant species of flora that is native forest dominated SSQ forest park of family Dipterocarpaceae, Lauraceae, Euphorpeaceae, Anacardiaceae, guttiferae, Sapotaceae, Myrtaceae etc.. Even some types of which are now difficult to find, as a result of rampant illegal logging in Riau Province, in the woods Tahura SSQ can still be found as the type of Meranti, Keruing, Kulim with the size of very large diameter wood even some types can be found with a diameter more than 1 meter. In addition there are also several types of native types are imported from outside the collection types including Agarwood, Matoa as well as some types of fruit crops such as Tampui, Longan, Kedondong, Rambutan and Durian Montong. As a manifestation of the development of species diversity, the developer unit of Tahura SSQ has conducted an inventory of tree species to be used as a stand seed sources and plans to add some kind of collection of plants such as Jelutung, Ramin, Bulian (Ulin) etc.

## Fauna

In addition to the diversity of flora, SSQ forest park area also has a diversity of fauna is quite high. Can be found at least 42 species of birds, 4 species of reptiles and 16 species of mammals. Among the 42 species of birds are the only bird species in Sumatra, namely bird Serindit Malay (*Loriculus galgulus*), whereas other species of birds that can be found among birds eagle (*Halicetus* sp), Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), Beo (*Gracul refigiosa*), etc.. The types of reptiles, among others: Snake (*Python* sp), Monitor (*Salvator* sp), gecko, chameleon fly etc.. Among other mammals: Sumatran elephants (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis*), Sumatran tiger and gibbon (*Hylobates*

agifis), monkey (*Macaca nemestrina*), Gibbon (*Symphalangus syndactylus*), Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), Deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*), Porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*) etc.. In certain seasons in Region Tahura SSQ can also be found insects butterflies and dragonflies with very beautiful colors.

### **Ecotourism object Forest Park SSQ**

In improving the quality of SSQ forest park Ecotourism as one object, the business Tahura SSQ also has added several alternative tours for the visitors. Where in the tourist sites there has been a playground for children that equipped with game outbound, jogging track, gazebo. For nature lovers there are also camping grounds facilities constructed by the Department of Youth and Sports Government of Riau Province. In terms of improving the quality of tourism facilities artificial, forest park Parties will develop tourism in the area artificial SSQ forest park like water tourism, improvement / making of mountain bike trails and track mounted vehicles, an increase / outbound manufacture of sports facilities, theme parks as well as for long-term bird is the presence of a safari park in Riau Province. Obviously this is very dependent on funding and cooperation from all parties / stakeholders, both government and private parties.

### **Facilities**

In support of SSQ Tahura area as natural attractions in Riau Province, in the region Tahura SSQ also equipped with various facilities for visitors who come either individual or group / family. Some existing facilities include, Office and Guest House, Religious Facilities, Performing Arts, Hall, Gazebo, Jogging Track, Children's Playground, Outbound Means, Camping Ground.

### **Community Participation In Forest Park area SSQ II**

Forest Condition Will Awake In Forest Area. The author gives an option if made in the area of forest ecotourism area will make the condition of the forest will be maintained but there must be support from the local community and stakeholders to provide oversight of the area so that tourists who visit do not destroy the forest in the area of Forest Sarif Sultan Qasim II . Infrastructure will be built in conformity designation. If this area is built or developed into a tourist area then there should infrstruktur built to support the convenience of tourists in the region berkunjung to build infrastructure could ask for assistance to stakeholders such as local government or the investor who wants to grow its share in the region.

Infrastructure in the surrounding area would be better, if the place is made in the area of ecotourism infrastructure will be better because of infrastructure will be considered by the local command to support this area for more advanced and could benefit the local community and tourists visiting the area as to provide convenience for visitors to come. Community's economy will increase. In this case is related to community's economy ion.

This area will be promoted to the outer area and even abroad. If this area has become ecotourism area and progressed normally there promoting both media and word of mouth from the media if we can use any print media or electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, or internet media such as social networking elektronik present is becoming a trend nowadays people or even no cost-of-mouth as it could also be a promotion in the region if the region is very beautiful to visit. Beautiful scenery and clean. If people can keep the area around Forest region Sarif Sultan Qasim forest park then make the area into a place that has beautiful scenery and can attract wisata that can increase the income of the people around the area surrounding forest area.

Diversity of Flora and Fauna. In Forest region Sultan Qasim II Sarif lot of flora and fauna should be protected so that it will help to be a tourist attraction and an added value for the region so that travelers not only enjoy the forest but could enjoy the flora and fauna in Forest Sultan Sarif Qasim forest park area. Socio-cultural values of society. In this option socio-cultural values of the community also helps communities and cultures need to be preserved because it would be unique to the area so that if tourists visiting will remember what is in the area of the tourist area and may be characteristic of the area so that it is easy to promote the area because there has been a characteristic of the area.

High level of security. The next attraction is the high level of security so that tourists visiting the area do not feel worried about and himself. If the security level is low, travelers will not be interested even though the area is very interest to visit. Social level increased if the area Sarif Qasim Sultan Forest park turn into a flourishing area of ecotourism and hence no change in the surrounding community, especially on the higher social level so that it can make people more arrogant.

Become self-sufficient community will also occur because people do not just ask the government community can become a successful entrepreneur and can support a family with sufficient if the area becomes developed areas. Perhaps if this area is developed into a tourist area then there should be control and counseling to the community in order to meminimalisirkan negative actions that will occur in the area of Forest Ecotourism Sarif Qasim Sultan.

## CONCLUSION

Forest Park (Tahura) is a nature conservation area for the purpose of collection of plants or animals that are natural or artificial, real or not the original type, which are utilized for research, science, education, support cultivation, culture, tourism and recreation. Although institutional management Tahura SSQ was in the Provincial Forest Service, but the implementation can be coordinated and work together with the district / city, other agencies, private sector, communities and other parties.

Frequency arrival of tourists are still small though periodically there are always tourists come mainly young people as local tourists, foreign and domestic. However, due to the large area of Forest Park Sultan Sarif Qasim is that not all wake of the People's

Elephant Training Center, and is already available structure management institutions, as far as management is still handled by the Natural Resources Conservation Center.

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