

Increasing the Soft Skill of Dropout School Youth in the Coastal Ecotourism Area of Tapak Paderi City of Bengkulu through Education on Turtle Conservation and Making Marine Reading Houses (RUBAH)

Eko Sumartono

¹Agribussines Programme, Departement Agricultural Sosio-Economics, Faculty Of Agriculture, Universitas Bengkulu

Merlian Zikri

²Departement Forestry, Faculty Of Agriculture, University Bengkulu

Ari Anggoro

³Marine Science Study Programme, Departement Animal Husbandry, Faculty Of Agriculture, Universitas Bengkulu

Ridha Rizki Novanda

⁴ Agribussines Programme, Departement Agricultural Sosio-Economics, Faculty Of Agriculture, Universitas Bengkulu

Anandyawati

⁵Soil Science Study Programme, Departement Agroecotechnology, Faculty Of Agriculture, Universitas Bengkulu

Amir H. K. Amrullah

⁶Animal Husbandry Study Programme, Departement Animal Husbandry, Faculty Of Agriculture, Universitas Bengkulu

Keywords:

Soft skill,
ecotourism area,
turtle conservation

ABSTRACT

The development of preservation of the turtle ecotourism area at Tapak Paderi Beach by increasing the skill and innovative soft skills for out-of-school youth is the goal achieved in this community service. Through the Appreciative inquiry methods approach with the stages of team coordination, turtle counseling socialization and education, the introduction of basic welding techniques, making RUBAH and turtle aquascape. Overall results achieved are the implementation of socialization activities, training and guidance for school dropouts besides being realized in the implementation of basic techniques of small library welding (RUBAH), turtle aquascape making and encouraging youth to become tourist education guides for domestic and foreign tourists

*corresponding author: eko_sumartono@unib.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Turtle conservation efforts are an important program that is urgent to save turtle populations, especially in Indonesia. There are 6 of the 7 turtle species that still exist today. Sea turtles are considered a rare animal protected in the Red List (IUCN) (Seminoff, 2004). The successful pattern of turtle rescue began by minimizing the trade of turtle eggs that will become the mother turtle. It was said by Jensen (2009) that the pattern of purchasing eggs has been going on for a long time. In addition, PP Menhut (2013) describes the action of taking eggs from distant locations

indicating weak supervision because activities to increase genetic varieties or rescue types are adjusted to the location and permit to take or capture. Supervision which is overlooked is one aspect of illegal turtle egg trade in traditional markets. In addition, special treatment and treatment for egg removal for more than 2 hours will increase the mortality rate in hatchlings (Mortimer, 1999).

In the past, the Tapak Paderi Beach found many turtles laying eggs. However, the lack of documentation of data that explains the existence of the turtle thus disguises the presence of turtles in this area. But on the other hand, turtle eggs are found in many traditional markets. This indicates the presence of turtles still exists. In addition, the socio-economic conditions that are still low with the level of education are only elementary school graduates and there are illiterate citizens. According to research Nopritasari, et.al (2006) describes the relationship of poverty factors in this village due to lack of facilities and high population factors. This is the element that must be considered and anticipated.

The conservation of sea turtles in this area needs to be done to develop the Turtle Ecotourism area at Tapak Paderi Beach, as well as empowering the community, especially school dropouts as a tourist education guide. This ecotourism will prioritize aspects of nature conservation, aspects of socio-cultural-economic empowerment of local communities and aspects of learning and education. Some of the things that will be implemented in coaching include increasing soft skills of school dropouts with the making of houses reading maritime (RUBAH) and turtle conservation areas. It is hoped that the realization of the 'Tread Paderi Coast Coastal Turtle Ecotourism' can be a positive step to build the coast of Tapak Paderi towards a better and able to make skilled dropout youths, innovative and as a tourist education guide.

METHODS

Community service is carried out at Tapak Paderi Coastal Tourism Zone, Bengkulu City with the development target object of 20 dropout youths during June-September 2018.

Implementation Procedures

The service implementation uses the method of Appreciative inquiry approach (Copperider & Whitney, 2012) by prioritizing the positive value of a phenomenon that occurs and descriptive analysis. The implementation stages are (1) coordination of teams including LATUN, RT heads and surrounding communities, (2) turtle conservation socialization and education, (3) basic training in machine welding techniques, nautical reading (RUBAH), and turtle aquascape.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptively through factual observation community service is concluded that team coordination. **Coordination with partners** (LATUN and the local community) resulted in an agreement that included a schedule, material for disseminating information on turtle conservation and training; availability of facilities and infrastructure in carrying out agreed on activities such as meeting facilities, development of marine and coastal biota rescue areas, development of school dropout soft skills, RUBAH, and permanent hatchling hatcheries; Optimization of waste media as material for enhancing small-scale alternative economic areas. Coordination with partners can be seen in Figure 1



(a) Coordination with LATUN



(b) Coordination with local community

Figure 1. Coordination with LATUN and local community

Sea turtle conservation socialization and education. The steps that are part of this action resulted in collaboration between the dedicated team, LATUN, conservationist, and out of school youth. The material presented was related to turtle conservation and improvement of students' soft skills, namely the introduction of LATUN to assisted participants related to turtle conservation efforts; and counseling for turtle rescue related to hatchling hatcheries and management of information and data on turtle egg distribution in the city of Bengkulu. This activity was responded well by students with the high enthusiasm of attendance and questions that arose during the activities such as the activities they were going to do, the desire to be a guide translate tourist, the addition of income, etc.

Coaching dissemination materials were delivered in the form of basic information regarding data collection on turtle egg distribution, turtle egg hatching, and turtle release. As for the introduction of turtle species such as species *Chelonia mydas* (green sea turtle), *Eretmochelys imbricata* (hawksbill sea turtle), *Lepidochelys kempfi* (kempii ridley sea turtle), *Lepidochelys olivacea* (olive ridley sea turtle), *Natator depressus* (flatback sea turtle) dan *Caretta caretta* (loggerhead sea turtle). Some turtles identified as nesting around the coast of the province of Bengkulu are like *Chelonia mydas* (green sea turtle), *Eretmochelys imbricata* (hawksbill sea turtle), *Lepidochelys kempfi* (kempii ridley sea turtle), dan *Lepidochelys olivacea* (olive ridley sea turtle). According to Harahap, et.al (2015), stakeholder perceptions and local government policies related to sea turtle conservation areas are the most dominant variables in determining the success of the management of the conservation area. Turtle eggs collected from various sources (monitoring nests and the results of traditional market investigations) will be fixed to the turtle hatchery for 50-70 days with a certain depth. The coastal area of Muko-Muko shows that in each season there are around 15-20 recorded cages, but these fluctuations occur up to now (Dermawan, et. al 2014).

Furthermore, turtle conservation efforts are carried out by educating the presence of turtle nest eggs and embracing turtle egg collectors carried out by assisted youth. Monitoring the presence of turtle eggs in traditional markets can be done by out of school youth using persuasive methods to egg collectors and compensation for turtle eggs collected. After turtle eggs are collected, it is necessary to check the feasibility of turtle eggs to be determined through the shape, color, and temperature of turtle eggs carried out by out of school youth. Monitoring needs to be done, especially when the potential to get interference to eggs and nest eggs, further turtle eggs will hatch around 7-12 weeks at night (DKKJI 2009). Figure 2. Sea turtle conservation socialization and education.



(a) Semi-natural hatching



(b) Training as *tour guides for tourists*

Figure 2. Turtle conservation socialization and education

Basic training in machine welding techniques, home reading nautical (RUBAH), and turtle aquascape. RUBAH is an education section that combines basic welding techniques and the creation of small libraries made from thick material, thick plywood walls, steel frames with a variety of wooden and bamboo shelves made of multilevel so that it can accommodate many books. Figure 3 shows the process of making RUBAH, the construction of which is dealing with the

LATUN secretariat aims to facilitate learning access for tourists and the community. Empowerment of school dropouts to manage RUBAH is done by providing resource management.



(a) PemWall mounting of RUBAH



(b) steel frame welding of RUBAH

Figure 3. The process of making and training basic welding techniques

Turtle aquascape. Aquascape making is intended to provide information on the hatchery process to the sea which is made in a glass container with a size of 1 x 1 m² and miniature eggs and hatchlings. Figure 4 shows an overview of the education of turtles for children under 10 years of age. This Aquascape provides visualization so that information is easily understood directly compared to audio or explanation to Turtle cycle.

Turtle Craft. Then through LATUN we also develop and teach children who are out of school and woman “Kebun Keling” communities to make waste from coconut shells, plastics, and other value added such as plastic bag crafts, turtle design ashtrays, coconut shell teapots, flower vases, etc.



Figure 4 Turtle Aquascape

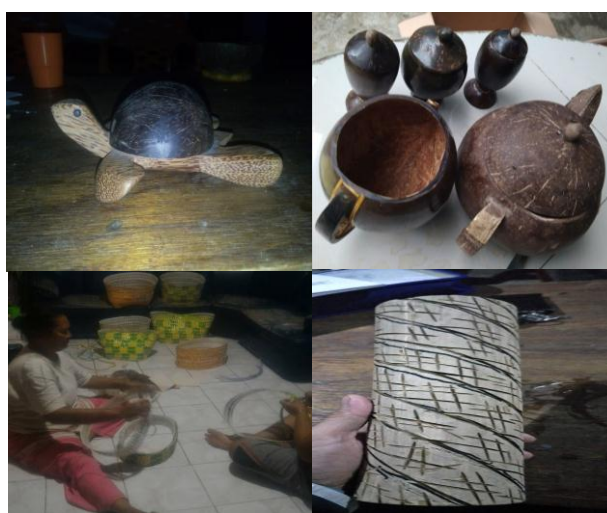


Figure 5 Turtle Craft

CONCLUSION

Overall, it can be concluded that this community development activity enhances the soft skills of school dropouts by collaborating together between coaches and LATUN. School dropout youth interact directly with visitors with the provision of turtle conservation material so that they are able to communicate as a tourist education guide. In addition, it was realized that there were high enthusiasm for the existence of turtle conservation containers, added to the basic knowledge of machine welding techniques, the establishment of Bahari Reading Houses (RUBAH), and turtle aquascape.

ACKNOWLEDGE

Thank you to the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristek Dikti), Institute of Research and Community Service (LPPM) Universitas Bengkulu, Lestari Alam Laut Untuk Negeri (LATUN) Community, and community participation in Kelingan Village, Antara News Media, The local government and the Provincial and City Tourism Department Bengkulu.

REFERENCES

- Copperider, D.L., & Whitney D. (2012). Appreciative inquiry: a positive revolution in change. In. P. Holman & T Devane (Ed.). *The Change Handbook*, Berret-Koehler Publisher. Inc. New York.
- Direktorat Konservasi Kawasan dan jenis Ikan [DKKJI]. (2009). Technical guidelines for turtle conservation management. Jakarta. Kementerian kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia.
- Dermawan, A., Syamsul, B.H, Suraji. (2014). Status of effective management of the conservation of waters, coastal and small islands in Indonesia. Jakarta. Direktorat Konservasi Kawasan dan Jenis Ikan. Kementerian kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia.
- Harahap., I.M. Ahmad, F. Yusli, W. (2015 Collaborative Management of Pangumbahan Turtle Conservation Area, Sukabumi Regency. *Journal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia (JIPi)*, April 2015 Vol. 20 (1): 39-46.
- Nopritasari, Sigit, N., Fachri, F. (2006). Analysis of rural/urban poverty factors in the city of Bengkulu and their grouping. *Serunai Jurnal Pendidikan*. 2 Desember 2006. Vol II. 23-3.
- Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia [PP Menhut]. (2013). Procedures for Obtaining Plant and Wildlife Specimens for Conservation Institutions. Jakarta
- Seminoff, J.A. 2004. *Chelonia mydas*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2004: Southwest Fisheries Science Center, U.S.