Agricultural Economic Development In The Conservation Area And The Buffer Zone Of The National Park West End, Banten, Indonesia

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Abstract: Forest ecosystem as a whole form of landscape biological resources, dominated by trees in their natural forms with the environment that one can not be separated have many benefits for human life, either directly or indirectly. Forest is a unique and complex ecosystem also has the economic potential value in it if utilized properly. Indonesia has a Natural Resources (SDA) were abundant, but on the other hand the economic level of the people is still low. It is certainly in the spotlight, especially that forest communities are on average less capable in economic terms. Mirisnya they are very close to the natural resources that are abundant forests. From this need to be made a breakthrough new program to use forests as efforts to improve the economy of the people especially those living in the vicinity. In various regions in Indonesia forest use that is not merely become agro-industry has actually been ogled as a way to make forest that is specifically intended to be developed and maintained for the purpose of tourism or the new tour. Data Director General of PHPA (Forest Conservation and Nature Protection) until year 98 has been designated a conservation area as much as 374 units with an area of 21.3 million hectares consists of 16.8 million hectares of land and 4.5 million hectares in the waters. Vast natural spaces altogether 5.9 million hectares were reached broad nature conservation area of 15.4 million hectares. Target conservation area on the mainland can reach 10% or about 20 million hectares. The waters are still expected for the target area of 10 million hectares.

Keywords : Agricultural Economic Development, The Conservation Area, The Buffer Zone, The National Park West End

Introduction

Managing the forest area into a tourist area opens the possibility to benefit those who live near forests and can be done in various ways. However, the way that many held in Indonesia, particularly in Sumatra and Kalimantan is to change the conversion of forest into plantations are usually usually require clearing / clearing of forests on a large scale. In a broader dimension, to develop a region need to see how the social conditions of the local culture. Sutaryono (2008), argues that based on the socio-cultural-based view of the forest mengelolaan, more focused on the function and potential of forests as part of the daily lives of people living around the forest. Jungle life should be seen as an activity of life with values and social rituals including forest management and utilization towards sustainability for the maximum for the existence of human community life in it, and in the vicinity. There are several types to develop and manage forests in order to bring benefits to local people, for example to make forest to forest area consisting of the Park and New Park. Tourism is a tourist forest park which has a good beauty plant natural beauty, the beauty of the animal, as well as its natural beauty alone who have distinctive patterns that can be exploited for the benefit of recreation and culture. New park is a tourist jungle in which there are new animals that allows the convening regularly hunting for recreational purposes. In this area there is a specific ecosystem and the beauty of its natural state is not physically undergo changes caused by human actions. As well as the latter is the forest preserves that are intended specifically for the protection of natural or other benefits. Forest nature reserve consists of the nature reserve and wildlife sanctuary. Natural reserves are natural spaces natural state has peculiarities of plants, animals and ecosystems, or certain ecosystems need to be protected and the development occurs naturally. Wildlife reserves are natural spaces that have characteristics such as diversity or uniqueness of the species for its survival can be developed to its habitat, one of which is the Ujung Kulon National Park. The concept of true forest nature reserves can be developed into a jungle tour as well. By changing the angle of view, an area that used only for breeding area or sanctuary for animals that protected areas can be educational as well as tourist attractions that can provide usefulness for local people. But of course some rules should be made strict enough for the visitors who come to not interfere with the original habitat of the area wildlife refuges. Nature conservation area in Law 5 of 1990 regarding Conservation of Natural Resources and the Ecosystem and PP. No. 68 of 1998 mentioned include national parks, forest parks, and natural park which is an area with a certain characteristic on land and in the waters that have protective functions of life support systems, preserving the diversity of plants and animals, as well as sustainable use and the ecosystem. The National Park is one form of conservation areas that have the most complete function and role when compared to other conservation areas. National Park has a function as a life support system protection, preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems. To describe these three functions, national

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park management performed by zoning, which consists of a core zone, the utilization zone and other zones in accordance with the function and condition. This is what distinguishes a system of national parks management with management of other protected areas. National Park can be considered a "living monument" which describes the mutual relationship between man and nature, so that the need for care and the public an active role in its management. Ujung Kulon National Park (TNUK) is one of the world heritage that is recognized internationally by UNESCO. Diverse natural beauty and uniqueness of the area is the uniqueness of Ujung Kulon National Park (TNUK). This area has been named as representative of tropical rain forest ecosystem remaining lowland and the largest in the province of Banten. Natural wealth is an ideal habitat for the survival of endangered species such as the Javan rhino (Rhinoceros sondaicus) or commonly called bacusa. This rare animal is one characteristic of Ujung Kulon National Park at the population level of about 50-60 tail left.

Figure 1.1 *Regional Map Ujung Kulon National Park*There are three types of ecosystems in national parks, namely 1) marine, 2) coastal and 3) terrestrial ecosystems.

In addition, it is also the natural attractions of interest, with the beauty of shapes and uniqueness of nature in the form of rivers, waterfalls, white sand beaches, hot springs, marine parks and cultural heritage / history (Ganesha statue, Mount Mercury Panaitan Island). The manager of the Ujung Kulon National Park is the National Park Ujung Kulon (BTNUK), under the auspices of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DITJEN PHKA) located in the Ministry of Forestry, under and responsible to the Minister of Forestry (Dispar Banten, 2012). The Government has developed as a destination visit TNUK special interests that are unique compared to other destinations in the province of Banten and Indonesia in general. In 2012, visits destinations most visited by foreign tourists reached 1.47 per cent, while visits frequented by tourists just 0.74 percent (Banten Provincial Tourism Office, 2012).The data shows that the rate of visits to the National Park Ujung Kulon still low. Some things suspected cause of the low level of tourist arrivals and domestic tourists to Ujung Kulon National Park are: a) The high cost of travel to and from places to visit in Ujung Kulon National Park; b) The remote location that is not supported by the infrastructure of adequate road access to the Ujung Kulon National Park; c) Long journey that causes fatigue visitors to enjoy the National Park Ujung Kulon; d) Facilities and infrastructure are expensive and limited accommodation so that visitors have a narrow electoral alternatives; and e) Lack of promotional programs initiated by the government, especially the concept of ecotourism recreation. In Article 1 of the Law. No. 5 In 1990, it was mentioned that the Ujung Kulon National Park is managed by the zoning system which is utilized for the purpose of research, science, education, aquaculture, tourism and recreation. Wider IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) (1994) explains that the national park is a natural area in the form of land or sea, which is intended for: a) the protection of the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations , b) not to be used for exploitation or other purposes that are contrary to the purpose of designation, c) providing means for the purpose of spiritual / spiritual, scientific, educational and recreation, where the environmental and cultural aspects have to be interchangeable with one another. Tourism development may be done only thing that does not violate the boundaries of the existing rules. Conservation areas can make a major contribution to the development of ecotourism region. Conservation area has great appeal, bringing economic

benefits and with proper planning can benefit the surrounding community. Tourism is an industry that with proper planning and investment, can show amazing growth. Case in point, Virgin Islands National Park, visitors can enjoy a herd of free-living animals. In the development of tourism in the National Park may have to press a little negative impact on wildlife and the carrying capacity of the environment. Tourism trends in the coming century is the basis of ecological tourism (ecotourism). Ecotourism not only offers tourism activities but also includes activities that are more scientific education and research. This situation is a huge potential market for Indonesia which has natural resources abundant in the form of ecosystem diversity. For the management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation in the zoning will provide opportunities to be exploited in ecotourism activities in addition to research and development of science and technology. In planning the development of a conservation area, these factors should be entered into a variable so that ecotourism can be developed in a planned manner and not disturb the ecosystem and the region.

Figure 1.2 *Natural Beauty National Park Ujung Kulon*

Nature tourism is one of the products development and conservation functions. Conservation areas that can be managed to meet the life support systems of protection and preservation of biodiversity along with its ecosystem, it can be developed in a sustainable utilization of natural tourism. Thus any plans relating to the region should always have feedback on the Management Plan area, so that the control and evaluation of conservation embanan functions remain unfulfilled. Nature tourism and physical activity areas are two things that can not be separated as objects of nature tourism development. On the physical side of the area must be able to support the activities charged capacity. Because the load that must be supported not only the conservation of nature tourism, so that the amount should be smaller capacities and capabilities of regional support. Studies on the carrying capacity of this needs to be studied more intensively, considering the number of indicators and variables into the requirements, let alone every region has a specific characteristic. Simply put, the activity of nature tourism or sustainable tourism refers to activities that do not do the tour destruction and disruption of biological resources and ecosystems and can be held continuously. Various themes of nature tourism has grown today as outward bound school, nautical tourism are familiar with Dolphin, canopy tour, cruise tour (eg rafting, rock climbing, cruising the night), as well as forests that are leisurely recreation. All the themes of nature tourism activities developed in principle should be under the control of management and are within tolerance limits of the carrying capacity (carrying capacity) region. Each activity always has consequences facility needs and requirements, which will lead to the 'physical burden on the region'. And the other side, every region has the potential physical and specific technical problems. If the emphasis will be on the side of the activities to be developed, then it is most likely a technical issue of landscape change are less worthy or less in line with its potential. These approaches are generally carried out by entrepreneurs who tend to want to take the opportunity to earn huge profits. Nature tourism development should be seen in a broad connection. Manager of development partners not only in an internal and external network that can form a recreational atmosphere and comfortable surroundings, but sometimes require supports other partners who have particular regard to conservation and natural objects. Conservation area is an area that is very favorable financial terms for government agencies or the public at large when it was developed as a tourist attraction. For example, a typical natural landscape in a conservation area with rare flora and fauna. One strategy to keep endangered species from extinction is to maintain individuals in controlled conditions under human supervision. This strategy is known as oak-situ conservation (or outside habitat). Some facilities are oak-situ conservation for wildlife conservation, among others: Zoo, Animal Husbandry, Animal hunting and breeding programs. The object of the visit was the visit the region area are used

by the community as a place of recreation. Objects visits generally take advantage of the potential of existing natural resources (natural) and the result of the combination with the results of human engineering (Vercueil, 2000). In the utilization of natural resources TNUK as recreation often face challenges when these types of products do not have a price on the normal market system. According Fandeli (2000), the inability of the market in assessing the intangible benefits of natural resources cause the value can not be suspected quantitatively. Both need to be managed with balanced. It required careful planning and realistic calculations in exploring the tangible and intangible benefits of natural resources and the environment (Darusman, 1991). Recreational intangible benefit assessment can not be done with conventional market system. For the purpose of this kind of research, experts environmental and natural resource economics has sought to develop approaches that are considered representative is Travel Cost Method (TCM) or the Travel Cost Method. The principle of this method is used to calculate the travel cost source requests recreational value of natural resources which do not have market prices. This approach has been used extensively to gain leisure demand curve (Menz and Wilton, 1983). TNUK success rate management is inseparable from the role of the public who are in the buffer zone. According to data BTNUK (2012), there are 19 villages that are a buffer village, seven villages of which belong to the area of the district. Wells and 12 other villages belonging to the territory of the district. Cimanggu. Most of the population is highly dependent on natural resources in the forests and waters to make ends meet. Dependence is getting stronger with the increase of population, so that the pressure on forests and waters are also getting stronger. Law No. 5 1990 Article 32 states that the National Park is an area that can be divided into core zone, utilization zone, wilderness zone and other zones due consideration of the interests of the rehabilitation of the region, the dependence of residents around the region, and in order to support efforts to conserve natural resources and its ecosystem , can be defined as a separate zone. Furthermore, in Article 6 of Law No. 41, 1999, mentioned that the forest has three functions, namely the function of conservation, protection function and the production function. Forest functions as mentioned in the Act is essentially a function of ecological and economic functions relating to the preservation of the region and the welfare of society. Thus the existence of the forest should TNUK should be able to provide a benefit for the welfare of the people in the buffer zone. It is also in accordance with the management vision TNUK TNUK namely the realization of a sustainable and beneficial to the welfare of the surrounding community. Sutaryono (2008) argued that based on the socio-cultural-based view of the forest mengelolaan, more focused on the function and potential of forests as part of the daily lives of people living around the forest. Forest life is seen as an activity of life with values and social rituals including forest management and utilization towards sustainability for the maximum for the existence of human community life in it, and in the vicinity. Differing interests and views between managers TNUK with the surrounding community has sparked social conflict is prolonged. It is common knowledge, that forestry is an persoalanlama social conflicts that are part of pengelolanhutan in Indonesia. According Sumardjani (2007), social conflicts forestry has been started since the beginning of the forestry industry designed. When the Forest Management Rights (HPH) launched in the early 1970s, forestry officials assume that the forests in Indonesia are non-issues. As a result, when the timber concession awarded, consideration of the existence of local communities around forest areas not contemplated or deliberately ignored, when the forest is not only a standing timber and animal life in it. Understanding the phenomenon of the conflict, the government has been trying to realize the functions of forests to the welfare of society through various development programs. In general, the program is oriented to the realization of indirect benefits (indirect benefit) or long-term benefits that are not directly perceived by the public. In fact people are more in need of the benefits of the forest (direct benefit) to meet the needs of the economy. As a result, forest use increasingly complicated conflict and threaten its preservation. One indicator in improvementfunctions and benefits based on the principle of development is the increasing number of visits, in order to object outdoor recreation able to grow and compete with other recreational objects and provide economic benefits to the community buffer zone. To realize the vision BTNUKyang functions of forests and synergy between the interests of nature conservation and also socioeconomic buffer, required for related policy program berkelanjutan.Kebijakan Park management must be prepared based on management priorities and policy alternatives that are expected to realize the vision of the future that TNUK more environmentally friendly, both biotic environment ie flora, fauna, and human, and a-biotic environment such as soil and land.

2.1 Profile and History TNUK

A national park zoning division has been determined as well as the relatively clearer than some other protected areas are often burdened by-proyekrutin projects on habitat management and wildlife populations. The project has also been carried out before the area designated as a national park. Habitat management and wildlife populations has become an excuse to be able to be implemented only fulfill the project activities to obtain government budget funds are available in each department. Because this is a good reason based on the concepts of ecological theory that useful national park area in a sustainable manner, so that all the national parks in Indonesia have projects Habitat and Population Management of Animals in the National Park each year. There are a number of activities conducted by the regional manager of the national park management. These activities include coaching habitat in Ujung Kulon have done this activity, namely by cutting langkap in certain area, where langkap considered damaging rhino habitat of the availability of feed a rhino but this activity is still full of trepidation because if after execution of these activities will provide a good impact on the development of a rhino, or volume to what extent these activities should be done, if indeed provide for the development of the rhino. Other activities include coaching paddock grazing, where the animals is particularly addressed to Grasser. Ujung Kulon National Park (TNUK) including one National Park in Indonesia which is a national asset in the form of a conservation area which is located on the western tip of Java Island. The administration is in the region wilayahKabupaten Pandeglang, Banten Province now. TNUK an area protected by Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry. TNUK also been designated as a World Natural Heritage Site

by UNESCO in 1991. To improve the management of TNUK as a World Natural Heritage Site, UNESCO has provided financial support and technical assistance (Book Ujung Kulon National Park, 2010). The following are the stages of development of Ujung Kulon National Park (TNUK):

1. In 1846, the wealth of flora and fauna Ujung Kulon was first introduced by a German botanist, named Junghun.
2. In 1921, Ujung Kulon and Panaitan Island are set by the Dutch government as a Nature Reserve area through SK. Dutch East Indies government No. 60 stairs; November 16, 1921.
3. In 1937, the Dutch East Indies government decision # 17 dated June 14, 1937 is converted into a wildlife sanctuary by entering Peucang and Panaitan Island.
4. In 1958, based on the Minister of Agriculture No. 48 / Um / 1958 dated April 17, 1958 changed back to Nature Reserve area by entering the sea waters wide as 500 meters from the lowest low tide limit.
5. In 1967, by decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 16 / Kpts / Um / 3/1967 dated March 16, 1967, Mount Honje south area of 10,000 ha into the Nature Reserves Ujung Kulon area.
6. In 1979, North Honje Gn incoming asylum Ujung Kulon area through a decree, the Minister of Agriculture No. 39 / Kpts / Um / 1979 dated January 11, 1979, covering an area of 9,498 ha (institutional), through SK. Minister of Forestry No. 96 / Kpts / II / 1984, whose territory includes: Ujung Kulon Peninsula, Mount Honje, Peucang and Panaitan, Krakatau Islands Forests and Tourism Carita.
6. In 1980, March 15, through the statement of Minister of Agriculture, Ujung Kulon began to be managed by the National Park management system.
7. In 1984, formed Ujung Kulon National Park.
8. In 1990, by decree of Direkejn PHPA No. 44 / Kpts / DJ / 1990 dated May 8, 1990, the Ujung Kulon National Park area experienced a reduction that Krakatau Islands custody of the BKSDA II Tanjung Karang. Forest Tourism Carita submitted to Perhutani Unit III West Java.
9. In 1992, the Ujung Kulon National Park designated as the SK. Minister of Forestry No. 284 / Kpts-II / 1992 dated February 26, 1992. covers the Ujung Kulon peninsula, the island of Panaitan, Peucang, P. Handeleum and Mount Honje, with a total area of 120,551 ha of land comprising 76 214 ha and 44,337 ha sea.
10. In 1992, the National Park Ujung Kulon designated as The NaturalWorld HeritageSite by the Commission for the UNESCO World Natural Heritage by Decree No. SC / Eco / 5867.2.409 1992.

Ujung Kulon National Park area and its area buffer area is presented in Figure 4.1: For meningkatkanefektivitas management, then in the subsequent development TNUK divided into several areas and zonapengelolaan. Tim Environmental Risk Assessment / Era (2010) explains that until now TNUK zoning system has experienced three kaliperubahan (revised) zoning. Initial zoning was formed in 1991 and consists of 6zona (core, jungle, intensive use, the use of traditional, rehabilitation dankawasan buffer). In 1997, by decree of Director General of PHPA No: 115 / Kpts / DJ-II / 1997, TNUK zone turns into into 5 zones as described in Table 4.1 and its distribution is presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.1 Ujung Kulon National Park and Regions PenyangganyaSumber: BTNUK (2014)

Is currently being processed proposed zoning changes. In the proposal, TNUK planned to be divided into seven zones, the core zone, jungle, intensive utilization, cultural and historical sites, the use of special, traditional use and the buffer zone.

Physical Condition Area

a. Accessibility

Ujung Kulon National Park can be reached by road and sea from the district town Labuan. Road to the national park can be reached by private vehicle or public initiated through the Labuan - Cibaliung -Cimanggu - Well - Ciputih - Tamanjaya - Ujungjaya. This route is about 100 km with a travel time of up to 4 hours. Road between the Well-Tamanjaya-Ujung Jaya dalamkondisi poor, so it must use a double-axle vehicles and stamina to take it. While the sea road to the national park area consists of several routes that can ditempu by tourists, namely: (1) Labuan - Taman Jaya takes about 4 hours; then (2) Labuan - Handeuleum Island and takes about 4 hours; and the latter is (3) Labuan - Peucang with longer travel time one hour (5 hours). Access can be reached by fast boat (speed boat) and that the distance to be taken with a shorter time. Labuan town itself can be reached from Jakarta through the Jakarta-Cilegon- Labuan or Jakarta-Attack-Pandeglang-Labuan, relatively can be reached within 3 hours. In addition, there is also an alternative route through the Bogor route Jakarta-Bogor-Rangkasbitung-Pandeglang-Labuan, relatively can be reached within 4 to 5 hours drive.

b. Topographic

TNUK region is dominated by a row of Eastern Honje Mountains with the highest peak of 620 m above sea level (asl). Part of the West that Ujung Kulon peninsula is dominated by plains, although in some parts of the mountains and plateaus are like Mount Umbrella (highest peak 480 asl) and Telanca. Ujung Kulon peninsula with Honje mountains separated by lowland isthmus. Ujung Kulon National Park has many large and small islands. The three largest islands are Pulau Panaitan, Peucang and Handeuleum Island. Handeuleum Peucang island and the island is relatively flat while Panaitan island topography is flat to hilly and mountainous, with the highest peak of Mount Mercury 320 m above sea level.

c. Hydrology

Ujung Kulon there are two patterns of river flow yangdidominasi small rivers with strong currents and never dry throughout the year. River with such types are Cikuya and Ciujung Kulon river flowing towards the north along the river Cibunar flowing to the south. Then in a low area rivers are relatively large, quiet wing and estuary has a cluster of sand that can change shape. River with the type of this kind is Cigenter encountered, Cihandeuleum, Cikarang, Citadahan, Cibandawoh and Cikeusik and empties into the western and southern coast. Large rivers usually forming seasonal marshes. In addition, extensive marshes are also found in the northern part of the peninsula. According to information from the local community, that the swamp was formed by the River Nyawaan, Nyiur River, Rivers and River Citelang diadem.

Island Peucang not found any sunga but during the rainy season in western and eastern parts of the island formed a freshwater marsh. Panaitan island generally have good river flow patterns, flow toward the coast with small rivers (seasonal) and a large river. The rivers include Cilentah River flowing eastward, Cijangkah river which flows to the north and Ciharashas rivers flowing south to the Gulf of cassowary. On this island there are also several freshwater swamp forest in the northeast (Legon Lentah-Citambuyung) and southern (Gulf cassowary). Honje Mountain region there are also two rivers flow pattern that is flowing to the west (Gulf Welcome) and to the east / south (the Indian Ocean). The rivers that flow through the slopes of Mount Honje towards the beach and generally a small rivers. Several major rivers originating from Mount Honje is Cikalejetan River and Cimokla River which flows to the southwest towards the south coast and the River and River Cikawung Cilintang that mengarir and empties into the Gulf Welcome. River water coming from the area of Mount Honje widely used by the public for the purposes of everyday life. The water source is potentially to be developed sebaga clean water, irrigation of rice fields and fish ponds. TNUK suffered serious forest degradation. Based on the interpretation of satellite imagery during the period 2000 - 2005, unknown forest degradation speed average of 1,000 ha per year. In five years, predicted about 5,100 hectares of natural forest have turned into bushes (3,072 ha), mixed farms (1,888 ha), rice (73 ha) and open land (45 ha). This condition is caused by the negative activities of communities in and around the national park. Society continues to encroachment to make gardens and fields, mainly in block Aermokla and Legon Ferns, further discussion will be the authors describe in the conflict around TNUK..

B. Conditions Biotic Area

a. Ecosystem

TNUK region generally consist of three main types of ecosystems. The third ecosystem has a relationship of interdependence and shape the dynamics of a very complex ecological processes in the Park (National Park Ujung Kulon Books, 2012). The third major ecosystems in the calves can be described as follows:

1. Ecosystem Plain / Terrestrial consists of tropical rain forest and low plateau located in Mount Honje, Ujung Kulon, Peucang and Panaitan Island.
2. Marine Aquatic Ecosystems consists of coral reefs and seagrass beds are located in the territorial waters of Ujung Kulon, Handeuleum Island, Peucang and Panaitan Island.
3. Coastal Ecosystem consists of coastal forest and mangrove forests located along the coast and mangrove forest area in Northeastern Ujung Kulon.

Each of these ecosystems has specific characteristics, namely:

1. Hutan Pantai.

Starting with pes caprae which is a pioneer vegetation along the edge of the western and southern coast. On the sand near the high tide line, among others found Ipomoea pes-caprae (katang-katang), Spinifex littoreus (jukut kiara), Desmodium umbellatum (kanyere sea) and Sophora tomentosa (indigo). Along the southern coast on a hill overlooking the sea sand are Pandanus tectorius (pandanus) form a stand-pure stands and Pandanus bidur (bidur) although somewhat rare. Furthermore, in the deeper layers encountered Lantana camara (cente), Hibiscus tiliaceus (hibiscus), Thespesia populnea (sea hibiscus), Tournefortia argentea (babakoan). More down into Drypetes encountered sumatrana (taritih), Laportea stimulant (Paul's). Right behind the dunes are flat and humid encountered Arenga obtusifolia (langkap), Corrypha utan (gebang) and other palm species. Sometimes stands pandan replaced by Barringtonia formation because the soil is more moist and sheltered by angin.Formasi Barringtonia on the south coast is characterized by the presence of Barringtonia asiatica (butun), Cerbera manghas (bintaro), Terminalia catappa (ketapan), Eugenia spp (Kopo), Hernandia peltata (kampis), Calophyllum inophyllum (nyamplung), Buchanania arborescens (renghas) and Pongamia pinnata (malapari). This formation also live on the north coast, on sand rock in a narrow lane extends from the coast to the inside as far as 5-15 m. In certain places open in the southwestern part of the meet Pemphis acidula (Cantigi) and Ardisia humilis (lampeni). Population characteristics of the Buffer Zone area Ujung Kulon National Park The large number of population greatly affects the pressure on the region. The greater the number of people in an area means that the higher the need for land for agriculture and settlement. Although the area is almost the same between the District and the District Cimanggu wells, but the number of population and population density in Sub Cimanggu much denser. In 2008, the number of households by 6374 and by 2013 the number of households by 5959 So during the last 6 years there is a reduction as much as 6.50 percent in because many new households were moved to get a better job outside daerah.Sementara it, a population of 22 173 (2008) and in 2013 as many as 23 623, an increase of 6.53 percent. In 2013 the District wells population density is 1,026 people per km2 with a populous village is Kertajaya village with 351 people per km2.

Valuation of Economic Area Conservation Ujung Kulon National Park

Economic valuation owned by TNUK region should not only impact on the preservation of natural resources, but also to be perceived by society in the buffer zone. This is based on the view that people in the surrounding area are part of the ecosystem of the region who had already occupied the area long before the enactment of Ujung Kulon as TNUK. Benefits of ecological functions are often not quantified in the overall calculation of the value of the resource. The use of cost-benefit analysis method (Cost-Benefit Analysis or CBA) which is conventionally often unable to answer these problems because conventional CBA concepts often do not include ecological benefits in the analysis. Appraisal (valuation) are activities related to the development of the concept and methodology to estimate the value of goods and services

(Davis and Johnson, 1987). Economic valuation, in principle, aims to provide economic value to the resources used in accordance with the real value from the standpoint of the visitor. The total economic value is economic values contained in TNUK, both a use value and functional value that must be taken into account in formulating policy on the management and allocation of alternative TNUK so that use can be determined precisely.Travel cost approach is one way that can be used to assess or estimate the economic value of recreational services. The basis for the selection of this method has advantages in obtaining real data on the cost of visits made by a person to enjoy recreational services. Thus, the value of travel expenses in accordance with what is obtained in actual market conditions. In this study, the demand for recreation facilities is the frequency of visits made by visitors to the protected area of the National Park Ujung Kulonpada certain period. Data taken from the base visits during the past year. The amount of demand for recreation in the conservation area is certainly influenced by several factors, sebagimana are described below. Before calculating valueekonomi Ujung Kulon National Park, the following described characteristics of the tourists who visit. Tourist description based on a sample of 150 tourists who can represent the overall characteristics of the tourists.

Alternative Management Decision Ujung Kulon National Park Areas For Sustainable Development

The complexity of the problems faced in the management of newborn calves as described in the previous section, the cause of the difficulty of realizing this vision of national parks. Therefore, there should be an analysis of prioritization in management, either alone or region TNUK region penyangganya.Pengelolaan national park diituntut to adjust the paradigm of development in the field of conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, especially in the management of national parks that reflect alignments to the people .Sejalan with the development and tuntuan these changes, it would require a fundamental strategy to be implemented in the construction and management of a national park. One solution that can be used is to leverage the full potential of environmental services and optimization functions contained within the park, either in the form of space and ecosystems, flora and fauna, natural attractions, water resources, and others, to be used and didayaguna -kan optimal and sustainable in accordance with the principle functions while maintaining kepenting early primary function of nature conservation and environmental balance, as well as to increase awareness of nature conservation and improvement of public welfare, so the potential national park areas can play a major role in economic development, environmental preservation and securing social and economic aspects of people living in and around the national park.

The concept of management of the National Park and Buffer Zone

In Indonesia alone there are 50 National Parks, where the majority (12 National Park) is located on the island of Java, where the Ujung Kulon National Park has a function as a Biosphere Reserve. Biosphere is an area that consists of native ecosystems, unique ecosystems, and or ecosystems have degraded the entire natural elements are protected and preserved for research and education. In Article 32 of Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem mentioned that the national parks are managed by the system consisting of the core zone, the utilization zone, and other zones in accordance with its requirements. The Core Zone is part of a national park that is absolutely protected and are not allowed for any changes by human activity. Utilization zones are part of a national park area which is used as a recreation center and excursions. Another zone is the second outside the zone, because the function and the condition is defined as a certain zone such as, jungle zone, traditional use zone, rehabilitation zones, and so on. Then in article 34, paragraph 1, that the management of national parks by the government with the explanation, which is basically a nature conservation area management is an obligation of the government as a consequence of exploitation by the state of the natural resources referred to in Article 33 of the Constitution of 1945. In implementing the government can give concessions to cooperatives, state-owned enterprises, private enterprises and individuals. Furthermore, in article 35 of Law No. 5 of 1990 states that in certain circumstances and is necessary to maintain or restore the preservation of natural resources and their ecosystems, the government can stop the activities of utilization, and national parks close partially or completely for a certain time. What is meant is because of natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, out toxic gases, fire hazards, and damage due to continuous use can endanger the lives of visitors or flora and fauna. In Government Regulation No.28 Year 2011 on the Management of Natural Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Areas mentioned that the National Park belongs to the Nature Conservation Areas (KPA). KPA is a region with certain characteristics, both on land and in water which has the principal function of life support system protection, preservation of diversity of plants and animals, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems. In Article 1 stated the function of management of the national park area, which is managed by the zoning system which is utilized for the purpose of research, science, education, cultivation support, tourism, and recreation. More details, the use of the national park area described in Article 35 as follows:

a. Research and development of science;
b. Education and increased awareness of nature conservation;
c. Storage and / or sequestration of carbon, water and energy utilization of water, heat, and wind and natural attractions;
d. Utilization of wild plants and animals;
e. Utilization of germplasm to support the cultivation;
f. Traditional use by local people, can be both collecting non-timber forest products,

Traditional farming, as well as traditional hunting is limited to species that are not protected. Management of the zoning system is poured through SK. Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: 115 / Kpts / DJ-VI / 1997, dated August 7, 1997, concerning the appointment of zoning in Ujung Kulon National Park which consists of; 1) the core zone, 2) jungle zone, 3) the intensive use zones, 4) traditional use zone, 5) zones of rehabilitation and 6) buffer. Law No. 5 Year 1990 is also mentioned about the conception of the development of the buffer zone. development of buffer zones is based on the social, economic and local culture. The programs are prepared to be able to meet the needs of the community and readily accepted or not cause difficulties and

reluctance to protected areas, and oriented to improving the welfare. It can be interpreted that the buffer area of public welfare is the responsibility of government and society itself. Each area of the management carried out by the technical implementation unit (UPT). Even for nature conservation area of national park management handled its own unit geared to intensive management. Management was not simp-his spirit smoothly because most regions face threats and interference with a weight scale. Besides, the human resources still remains a weakness or as an obstacle to improving the quality of the management of each region. Government efforts to stabilize the region and its management have long waged through various development programs. In the program that includes the participation of non-governmental and foreign aid either directly or through the society. Accordingly, efforts to stabilize the region continues to be improved in accordance with the demands of society both inside and outside the country. Entering the era of globalization, various strategic steps to be taken should the aspirations of the reform include transparency in policies and participatory for society. The Ministry of Forestry officially mandated to manage and preserve the conservation area, but in fact not able to do this without the support of other parties. This has spawned a change of policy toward collaborative management. To strengthen the management of the National Park in 2006 have also been published Regulation No.56 / 2006 on zoning that allows for limited community activities in the National Park. Both Regulation Minister of Forestry (Minister) is recognized to have a variety of drawbacks. Permenhut zoning, for example, allow for zones within the national park that can be used, but the setting is very mechanical with zones that are too specific. Utilization zone, for example, is intended for the use of environmental services, ecotourism, research and education. Traditional zone may be used by local communities to meet their needs even though limited to the non-timber natural resources. Then there is the zone of religion, culture and history that may be used for religious needs, culture, and history. In fact, all types of use will be in contact, such as traditional use can not be separated from religion, culture or history. Special zone is essentially also the utilization zone, for livelihoods and supporting facilities (Meliono, et al., 2010). National Park zoning is determined by: 1) the potential of natural resources and ecosystems; 2) the level of interaction with the local community; and 3) the interests of the effectiveness of management of the area should be done (Meliono, et al., 2010). In addition to the three basic zoning, there are three other important things that must be considered in determining / divides zoning, namely: 1) type of zone is needed; 2) The area of each zone; and 3) the location of the zone. To formulate this, assessment and understanding of the natural resources and ecosystems of the National Park with all the elements in it is absolutely necessary. National Park zoning is not permanent and can be adjusted and changes in accordance with the interests of the development and management of the National Park, the condition of natural resources and ecosystems, as well as interaction with the public interest. It is possible once every three years to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of zoning.

Conclusion

Ujung Kulon National Park Management not only provides protection to the flora and fauna but also must provide benefits to the community buffer zones, as well as a new paradigm views on the concept of conservation. Therefore, there is a section (slices) of economic valuation TNUK that can be utilized by the community. That the utilization of forest resources by the public as not to cause damage, then they should be guided by a series of development activities. Based on this, the TNUK development policy is in the form of policies that can preserve the forest with all its contents, and provide benefits to the communities in the buffer zone. Public perception in the buffer zone who still feel that the presence of calves can not provide benefits for their lives should be the focus for Ujung Kulon National Park Authority and local governments in developing TNUK up to his potential. This is because the public is not allowed to use the forest resources that are in the area and acreage TNUK be reduced by the establishment of district boundaries based on the Minister of Forestry No. 284 / Kpts-II / 1992, dated February 26, 1992, concerning the establishment of Ujung Kulon be Ujung Kulon National Park (TNUK) with a total area of 120,551 hectares. Decree is reinforced by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO TNUK as a World Heritage Site by Decree No. SC / Eco / 5867.2.409. Society hopes that the manager of the calves can no longer move the boundary to the village community and they are given the freedom to manage the areas outside the region without intimidation. In addition to reducing dependence on debt resources in the region TNUK, people hope that the development of agricultural intensification and other training that their services will be used in practice TNUK management. Another challenge is the problem of illegal logging, land clearing, hunting animals and forest fires, also affect the level of damage TNUK. The greatest influence caused by the opening of new land by the community to agriculture or settlement. These findings suggest that people in the buffer zone considers expansion is a way to obtain an increase in agricultural output and an increase in household income. Based on this phenomenon, the necessary alternative sustainable development strategy TNUK that is based on the principle - the principle of environmental sustainability and economic benefits that can be obtained from the public buffer zone. TNUK need to be developed with the destinations featured are supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure so that tourists who visit the calves can be increased, not only dominated by old visitor economy dewasa.Nilai TNUK recreation to conservation areas can be improved through the provision of recreational facilities and infrastructure adequate, supported by the availability of adequate information and dissemination, so that visitors are interested in visiting TNUK. In addition, it is necessary dikembangankan more effective promotional strategy, which encourages Visitors to visit TNUK as one of the important heritage for the world civilization. In the area of development TNUK, the manager needs to consider the concept of conservation in terms of socio-cultural, so the process is not only looking at one side of interests, but also the interests of the community-farmers who had already occupied the area prior to the enactment of Ujung Kulon as TNUK.Perlu the guidance to community-farmers in the buffer zone in terms of increasing agricultural production and skills, to enhancing the family income, so that little by little dependence on forest resources can be reduced. In the long run, this could reduce the degradation of forest resources in the region TNUK.

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