



Impact of Reclamation on Tanjung Bena Turtle Capture Tourism in Bali

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ABSTRACT

TanjungBenoa is one of the most popular tourist destination in Bali. TanjungBenoa area is designated as the center of marine tourism in Bali because it has waters with easy waves making it a very suitable location for marine tourism such as watersport and turtle conservation. This turtle conservation in TanjungBenoa was built since the imposition of a ban in the use of turtles because the number of turtles has decreased so drastically, especially in Bali, considering that there are so many people who hunt turtles for consumption, trade, souvenirs, etc. Over time, this turtle conservation began to be known by tourist and become one of the icons in TanjungBenoa Tourism. In 2012, the discourse of the reclamation in Bena Bay began to heard. This discourse also reaps many pros and cons from the community, especially the people of TanjungBenoa who feel that Bena Bay is their source of livelihood. They consider that the reclamation of Bena Bay will give some bad impacts in their area, especially in the tourism sector. So that in this research, researcher will examine the impacts of reclamation on tourism in TanjungBenoa, especially the turtle conservation tourism that located on the west coast of TanjungBenoa, both positive and negative impacts.

This research uses qualitative data types, with the data sources that used are primary data sources and secondary data sources. The data collection techniques of this research are interview, observation, and literature study. The technique of determining informants in this study is purposive sampling technique. The data analysis technique used is qualitative data analysis. In this study, researcher focuses more on data collection with literature study from literature, previous research, and also news because this research was conducted during the Covid – 19 virus pandemic so the turtle conservation tourism in TanjungBenoa, which is the research location, is not operating.

Keywords: Impact, Reclamation, Tourism

1. Introduction

Tourism is an activity of traveling with the aim of getting enjoyment, seeking satisfaction, knowing something new, improving health, doing sports, resting from daily activities, doing assignments, and pilgrimages. Tourism is an industry that has just developed after the 2nd World War ended around 1945 and began to develop very rapidly around the 1990s. In this day and age, tourism is one of the most important sectors in supporting the economy because most of a country's foreign exchange earnings come from tourism activities in that country. The existence of tourism activities and the development of tourist attractions in an area will certainly help improve and improve the economic sector in the area so that it will prosper the local community and will also have a positive impact on other sectors. That way, almost all countries in the world are competing to develop their tourist attractions to attract tourist visits (James J. Spillane).

Indonesia is a country that has a very strategic geographical location where Indonesia is located between 2 continents and 2 oceans. In addition, Indonesia also has wealth in the form of natural beauty that is spread in almost all regions, the friendliness of the Indonesian people, as well as ethnic and cultural diversity from Sabang to Merauke which makes Indonesia a very unique country in the world. With its natural wealth and ethnicity and culture, Indonesia is one of the countries that pays close attention to the development of its tourism sector because Indonesia's wealth will certainly play an important role in the success of its tourism sector and will have a positive impact on the economic sector in Indonesia's regions. which prioritizes tourism as its main industry.

Bali Island is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has advantages in the tourism sector. Bali has natural beauty that can be enjoyed by tourists and also a myriad of unique cultures that are scattered throughout the region

Bali Island. The uniqueness of this island lies in its people. The people of the island of Bali, who are predominantly Hindu, have been able to carry out their culture from the past until now, as their ancestors also carried out this culture. In times like today, the people of the island of Bali can still carry out their culture in tandem with the progress of the times and very rapid technology so that Balinese culture is always alive and can be enjoyed and studied by many people from other regions and even other countries who come to Bali as tourists. The island of Bali is well known throughout the world as one of the best tourist destinations. Bali also has many well-known and well-developed tourist destinations such as Ubud, Sanur, Nusa Penida, Canggu, Kuta, Uluwatu, Nusa Dua, TanjungBenoa, etc. These areas also have their own characteristics and uniqueness and advantages.

TanjungBenoa is one of the popular tourist destinations among tourists. TanjungBenoa has a beautiful beach with white sand and calm waves and excellent road access making it easier for tourists to come to visit. TanjungBenoa has several tourist attractions that really attract tourists to come, such as water sports and turtle breeding tours. However, in recent years there has been talk of reclamation of Benoa Bay with the aim of developing tourism on the island of Bali. Reclamation is a process of making new land from the bottom of the sea or river. Reclamation certainly has a negative impact on the surrounding environment, although it cannot be denied that it has a positive impact on several sectors. The environment and areas around the sea that are being reclaimed will experience negative impacts such as damage to the underwater ecosystem, damage to coral reefs, sedimentation, beach erosion, etc. Damage to the environment around the reclamation area will of course also affect various activities that take place in the area, one of which is tourism. Tourism activities in TanjungBenoa are very dependent on the health of the beach and sea environment of Benoa Bay because the majority of tourism activities there use the beach and sea as their main attractions. The reclamation that will be carried out in Benoa Bay will damage the sea and beaches in TanjungBenoa so that it will have a negative impact on tourist objects in TanjungBenoa. In this study the author will focus on one of the turtle hatcheries in TanjungBenoa, namely Moon Cot Sari because this turtle hatchery is one of the turtle hatcheries which is located very close to the area where reclamation is planned in BenoaBay and the manager of this turtle hatchery is one of the local people. local TanjungBenoa who support the implementation of reclamation activities in Benoa Bay.

2. Methodology

According to Patton (1980), data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing them into patterns, categories, and large descriptive units. Then according to Moleong (2007), data analysis is an analytical activity in research carried out by examining all available data from research instruments, which consist of notes, records, documents, tests, and so on.

In this study, researchers used qualitative analysis techniques. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1984) qualitative analysis techniques consist of 3 steps, namely as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction can be interpreted as a process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transcribing the entire data that emerges from written records in the field. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, and organizes data in such a way that final decisions can be made.

2. Presentation of data

Presentation of data used in qualitative data is the presentation of data in the form of narrative. The data presented must be systematic and easy to understand.

3. Drawing conclusions

Drawing conclusions is the final step of qualitative data analysis. Conclusions are drawn by looking at the results of the research and followed by data verification.

3. Results

TanjungBenoa is an area located in South Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali Province. TanjungBenoa has an area of around 2.39 km², with a population of 5,698 people in 2016 and has an area density of 2,832 people/km².

The coast of TanjungBenoa includes seven neighborhood/banjar areas. Six of them are included in the TanjungBenoa urban village area, namely Banjar KertaPascima, Banjar Anyar, Banjar Tengah, Banjar Purwa Santi, Banjar PancaBhineka, and Banjar Tengkulung. Meanwhile, another banjar, namely Banjar Terora, is included in the Benoa area. The distance to TanjungBenoa is quite strategic because it is located not far from other famous tourist areas in Bali, such as Nusa Dua which is only about 5 km away, Jimbaran which is 12 km away, Ngurah Rai International Airport which is 17 km away, as well as Kuta and Legian Beach which are 17 km away. about 19km via the Bali Mandara toll road. Meanwhile, the distance to TanjungBenoa if taken from the provincial capital of Bali, namely Denpasar City, is around 25 km via the Bali Mandara toll road. TanjungBenoa is known as the center for marine tourism on the island of Bali because it has beautiful beaches which are widely used by businesses as tourist locations for water rides such as banana boats, scuba diving, parasailing, rolling donuts, seawalkers, flying fish, snorkeling, etc. In addition to water rides that are easy to find, TanjungBenoa is also the location of several turtle hatcheries that are well-known and frequently visited by tourists such as the Bali Balih Turtle Hatchery, Deluang Sari Turtle Hatchery, Turtle Farm, and Moon Cot Sari which are on the west coast of TanjungBenoa and overlooking Benoa Bay. ThereforeTanjungBenoa is called the center of marine tourism on the island of Bali.

Around 1546, TanjungBenoa Beach was a small port used by traders from China to anchor and sell their wares such as ceramics. Apart from trading, these sellers from China also buy merchandise from local residents. It is this buying and selling activity that makes many sellers who come from China choose to settle in TanjungBenoa and spread to several areas on the island of Bali. With so many immigrants from China settling in, this led to a meeting of two cultures and created several unique things in TanjungBenoa and its surroundings, such as the existence of a fairly large pagoda or monastery as well as

Hindu temples such as Pura DalemTengkulungTanjungBenoa and also Pura Segara which until currently it is still used as a holy place to perform prayers by Hindus there.

Before developing into the famous tourist area as it is today, TanjungBenoa was a fishing village where most of the local residents work as fishermen. Since 1980, Nusa Dua, which is the closest tourist area to TanjungBenoa, has been the location for the development of a luxury area called BTDC. In this area, there are many luxury hotels and luxury resorts where most of the hotels are five-star hotels. With the existence of this luxurious area, it certainly has a good impact on the TanjungBenoa area to develop into a tourist area. Supported by a strategic location flanked by 2 seas with calm sea water, equipped with white sand beaches on both sides and decorated with lots of palm and coconut trees, TanjungBenoa is rapidly developing into one of the most famous tourist areas. Until now, the Bali government has designated TanjungBenoa as the center for marine tourism in Bali. In the early to late 1990s, the green turtle population in Bali decreased drastically and could even be considered almost extinct. This is because green turtles are one of the favorite foods of the Balinese people. Apart from being food, turtles are also one of the offerings at religious ceremonies of the Balinese Hindu community. Therefore, the government banned the catching and buying and selling of green turtles for any reason. The use of turtles as offerings during religious ceremonies is also limited and only allowed to use one turtle and may only be used in large religious ceremonies at large temples. The government also built a turtle hatchery on a small island in TanjungBenoa where the turtle hatchery is managed by the local community independently. After the development of this turtle island as a popular tourist attraction, several other turtle hatcheries appeared around TanjungBenoa Turtle Island, one of which is the Moon Cot Sari turtle hatchery. Apart from the green turtle, the turtle hatchery in TanjungBenoa also has several other species of turtles in captivity such as olive ridley turtles, hawksbill turtles and flat turtles.

TanjungBenoa is located at the foot of the island of Bali, precisely in South Kuta District. TanjungBenoa is located between 8° 45' 33.2" south latitude and 115° 13' 17.6" - 115° 13' 41.3" east longitude. Most of the TanjungBenoa area is bordered by waters, except for the south side which is bordered by the Tengkulung Traditional Village. The boundaries of the TanjungBenoa area include:

1. To the north it is bordered by the Badung Strait or TanjungBenoa Beach.
2. To the east it is bordered by the Nusa Penida Strait or Nusa Dua Beach.
3. To the south it is bordered by the Tengkulung Traditional Village.
4. To the west it is bordered by the West Coast of TanjungBenoa.

Reclamation is broadly the process of making new land from the seabed, lakes or large rivers. Reclamation aims to make water areas (seas, lakes, large rivers, mining areas) that are damaged or useless become better and more useful. This reclamation land will usually be used for residential areas, industry, shops, agriculture, to tourist areas. In addition, there are also several benefits to be gained if reclamation is carefully planned, including:

1. The reclaimed land is protected from erosion because the construction has been planned and carried out properly.
2. Arrange a good environment so as to attract visitors.
3. Availability of employment opportunities for the surrounding community if the planning and management of the reclamation land is carried out with the aim of empowering local communities.

However, apart from the benefits of reclamation mentioned above, there are also some negative impacts from reclamation in water areas, such as:

1. Sedimentation (the process of depositing materials such as soil, sand, etc. carried by water).
2. Sea level rise around the reclamation area.
3. As a result of rising sea levels, the beaches around the reclamation area will be prone to drowning.
4. Sea water rises towards the land and kills plants thereby disrupting the environmental ecosystem.
5. Damage to rice fields around the coast when sea water rises and floods the rice fields.
6. The slow flow of rainwater towards the sea is due to the obstruction of the reclamation area.
7. Disturbance of the balance of nature due to damage to the habitat of coastal animals and plants.
8. Damage to coral reefs around the reclamation area thus damaging the underwater ecosystem.

Some of the benefits and also the bad effects of the reclamation raises pros and cons from various groups. As happened in TanjungBenoa Bali in recent years, the local community as well as the Balinese people reject the Benoa Bay reclamation plan. Benoa Bay is planned to be reclaimed for tourism as its main interest. However, local residents rejected the reclamation plan because the area to be reclaimed is believed to be a sacred area for Hindus. In addition, the community also believes that the reclamation of Benoa Bay will have a negative impact on the environment around the reclamation area, especially TanjungBenoa where the majority of TanjungBenoa local people work as fishermen and also tourism business actors are afraid that the beach and also the marine ecosystem around the Bay and TanjungBenoa will be damaged if reclamation is carried out in Benoa Bay so that it will eliminate their source of livelihood. Therefore, in recent years the Bali People's Forum Against Reclamation (For Bali) has been intensively holding demonstrations with a large number of people to demand that the government cancel the Benoa Bay reclamation plan.

The Benoa Bay reclamation plan is the construction of several islands covering an area of 700 hectares in the waters of Benoa Bay with a management permit held by PT TWBI (TirtaWahana Bali Internasional) which will build various tourist objects on it.

Benoa Bay reclamation plan is located in the middle of the bay which is surrounded by several tourism centers and other important areas such as TanjungBenoa, mangrove forests, I GustiNgurah Rai International Airport, Benoa Harbor, etc. The plan for reclamation of Benoa Bay is the construction of several islands that are connected to one another. The islands are planned to be used as land for the construction of tourist objects such as a cultural center for Bali, a center for trading Balinese products around the world, a botanical garden, an eco park, an eco resort, a world class recreation park, a world tourism accommodation center, port facilities for yachts, sea tourism, etc.

Definition of captive breeding based on Article 7 PP No. 8 of 1999 is a form of utilization, and can be carried out in two ways, namely animal breeding and plant propagation, and transparent hatching or rearing of saplings taken from nature. So turtle captivity in general is a place or location for breeding and hatching of turtle eggs taken from nature so they can hatch properly so as to increase the population of turtles which are protected animals because their populations are decreasing and are on the verge of extinction. In Indonesia, it is the habitat for six out of seven species of sea turtles in the world,

where the six types of turtles include flatback turtles (flatback, *Natator depressus*), leatherback turtles (leatherback, *Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill turtles (hawksbill, *Eretmochelys imbricata*), loggerhead turtles (loggerhead, *Caretta caretta*), olive ridley turtles (Olive ridley, *Lepidochelys olivacea*), green turtles (green turtle, *Chelonia mydas*), where all types of turtles in Indonesia are protected animals under PP No. 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Plant and Animal Species and PP No. 8 of 1999 concerning Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals. Since 1970 before the enactment of government policies, Bali is one of the areas that still utilize sea turtles. The Balinese people themselves use turtles for food, souvenirs, trade, medicine, and as a means of religious activities. In fact, it is known that one of the factors for the reduced population of sea turtles is unsustainable utilization or use, especially utilization for consumption (Nutija, 1992). The use of turtles in religious ceremonies of Hindus in Bali is very attached because turtles are used as one of the offerings to the Gods. Given the difficulty of separating turtles from Hindu religious ceremonies in Bali, the government limits the use of turtles by using a quota system. After 2000, the use of turtles for ceremonial purposes must follow recommendations from the government in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of Bali No. 243/2000 concerning turtle protection (Sudiana, 2010). Until now, efforts to protect turtles in Bali have only been limited to turtle conservation centers. There has been no visible effort to conserve or protect the turtle's natural habitat. Until now there have been 13 turtle breeding centers where four of them are located in Tanjung Benoa. The four turtle hatcheries include the Bali Benoa turtle hatchery, the Deluang Sari turtle hatchery, the Moon Cot Sari turtle hatchery, and the Turtle Farm where the turtle hatcheries are located on the west coast of Tanjung Benoa. There are 3 types of turtles that are bred in turtle breeding centers in Tanjung Benoa, namely the olive ridley turtle, hawksbill turtle, and green turtle.

The turtle breeding center will carry out several activities, namely beach monitoring, egg collection, egg hatching, hatchling enlargement, and conservation education. Beach monitoring is one of the strategies carried out by turtle hatcheries as an effort to ensure turtle nests and eggs are safe from predators. If the turtle nests and eggs are threatened, the turtle hatchery will take action by moving the turtle eggs to the hatchery at the turtle hatchery center to protect the turtle eggs from predators and also irresponsible humans. According to Mortimer (1999), newly hatched hatchlings should be released immediately after the hatchlings leave the nest. Because saving the hatchlings will change their natural nature so that when they are released into the sea, it is feared that the hatchlings will not be able to find their own food and will not be able to survive. According to the Bali Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), all beaches in Bali have the potential to become a place for turtles to land and lay their eggs. However, since the reclamation activities in Serangan and Tanjung Benoa, no more female turtles have landed on the Serangan and Tanjung Benoa coasts to lay their eggs. This is due to damage to the ecosystem around the reclamation site. Ecosystem damage also has an impact on the destruction of the food chain in the area so that turtles do not come to lay their eggs due to the lack of available food in the area. The manager of the turtle hatchery said that turtles, as one of the endangered protected animals, have successfully become an attraction so that many tourists come to gain insight, gain new experiences, and also as a campaign ground to protect turtles so they don't become extinct. Tourists who come can do a number of activities, including listening to education given by turtle hatchery guides, taking pictures with turtles, feeding adult turtles with seaweed, releasing hatchlings into the sea, and paying an "adoption" fee. Every tourist who wants to release the hatchlings into the sea will be charged a fee of around IDR 100,000 – IDR 200,000 / hatchling. It is very unfortunate because the release of hatchlings into the sea is carried out at an indeterminate time so that it violates the true nature of the hatchlings. The attraction of taking pictures of tourists with turtles in captivity is one of the management's marketing strategies for promotional events on social media.

Prior to the entry of tourism into the Tanjung Benoa area, the majority of local people there worked as fishermen, especially turtle fishermen. However, after the enactment of the ban on catching turtles with the aim of exploiting turtles such as consumption, trading, etc., people who previously worked as turtle fishermen are now tuna and tuna fishermen. After the end of catching and exploiting turtles, which is quite large in Bali, especially Tanjung Benoa, the local community started building a turtle hatchery with the aim of preserving turtles so they don't become extinct. Until now there are still a few turtle fishermen, but these turtle fishermen work as fishermen at the Tanjung Benoa turtle hatchery to help find turtle eggs to the east coast of Tanjung Benoa to the coast of Nusa Dua as well as food for the turtles in the turtle hatchery. Cape Benoa. The turtle hatchery in Tanjung Benoa started its promotion event through tourist guides, travel agents, and also with watersport companies because turtle hatcheries and watersport companies, which are majority owned by the local Tanjung Benoa community, have collaborated a lot by selling watersport tour packages and visits to turtle hatchery in one package. With the emergence of this turtle hatchery and then developed as a tourist attraction and supported by the presence of watersport on the east coast of Tanjung Benoa, then tourism in Tanjung Benoa began to grow until it became what it is today where Tanjung Benoa is a tourist destination that is very popular with tourists and has even become the center of marine tourism in Bali. This is what attracts the attention of large investors to develop the Benoa Bay area into a tourism area by carrying out reclamation because it has great potential in terms of tourism.

The Benoa Bay reclamation discourse has been around since 2012 and is planned to be carried out by a company called Tirta Wahana Bali Internasional (TWBI). One of the objectives of this reclamation is to utilize Benoa Bay which is still included in the South Kuta District, where this area is one of the National Strategic Areas (KSN), so that Benoa Bay is considered to be a more useful area and can bring more profits. Benoa Bay reclamation is also considered to be able to reduce the tsunami and flood hazard in Benoa Bay itself. The reclamation discourse also reaped many pros and cons among the community, especially the people of Benoa Bay who refused to carry out the reclamation of Benoa Bay. Not only the local Tanjung Benoa community, many Balinese people outside the Tanjung Benoa area also reject this reclamation because it is considered that there will be many negative impacts that will occur as a result of this reclamation such as damage to coral reefs and mangrove forests around the reclamation area so that it will damage natural ecosystems and will impact on the livelihoods of local communities. The rejection of the local people of Tanjung Benoa to this reclamation is not without basis, they believe that it is not only the destruction of coral reefs and mangrove forests that is the negative impact of the reclamation of Benoa Bay, the shift in fishing grounds and also the loss of areas that are considered sacred are also very important factors. Influenced the rejection of the people of Tanjung Benoa against the reclamation of Benoa Bay. According to Ketut Roka (Chairman of Moon Cot Sari Turtle Hatchery) from PT. TWBI itself has never contacted the local Tanjung Benoa community to ask for permission or even to explain the aims and objectives of the Benoa Bay reclamation plan. PT. TWBI only deals with the government, so that makes the local community feel unappreciated because the investor has never contacted the local community to request a permit, even though this is still in the discussion stage. In addition, the government also lacks outreach to the community, especially the local Tanjung Benoa community. The local people of Tanjung Benoa consider that the reclamation discourse is seen solely as a political

matter, because it changes the utilization zone and converts it back into a conservation zone so that it attracts investors (Ayuningtyas, 2020). Ketut Roka hopes that this reclamation will not become a place to play with the common people and is expected to be able to side with the community.

TanjungBenoa is a tourist destination which is very popular among tourists, both local and foreign tourists. TanjungBenoa is known as the center of marine tourism in Bali because the tourist attractions in this area are tourist attractions based in waters (sea) and beaches such as turtle breeding tours and water sports. Since the construction of the BTDC luxury tourism area in the Nusa Dua area, the TanjungBenoa area has also started to develop because it is not so far from Nusa Dua. Many local people have set up watersport tourism businesses because TanjungBenoa has calm waters, making it suitable for use as a land for watersport activities. In addition to these factors, the prohibition on catching and exploiting turtles is also one of the important factors that has turned the TanjungBenoa area into the tourism area it is today. After the ban on the use of turtles for consumption, trading, souvenirs, etc., the local people of TanjungBenoa took the initiative to build a turtle hatchery in order to preserve turtles so they don't go extinct and also maintain the good image of their area. The managers of the turtle hatchery then took the initiative to open a tour package to see turtles, which are rare and endangered species. They embrace tourist guides, travel agents, and also offer a tour package where tourists can enjoy watersport tours as well as tourist visits to turtle hatcheries in one tour package.

Turtle breeding tourism and also water sports are growing rapidly to what it is today so that it can help boost the economy of the local people of TanjungBenoa. With the very rapid development of tourism in the TanjungBenoa area, until now many luxury star hotels have been standing on the east coast of TanjungBenoa. This is also one of the factors that makes TanjungBenoa increasingly attractive to tourists. Ketut Roka (Chief Turtle Hatchery Fisherman) said that after the turtle hatchery and watersport tourism in TanjungBenoa was successful and developed well, many investors started to look at the Benoa Bay area as an area with potential in the tourism sector. It was from there that the discourse on the reclamation of Benoa Bay began to be heard. The Benoa Bay reclamation discourse also reaped pros and cons for the people of Bali, especially the local people of TanjungBenoa because it was considered to have had many impacts, both positive and negative impacts.

One of the sources, Ketut Roka, admitted that he was one of the local TanjungBenoa people who supported the Benoa Bay reclamation activity because according to him this reclamation activity was carried out by experts so that it would minimize the negative impacts of this reclamation activity, in fact he was sure that many positive impacts would be will happen to the TanjungBenoa area especially in the tourism sector.

1. Positive Impact

The positive impact of reclamation activities will certainly be in accordance with the objectives of the reclamation. Where these goals include the following:

- a. Utilization of less useful water areas becomes more useful.
- b. Development of important areas such as shops, settlements, star hotels, to well-organized tourism areas.
- c. Increase the tourism sector in the reclamation area
- d. Boosting the economic sector of coastal communities.
- e. Reducing beach erosion because the waves will be blocked by the reclamation area.

The purpose of this reclamation will certainly be very beneficial for several areas where the tourism sector and the people's economy are lackinggood. So by holding a reclamation through proper planning, it is hoped that it will also produce the right impact so that it is in accordance with the objectives of a reclamation. The positive impacts that will be felt by turtle breeding tourism itself are as follows:

- a. According to Alit Juniartawan (Operational Staff of PT. BMR), the Benoa Bay reclamation plan plans to build a road connecting TanjungBenoa with several other important areas such as I GustiNgurah Rai International Airport which will be connected directly from the Bali Mandara toll road to TanjungBenoa so that will facilitate access of tourists who want to visit this area. So of course this will benefit turtle breeding tourism which is at the northern tip of TanjungBenoa so that it is more easily accessible to tourists.
- b. With the reclamation of Benoa Bay, the number of tourist visits has the potential to increase in South Kuta District due to the many new tourist attractions that will be built on the reclaimed land of Benoa Bay. That way, TanjungBenoa as one of the areas included in the South Kuta area will have the potential to benefit from an increase in the number of tourist visits also supported by the new access to the TanjungBenoa area from the Bali Mandara toll road making it easier for tourists to come to visit. This is also in accordance with the history of TanjungBenoa's tourism development which began with the construction of the BTDC luxury tourism area in Nusa Dua so that it was able to help TanjungBenoa develop into one of the favorite tourist destinations in Bali.
- c. Benoa Bay reclamation is predicted to become a new area for tourism in Bali. The tourism sector in Bali is undoubtedly one of the sectors that provides jobs, especially for the Balinese themselves. With the reclamation which is a new area for tourism in Bali, of course, it will open up many jobs. According to Alit Juniantara (Operational Staff of PT. BMR), local Balinese people will be prioritized to get jobs in the tourism sector which will be built on reclaimed land. This will indirectly help turtle hatchery tourism in TanjungBenoa because if many TanjungBenoa local people who have knowledge in the field of tourism get jobs, this will help turtle hatchery tourism grow from the experiences that local people get through jobs on the ground. reclamation. This has the potential to occur considering that the harmony of the Balinese people is very closely in accordance with the Pawongan concept (establishing harmonious relations among humans) in Tri Hita Karana which is very closely held by the Balinese people so that the nature of mutual cooperation and togetherness of the Balinese people is still very well maintained. This will certainly play a role in the development of turtle hatchery tourism considering that these captives are managed by groups

– TanjungBenoa local community groups so that if several people from TanjungBenoa get jobs in the tourism sector in the reclamation area, it will certainly help turtle hatchery tourism to further develop with the experience, new knowledge and relationships they have.

2. Negative Impact

In the case of the Benoa Bay reclamation discourse, there are several points in the reclamation objectives above which would be inappropriate if related to the Benoa Bay reclamation discourse, especially in the last point which states that coastal erosion will be reduced because the reclamation area will withstand waves heading towards the coast, because according to Alit Juniartawan as Operational Staff of PT. Benoa Marine Recreation, the Benoa Bay

area is already surrounded by land so that the waves in the waters of Benoa Bay are quite calm so that there is little chance of beach erosion. Conversely, the reclamation carried out in Benoa Bay will cause an overflow of seawater from Benoa Bay which will flood land owned by the community as well as land used as a location for attractions.

– tourist attractions such as turtle breeding tours and water sports because according to him the volume of water in Benoa Bay is quite large so that in certain months the sea water can rise to the mainland. Rising sea water to the mainland is a common thing that occurs in TanjungBenoa because the volume of water in this area is quite large and it happens every year. If the reclamation is carried out in Benoa Bay, the rise in sea water inland will get worse and can even occur every full moon. In addition to sea water that will flood the land, there will be several problems caused by reclamation activities, such as sedimentation, damage to mangrove forests, and also the level of turbidity in sea water will worsen so that it will damage coral reefs around the reclamation site. The things mentioned above will certainly be a determining factor for tourism activities in TanjungBenoa which is very dependent on the preservation of the sea and its ecosystem, especially turtle breeding and watersport tourism. However, Ketut Roka, who is also one of the managers of the turtle hatchery in TanjungBenoa, namely the Moon Cot Sari turtle hatchery, believes that these negative impacts will not occur because he believes that this reclamation has already been planned and will be carried out by experts so that it will not harm any party. However, it is undeniable that these negative impacts will remain a concern for many parties, giving rise to pros and cons from various groups. The negative impacts on turtle breeding tourism are seen from the above factors, including:

a. Loss of land for turtle breeding tourism. This is because the reclamation of Benoa Bay will result in a significant increase in seawater volume in Benoa Bay. The increase in the volume of sea water will flood the land owned by the community and also the turtle breeding grounds itself, considering that the captivity is right on the beach on the west coast of TanjungBenoa and directly opposite the location of the Benoa Bay reclamation plan. It is impossible for the turtle hatchery manager to move the turtle hatchery location because there is an activity of releasing hatchlings into the sea which is one of the main attractions that is very popular with tourists so that the turtle hatchery location must indeed be on the beach. If the volume of water increases as a result of reclamation, the turtle hatchery will no longer be able to release hatchlings to the sea and of course this will be a big problem considering that releasing hatchlings is one of the biggest sources of income for turtle hatchery tourism because of the costs that tourists have to incur to release the hatchlings or what is commonly referred to as the “adoption” fee by turtle hatchery tourism managers is IDR 100,000 – IDR 200,000. In addition, if the amount of increase in sea water volume in Benoa Bay is very large, it will certainly flood the turtle breeding grounds so that the biggest possibility is the closure of these turtle hatcheries and will result in many local people losing their livelihoods.

b. Ecosystem damage such as sedimentation, damage to mangrove forests, worsening water turbidity caused by reclamation will affect the number of turtles that come to the coast of TanjungBenoa to lay their eggs. This happens because there is no longer a food source for the turtles due to the destruction of the ecosystem around the reclamation site. Turtle foods include small crabs, shrimp, lobster, fish, seagrasses (flowering marine plants that grow in shallow waters), and marine algae. Damage to mangroves, low levels of sea water turbidity, and sedimentation will result in damaged habitats for marine animals and plants and will certainly eliminate the ecosystems in them, where marine plants and marine animals in these ecosystems are partly food for turtles. If there is no food source for the turtles, the turtles will not come to lay their eggs on the coast of TanjungBenoa. This will result in no turtle eggs to be hatched in the TanjungBenoa turtle breeding so that no more hatchlings are hatched and released into the sea so that the hatchling release tourism attractions will disappear over time. Turtle hatcheries that will collect turtle eggs on the coast are not allowed to collect eggs in locations far from the captivity because it will violate the natural habitat of the hatchlings that hatch later. Therefore, it is very important to maintain the balance and sustainability of the marine ecosystem in the Benoa Bay area in order to preserve sea turtles as one of the endangered animals and also as a source of livelihood for the local people of TanjungBenoa who work as managers of TanjungBenoa turtle conservation tours.

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