

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION AND LIFE ENVIRONMENT AESTHETIC APPLICATION OF INDONESIA

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Abstract: *Indonesia is known a country rich in natural resources, which in this case mainly in the form of flora, fauna, marine life and natural phenomena and other types of ecosystems, all of which have enormous potential in realizing prosperity among the people. The diversity of flora and fauna, natural beauty and distinctive types of ecosystems, is one of the necessary capital for national development. However, the influence of technology and modernization of the progress of human reason, stimulate the increase of short-term efforts without considering the interests of society in the future. Rapid population growth along with the growth of needs, often resulting in destructive practices of impoverished natural resources have explored future destruction by wiping out livelihood resources and destroying the environment gradually. The deforestation of soils starting from illegal logging, shifting cultivation and floods that plagued rice paddies and settlements, the occurrence of erosion that threatens life on land and sea, are all issues that must be addressed by all of us, For that is the need for a utilization of natural resources that require management with ecological principles, and based on nature conservation which is the government policy.*

Key Words: *Conservation, environment, architectural aesthetics*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In ancient times human life depended heavily on the natural surroundings, all the necessities of life they get from the natural environment without further management, They are not satisfied with what they have got from the forest, they start to settle with farming, raising, crafting, trading, etc. People no longer just catch fish in the river, but they also start to fish in the ponds, thick and others. Humans can also make various tools to hunt and save themselves from wild and wild animal attacks.

Conservation here means caring for what we have, for the benefit of humanity. conservationIn this case include efforts or measures of protection, preservation, and maintenance of the utilization of natural resources, sustainable, equally, harmoniously and harmoniously to be passed on to future generations.

Natural resource conservation is defined as natural resource management that guarantees its wise utilization, and for renewable natural resources, ensures its supply balance while maintaining and improving its value and diversity.

Conservation Strategy is then translated into three main activities namely;

- 1) Protection of ecological processes that support life support systems, among others;
 - A. Protection of a steeply mountainous area of protected forest, so that there is no possibility of flooding and excessive erosion.
 - B. Coastal protection in the form of brackish forest and coastal forests and coral reefs.
 - C. Protection of springs, cliffs, and banks of rivers or lakes and ravines in the form of area and vegetation.
 - D. Watershed protection in the form of management arrangements and means of utilization.
 - E. Protection of the jungle zones of the National Park, Marine Park, Nature Reserve and so on.
 - F. Protection of ocean waters and all types of natural resources and so on.
 - G. Protection of symptoms, the uniqueness of nature and culture in the form of management arrangements how to use them.

- 2) Preservation of Natural Resources Diversity and the diversity of germplasm (all sources of germplasm) conducted in the form;
 - A. In the conservation area; In the form of a Nature Reserve consisting of Nature Reserve and Wildlife Reserve and the core zone of National Park, Marine Park, Cultural Heritage, symptom formation, uniqueness and natural beauty.
 - B. Beyond conservation areas; Includes preservation of germplasm based on legislation, collection among others in the form of botanical gardens, zoos, cultural preservation, geological museums, symptom formation, uniqueness and natural beauty and culture.

3) Preservation of the use of types and environmental arrangements intended to ensure the types of natural resources and their ecosystems, species of flora, fauna for human uses, where natural resources are used both directly and through cultivation, which must be implemented on the principle of sustainability and as far as possible Avoiding erosion or genetic pollution which includes activities, among others, in the form of;

A. Exploitation of natural forests, fishing, wildlife hunting.

B. Farms.

C. Plantation.

D. Agriculture, where development in this field through the path of agricultural intensification through Panca Usaha Tani. Construction of irrigation projects, with giant dams. Organizing the farmers through mass guidance in addition to improving agricultural business by holding rice planting in tidal / swamp areas and saving damaged lands with reforestation/reforestation.

As support for the success mentioned above, also done by the government of a program. Transmigration of the population, Family Planning and other programs for such purpose.

In Indonesia, efforts to conserve natural resources have been started since 1931 with the existence of Natuur Bescherming Ordonantie and Dierenbescherming Ordonantie were defined as Wildlife Sanctuary and Nature Reserve as well as protected wildlife and flora. This conception is known for the concept of type protection, whose primary benefit is for scientific and scientific purposes.

With the issuance of the Basic Forestry Act No.5 of 1967, the area of Protection and Preservation of Nature from Nature Reserve and Wildlife Reserve turned into Nature Reserve and Tourism Forest. Nature Reserve consists of Nature Reserve and Wildlife

The Conception of Natural Preservation and Preservation initially focused on the protection of species and species diversity, and then evolved into the protection of ecosystem types, in order to better ensure the existence of flora and fauna in accordance with advances in science, technology and culture.

In 1975 the concept of protection and preservation of nature has grown more broadly by implementing a National Park management system that is expected not only for conservation purposes, but for the sake of education, increased love for the nation, culture and country, giving opportunities to exercise and recreation A healthy, welfare and development alignment and an increase in state revenues.

Currently the Government of Indonesia has assigned +/- 307 locations of Conservation Area (Protected Areas and Nature Conservation), spread over the region from Sabang to Marauke with a total area of 11,248,304,061 Ha, which consists of Wildlife Reserve, Nature Reserve and Tourism Forest.

2. CONSERVATION POLICY:

Data from the United Nations speak that unwise human actions have caused 500 million hectares of agricultural land lost due to erosion, two-thirds of the world's forests have disappeared from production circles, and 150 species of birds and other animals have become extinct. Approximately 1,000 species or wildlife races are now rare, and are feared extinct or nearly extinct. Erosion, destruction of land, deforestation, slowly watersheds and the destruction of the life of flora and fauna continues, even in some areas already very high.

Another estimate states that for the last 2,000 years the earth we live in has lost no less than 106 species of mammal extinct. Approximately two-thirds of these losses occurred since the mid-19th century, even the most in the early 20th century, and the extinction factor was caused by humans themselves, either directly through commercial hunting or indirectly through the invasion or destruction of natural habitats.

In this connection, the opening of the transmigration area should be preceded by a feasibility study and a truly mature plan. The guidelines on the implementation of environmental preservation provided by UNESCO, 1973 reads among others;

- The selected region shall represent its high value biomes or constituent units (ie types of ecosystems) and may be used as a culprit to assess the effects of human influences or modifications made by humans in the biom or types of ecosystems.
- Areas that have uniqueness and uniqueness that sustainability requires protection.
- The selected area should be large enough so that its sustainability will be guaranteed, and a natural reserve area will increase in value if surrounded by areas where natural ecosystems are well managed such as for production forests, grazing, hunting, recreation. Given the area for various destinations around the nature reserve, the value of nature reserves will increase, as genetic diversity will increase as well and thus gene transfer will increase.
- If protected areas are to be protected only for certain species or special areas, the nature reserve must be large enough to cover the territory of sedentary animals and can accommodate large numbers of animals to establish sustainable populations.

- If it is not possible to create a large nature reserve, it may be possible to create a series of isolated nature reserves that remain connected through special channels.
- For migratory birds or fishes, it is impossible to make its odyssey and migratory routes into nature reserves. Hence the strategic places along the migration route and the place of seasonal displacement are nesting, breeding and foraging. For marine animals are usually found in coastal areas, such as brackish forests (mangroves), brackish marshes, sandy beaches where turtles lay their eggs, and islands.
- In establishing the biota or ecosystem type arrangement, species should be chosen to be rich in species and also contain high numbers of animals, including breeding, foraging, or endangered flora and fauna.
- Examples of natural ecosystems that have been transformed by humans, even those that have become critical, should also be incorporated into nature reserves as semi-natural commodities.
- Where there are places that indicate a harmonious relationship between man and nature, so that the balance of the environment and sustainability of the resources are preserved, then such places which usually have high aesthetic value are also incorporated into nature reserves.

In 1974 UNESCO repeated and added the recommendations with the following formulation Max

The purpose of establishing a nature reserve is to:

- To preserve the diversity of biological communities and natural ecosystems, and to maintain genetic diversity of species so that their evolutionary processes can continue.
- Provide areas for ecological and environmental research, especially baseline research, both inside and outside the biosphere reserve in accordance with the purposes of point a above.
- Provide infrastructure and facilities for education and training.

To establish a nature reserve in a particular area, consider three different reasons:

- Locations that have great biodiversity
- Locations containing rare organisms
- Locations containing representative communities

Ideally a nature reserve includes at once these three objectives, in which the first two objectives are shown to maximize genetic preservation, but all three are directed to the preservation of the national or international ecological heritage.

On a global scale, conservation can be done by establishing a nature reserve containing as many world biotic communities as possible. There are important biogeographic areas but do not have any nature reserves, especially in the tropics. Ecology can also assist in the selection of the most diverse locations. The highest kind of wealth encountered in formerly refugia forests and now survives. A nature reserve established in such an area will protect more species than elsewhere in the same biom. However, the determination of various reserves is a political process, influenced by local, national and international interests.

Therefore, nature reserves are usually established on lands that have low agricultural potential due to climatic conditions and land, or away from the main centers of population. In practice such areas are more easily protected, because they are less threatened by the growing agricultural business required by the growing population or by the pressure of commercial pressures. This does not necessarily mean that the selected area is a region of low conservation value.

Several national parks have been established and many more are planned to be made in refugia forests in Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Suriname and Colombia, most of which are by chance remote areas. Many savanna sanctuaries in Africa have small populations, but their heterogeneous surroundings, they include communities rich in large mammals.

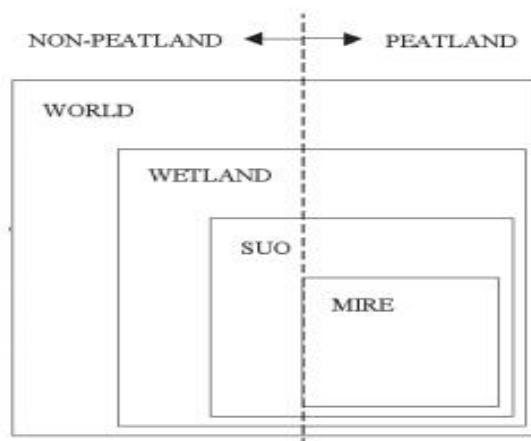


Figure1. Relationship between mire, suo, wetland and peatland

3. CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY METHODS:

Environmental regulation once a concept managing human activities in such a way that biological health, biodiversity, and ecological balance can be maintained. In other words, environmental arrangements are concerned with the provision of a harmony between human activity and nature. Nature, in this case, is biologically related to the interrelationships between organisms and their environment. Man is an organism that lives in an environment, and to the environment, it depends on the necessity of energy, resources, living space, and most important is to get food from a food chain that is also the source of life of other organisms. Humans are part of the ecosystem.

Nevertheless, we often hear and see human behaviors that regard as if humans escape from the ecosystem. This is evidenced by the slogan "defeating nature" which has been a technological goal for 3 centuries.

The separation of humans from the ecosystem is clearly visible in the high waste generated by cities and urban areas, as well as the tech society into the ecosystem.

The amount of waste is greater than the ability of natural processes in the ecosystem to maximize the effects of oxygen depletion in waters, toxic materials entering rivers and aquatic systems, air pollution causes harmful chemical photoreactions in the atmosphere. As a result of human waste and waste, the environment loses some of its carrying capacity to live, the kinds of life that exist will die, and humans will suffer for it.

The reduction of species from a population reduces environmental diversity, destroys the food chain and causes an ecological balance of axis which is ultimately perceived as a deterioration in the health of mankind. Therefore environmental arrangement is a concept related to long-term biological health for mankind. Environmental regulation is not primarily concerned with economic growth, optimizing production, or winning/conquering nature.

Economic growth and production maximization are short-term goals that are directed towards meeting the material needs of humans. The fulfillment of short-term human desire has been the interest of industrialization, economic growth, and technology for 3 centuries.

Unfortunately, the production of these items is followed by the same amount of waste, the waste is so large that it causes biological damage to humans and the environment. Under these circumstances, environmental arrangements take a long-term view of human priorities and assume that human activities must be managed so that human health, biodiversity, and balance can be maintained.

Environmental regulation does not ignore the necessities of human consumption, but regulates the balance of human consumption needs with natural constraints and natural laws, and that the fulfillment of short-term needs should pay attention to long-term ecological life.

Economic progress and improved living standards have been national goals since the time of development. Development objectives have been tried to achieve with increased exploitation of natural resources and the use of improved yield processing technology, which has a major impact on the environment. Water pollution in the form of sedimented, chemicals, and others has great potential for disaster in Indonesia. In Java, the need for water continues to increase, and water quality declines/decreases, so the potential for disaster is greater. R, J.Foerbes in "The Conquest of Natures" 1968 describes that the purpose of technology is, always, to tame the forces of nature and control them according to human desire. This argument contains a paradox because while the technological intention to tame the forces of nature and use them for the benefit of man, nature itself suffers towards ecological disaster. Even we destroy it, How can we use.

4. RESULT ANALYSIS:

The decision-making structure we see prevailing at the present time, has the considerable bias towards short-term optimization and material yield, with very little attention to ecological influences. The bias that occurs due to exclusion of biological data from the criteria of return of decision in the use of land, market, company, or individual. So the decision-making mechanism seeks to work beyond nature or disregard nature. In reality, nature can only be ignored from the criteria of decision-making, only as long as the public waste load can be disposed of in water, air, or land in a state of no cost or cost. The no-cost disposal is only done when the water, air, and land are free goods, in the sense that they are present in such large quantities that they are of no value. On the basis of this assumption slowly and individuals can put their waste into water and air and land without calculating the benefits and losses caused in the future. But because good water and air quality are becoming scarce in relationships with densely populated urban residents, a cost will be felt, not in cash, corporate costs, but as a form of health or biological state, the cost of disease, or danger to man and his life. If these health costs rise clearly, then people should try to clear the toxins from their environment, and social costs are formed in the form of taxes and government/community costs.

The environmental crisis arose suddenly, in developing countries USA, Western Europe, Japan and so on. Oil pollution damaging marine fisheries, reduced visibility in the air of cities, and deterioration of air quality, lack of water, dead lakes, recreation sites full of garbage and so on. In addition to a large amount of waste, also a typical type of waste generated also increases, creating new difficulties. New generations of garbage, it is not as easy as the old garbage, to be destroyed like food, fiber and organic material/dirt, which can be metabolized easily in the soil. With technological advances, garbage in the form of heavy metals, the whole world in the water cycle. The population of

these chemicals is more critical of the environment which is much toxic to air, water and food, diseases known as pollution of chemicals such as; asthma, eczema, emphysema, gastrointestinal, fatigue, headaches, low comprehension of initiative and concentration, confusion, depression, and psychotic disease, genetic changes.

5. CONCLUSION:

There are some key issues arising from this research that is critical for Indonesia to progress. There is evidence of an increased focus on sustainability within the current review of architectural education in Indonesia aligned with a more globalized training for architecture practitioners. A phased, long-term vision with respect to built environment sustainability for the country is required. Practitioners, current, and future, will need to blend technical and creative abilities to find innovative and creative solutions for the country. With regard to knowledge and education, there is evidence for a need for further training, both within the curriculum and the professional accrediting bodies. A careful approach to this is required, as there is a danger that if evidence of sustainability outcomes are not provided, the response will result in the green wash, leading to lack of support and engagement; not to mention 'locking in' emissions 80-100 years into the future. As noted from the experience of other countries who have traversed a similar path, multi and interdisciplinary insights are required for best practice. Capacity building for both academics and practitioners are required. Aligned with this is the need for accreditation requirements to support a process that enables the realization of practitioners that are armed with expertise and the nous to deal with solutions that are not merely prescriptive, but support the challenges of climate change and sustainability in the present and into the future. Legislative and regulatory standards for driving sustainability need to be developed and enforced, in harmony with curricular content.

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