

Regional Case Study

Various Community Motivations for the Success of Ecosystem Restoration in Mount Baung Nature Park, Pasuruan Regency

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Abstract

Mount Baung is a conservation forest area located in Pasuruan Regency. In this area, there is an area of 27 ha that has been damaged. Research on the motivation of local communities in supporting the success of ecosystem recovery is very important to obtain an overview of the situation of high exclusion costs in the use of forest resources in Mount Baung Nature Park. Research methods are quantitatively presented in statistical data through the analysis of validity, ratability, multiple linear regression and determination. The regression test analysis value was Sig 0.559. It can be concluded if the regression value is significant. Then it was found that there were 11 variables that were very influential. The high determining factors to be able to increase community motivation in the management of Mount Baung are monitoring and assessing the results of ecosystem management, utilizing the results of Mount Baung Nature Park management of Mount Baung, the role of program managers (BKSDA), the desire to increase income. Support community/government leaders and community initiatives. As an effort to manage the sustainable Mount Baung Nature Park of Mount Baung, the determining factors to increase community motivation need to be an important consideration in community assistance.

Keywords: Community motivation; ecosystem recovery; environment; Mount Baung

1. Introduction

Mount Baung is a conservation forest area located in Pasuruan Regency. Several conservation areas within the scope of the East Java KSDA Center, especially Mount Baung Nature Park, suffered damage caused by forest fires, looting, and other natural disasters that resulted in non-optimal function of the area. Ecosystem restoration aims to restore the state of the region's ecosystem back to its original condition or certain conditions in accordance with the objectives of area management (Regulation of the Minister of Forestry, 2014). In the Mount Baung Nature Park area, there is an area of 27 hectares that has been damaged. In the block structuring document, this area is designated as a rehabilitation block. To restore the function of conservation areas that are damaged or degraded, efforts are needed to restore ecosystems. Ecosystem restoration strategies and activities in conservation areas are integral to forest and landscape restoration efforts, an ongoing process to restore ecological function and improve people's livelihoods on damaged or degraded forests and lands. Ecosystem restoration at Mount Baung Nature Park has been planned from 2018 to 2021. Based on the long-term management plan (BBKSDA East Java, 2011) the management of Mount Baung Nature Park aims to preserve biological natural resources and

ecosystems in order to fulfill their functions. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to have an effective and efficient management strategy of Mount Baung Nature Park so that these three functions can be achieved.

The implementation of ecosystem restoration is carried out by the East Java KSDA Center as the Technical Implementation Unit which has the task of embracing various parties in its implementation, one of which is by involving the local community. Ideally, involvement starts from problem formulation, goal setting, strategy planning, implementation in the field, monitoring to evaluation. The importance of local community involvement in ecosystem restoration efforts is in the context of improving the socio-economy of local communities as an effort to sustain ecosystem recovery. The keys to successful ecosystem recovery include intensive group assistance, stakeholder support, funding consistency, selection of plant species according to local conditions, improvement of human resources (local communities), institutional strengthening, documentation, learning and replication in other locations. (Winara and Mukhtar, 2011). The strong desire of the community to build forests and protect the environment deserves attention. (Takandjandji, 2011).

In this context, local people view the forest in Mount Baung Nature Park as a place to earn income by taking non-timber forest products, namely taking bamboo and bamboo shoots, taking grass, and taking shaved trees for bonsai. In addition, the local community also utilizes water sources at Mount Baung Nature Park to meet their daily needs. It is hoped that strong motivation in the community around Mount Baung Nature Park in the success of ecosystem restoration activities causes efforts to achieve the desired goals and hopes in the success of ecosystem restoration to achieve inner satisfaction in the community. This motivation will determine community behavior towards ecosystem restoration activities, so this is important to be studied. In the study, there is a specific analysis value on each factor that affects the motivation of the community in maintaining the ecosystem of Mount Baung, which has never been studied before. Research on the motivation of local communities in supporting the success of ecosystem restoration is very important to obtain an overview of the *situation of high exclusion costs* in the use of forest resources in Mount Baung Nature Park.

2. Methods

2.1. Time and Location of Research

The research was carried out in the Rehabilitation Block of the Mount Baung Nature Park Conservation Area, located in Cowek Village, Purwodadi District, Pasuruan Regency, and East Java Province. The time for the research to be carried out is from November 2022 to January 2023, approximately for 3 months. The respondents in this study were 68 people consisting of all communities involved in conservation efforts at Mount Baung Nature Park. Research methods in the form of location determination methods, data collection methods and data analysis methods.

2.2. Research Methods

Research Methods consist of methods of location, data collection methods and data analysis.

2.2.1 Method of Determining the Location

The method of determining the location of the research is carried out deliberately (*purposive*), namely how to take the research area by considering the known research objects of the research area (Singarimbun et al., 2008). The use of this method is carried out based on consideration of site selection, the research has carried out conservation area rehabilitation activities with an Ecosystem Restoration mechanism since 2018 involving three community groups of forest area buffer areas.

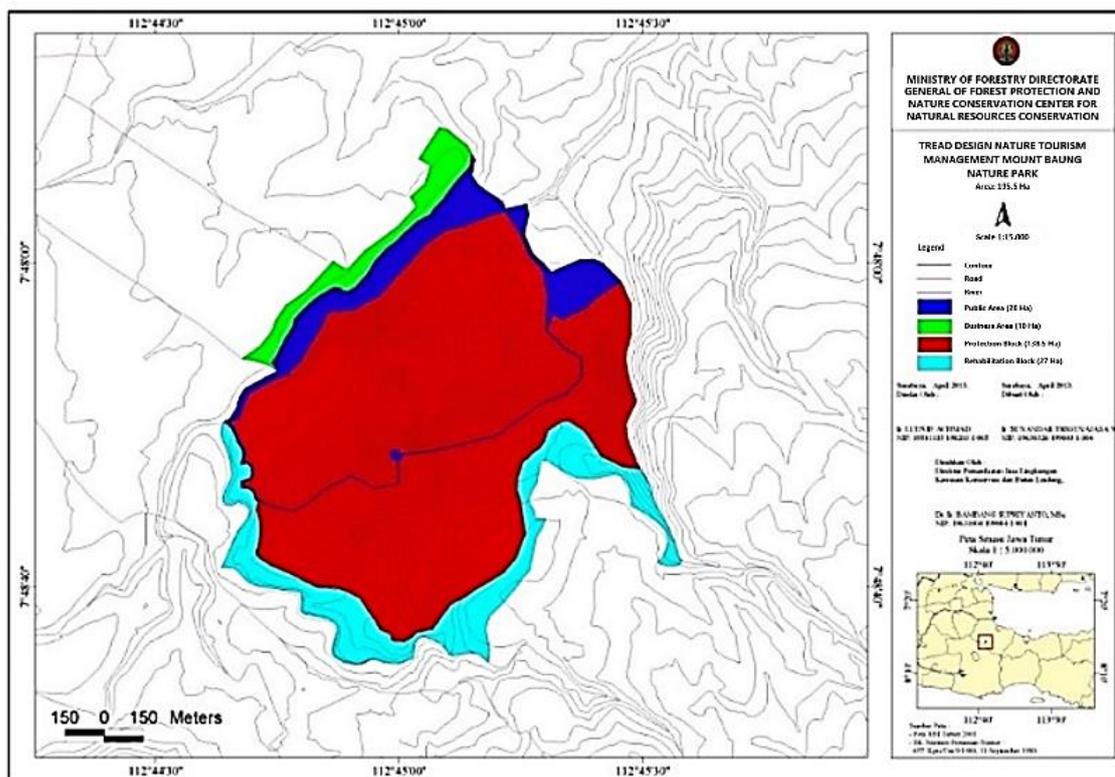


Figure 1. Map of research location

2.2.2 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is one way to describe or find out the condition of the place of research and information about respondents. Data collection is carried out using primary and secondary data. At the secondary data collection stage, it is carried out by collecting supporting data such as administrative maps and land use of the Cowek Village area, Pasuruan Regency, and information on the socio-economic condition of the community through reports from related agencies. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source, namely the place of research. Primary data were obtained by observation, interviews, questionnaire distribution, and documentation.

2.2.3 Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis method is carried out by processing statistical data with SPSS version 25. Data analysis in the form of validity, reliability, multiple linear regression and determination tests.

a. Validity and Reliability Test

Validity is the accuracy or accuracy of an instrument in measurement. In testing data collection instruments, validity is divided into factor validity and item validity. Factor validity is measured when items are arranged using more than one factor (between factors one with another there are similarities. Measuring the validity of this factor by correlating the factor score (the sum of items in one factor) with the total factor score (the total of all factors). If the table $r < r$ calculate then the testing instrument is valid. While reliability tests are used to determine the consistency of measuring instruments, whether the measuring instruments used are reliable and remain consistent if the measurements are repeated. The data is significant if t count $>$ from t table ($t > tt$) (Sugiyono, 2008)

b. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

A multiple linear regression model is an equation that describes the relationship between two or more independent variables / predictors (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) and one non-free variable / response (Y). The purpose of multiple linear regression analysis is to predict the value of the non-free variable / response (Y) if the value of the free variables / predictor (X_1, X_2, \dots, X) is known. In addition, it is also to find out the

direction of the relationship between non-free variables and independent variables. According to (Sugiyono, 2008) multiple linear regression equations are mathematically expressed by:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_nX_n$$

which:

Y = non-free variable (community motivation in ecosystem recovery)

a, b₁, b₂, ..., = constant

b_n = regression coefficient X_n

X₁-X₁₉ = free variable

c. Determination Analysis (r²)

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the percentage of influence of free variables X₁ and X₂ on non-free variables Y. According to (Sugiyono, 2008) The magnitude of r² is calculated by the formula:

$$r^2 = \frac{(b_1 \sum x_1y) + (b_2 \sum x_2y)}{\sum y^2}$$

If r² = 0, then the variation of the free variables X₁ and X₂ cannot explain the variation of the non-free variable Y in the regression equation model, while if r² = 1, then the variation of the free variables X₁ and X₂ can perfectly explain the non-free variable Y in the regression equation model.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Validity Test

The validity test for research data analysis was conducted with the SPSS Version 25 program. The validity test results produce a sig data of < 0.05. Statistical validity tests are used to evaluate the extent to which the instrument or method used to measure a variable or construct is valid or not. Statistical validity is one of the important aspects of conducting research, because if the instrument or method is invalid, then the data generated from the study is also unreliable. However, in general, "sig" refers to "statistical significance" or "p-value" in statistical analysis. If the p-value of the statistical test performed is less than 0.05, it can be considered that there is strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis. In the context of validity tests, this means that the instrument or method used to measure a variable or construct is considered valid, because the data obtained from the instrument is considered impossible to occur by chance (Janna and Herianto, 2021).

However, keep in mind that the p-value only provides information about the strength of the evidence against the null hypothesis, and does not provide information about the size of the effect or the practical significance of the observed effect. Therefore, in addition to paying attention to the p-value, it is also important to evaluate the validity of the data through a number of broader aspects, such as data quality, sample selection, and the use of analytical methods that are in accordance with the overall research objectives. So further tests were carried out.

3.2 Reliability Test

A valid validity test requires further tests for research data analysis. Further tests are carried out with reliability tests.

Table 1. Test the reliability of research results

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.728	68

Reliability tests are used to measure the extent to which an instrument or method used in variable or construct measurements is reliable and consistent. In the context of research, reliability refers to the reliability or accuracy of an instrument or method in measuring a variable or construct. Reliability tests are performed to measure the extent to which the same instrument or method can produce consistent

results if repeated at different times. If the reliability value of the instrument or method tested is 0.728, then it can be said that the reliability of the instrument is quite high.

The ideal reliability value for a measuring instrument is above 0.70, with higher reliability values indicating a higher level of reliability or precision in the measurement of the variable or construct being measured. The reliability value is high enough, so the instrument or method can be used to measure the desired variable or construct more reliably and consistently. However, keep in mind that reliability values only provide information about the reliability of the instrument or method in measuring variables or constructs, and do not provide information about the validity of those instruments or methods. Therefore, it is also necessary to evaluate the validity of instruments or methods through a number of broader aspects (Janna and Herianto, 2021).

3.3 Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple Linear Regression Test is a statistical method used to analyze the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), by controlling the influence of several other independent variables (X₂, X₃, etc.) that affect the dependent variable. Multiple Linear Regression tests are used to test whether there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and one or more independent variables, as well as to evaluate how much influence each independent variable has on the dependent variable (Enterprise, 2014).

Table 2. Factors most influencing community motivation in restoring Mount Baung ecosystem

No	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	difference	Information
1	Monitoring and assessing ecosystem management outcomes (transparency)	0.191	0.104	1.723	0.091	1.632	Significant
2	Utilizing the results of Mount Baung Nature Park management	0.085	0.068	1.117	0.269	0.848	Significant
3	Program manager role (BKSDA)	0.346	0.15	1.082	0.284	0.798	Significant
4	Desire to increase revenue	0.217	0.109	0.914	0.542	0.372	Significant
5	Desire for ecosystem restoration	0.186	0.101	0.795	0.43	0.365	Significant
6	Support from academics/private institutions	0.265	0.051	0.775	0.442	0.333	Significant
7	The Desire to Protect the Ecosystem	0.127	0.086	0.783	0.631	0.152	Significant
8	Attitude to the quality of the current ecosystem	0.484	0.293	0.773	0.71	0.063	Significant
9	The community's ability to run the program	0.147	0.061	0.765	0.717	0.048	Significant
10	Support from community leaders / government	0.103	0.073	0.667	0.656	0.011	Significant
11	Community initiatives	0.185	0.147	0.668	0.663	0.005	Significant

If the F test > sig, where the F value is 0.886 and the Sig value is 0.559. Then it can be concluded if the regression value is significant (there is a relationship between independent and bound variables). Then a further test was carried out, namely the t test to see the amount of relationship between each factor. In the multiple liner regression test of $t > sig$ values, it can be interpreted that the independent variable tested individually has a significant influence on the dependent variable in the regression model. The value of t shows how far the standardized regression coefficient of the independent variable is from zero, and the greater the value, the greater the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The factors that most influence community motivation in restoring the Mount Baung ecosystem are 11 variables out of 16 variables.

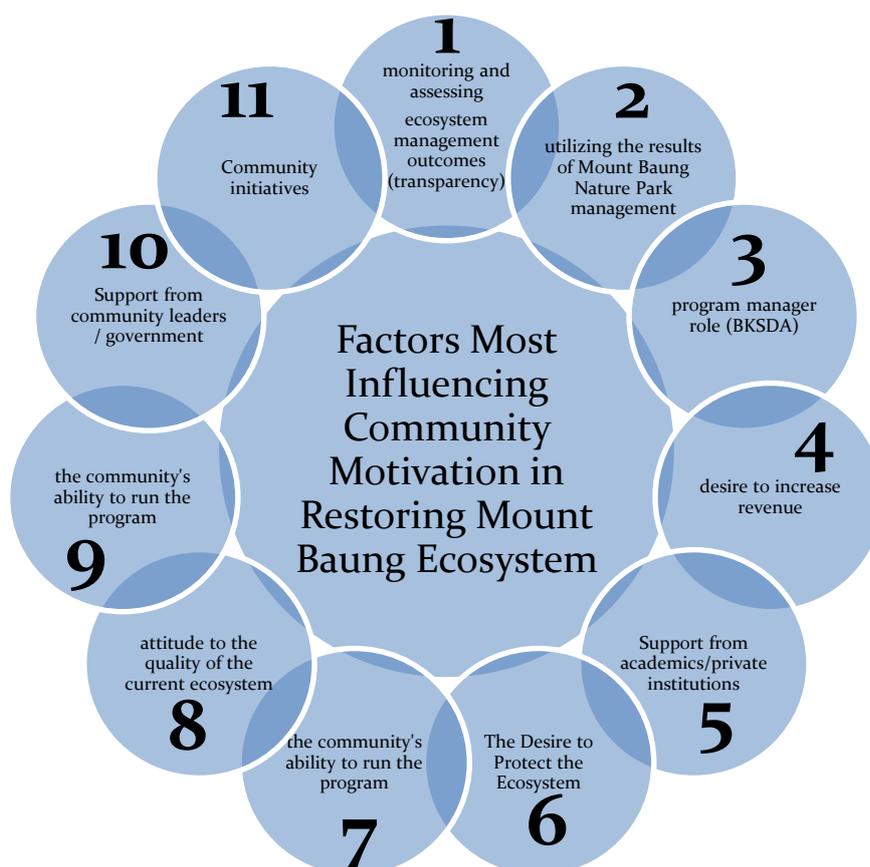


Figure 2. Factors most influencing community motivation in restoring Mount Baung ecosystem

3.4 Determination Test

The *Coefficient of Determination* is a statistical method used to measure how much variation in the value of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable in a linear regression model. The Determination Test is used to evaluate the strength of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, by calculating the percentage of variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable (Enterprise, 2014). Results of statistical data analysis from detailed determination tests in Table 8.

Table 8. Research data determination test results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	1.000 ^a	.999	.982	.07053

The Determination Test uses the coefficient of determination, or R-squared, as a measurement indicator. R-squared can be calculated by calculating the ratio between the variation described by the regression model and the total variation in the dependent variable. R-squared values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating that regression models are better at explaining variability in dependent variables. An R-squared value of 1 indicates that the regression model is able to explain all variation in the dependent variable, while an R-squared value of 0 indicates that the regression model is unable to explain variation in the dependent variable. If the R-Square value is 0.999 on the determination test, then it can be concluded that about 99.9% of the variability of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable in the regression model used. In other words, the regression model used is very suitable in explaining the relationship between independent and dependent variables. A high R-Square value indicates a strong relationship between independent and dependent variables (Pramesti, 2016).

3.5 Factors for Monitoring and Assessing Ecosystem Management Results (Transparency)

Monitoring and assessing the results of ecosystem management is important in maintaining the success of the management of the Mount Baung Nature Park. This factor can also affect community motivation in managing the Baung mountain ecosystem. If Mount Baung Nature Park managers can provide transparent and accountable information about the results of ecosystem management, then the community will be more motivated to participate in Mount Baung Nature Park management. This will strengthen public trust in Mount Baung Mount Baung Nature Park managers and increase their motivation to maintain successful ecosystem management. If the monitoring and assessment results show an improvement in the quality of ecosystem management at Mount Baung Nature Park, then the community will be more motivated to participate in ecosystem management. This will show that community participation in ecosystem management can. If communities feel that their participation in monitoring and assessing ecosystem management outcomes is valued and recognized, then they will be more motivated to participate in ecosystem management. This can be done by rewarding or supporting community participation in monitoring and assessing ecosystem management results. According to (Evans and Guariguata, 2013) Monitoring can be a very important way to enforce compliance with important rules in forest management, such as resource access, utilization, conservation, and resource benefit sharing.

3.6 Factors Utilizing the Results of Mount Baung Nature Park Management

Mount Baung Nature Park is a conservation area that has high natural potential and needs to be managed properly in order to continue to be sustainable. Factors utilizing the results of Mount Baung Mount Baung Nature Park management can affect community motivation in managing the Mount Baung ecosystem. If the results of Mount Baung Nature Park management can provide economic, social, and environmental benefits for the surrounding community, then they will be more motivated to maintain its sustainability. Economic benefits such as increasing income from buying and selling Mount Baung nature park products, social benefits such as increasing the welfare of the surrounding community, and environmental benefits such as maintaining the existence of rare flora and fauna. This is in accordance with research from (Massiri et al., 2016) Local communities living around TNLL not only have motivation on the basis of high material needs for resources in Lore Lindu National Park (TNLL) Central Sulawesi province, but also have high social motivation and even have very high moral motivation. Thus, local communities need to be involved in the management of national parks through appropriate institutional arrangements.

3.7 Role Factors of Program Manager (BKSDA)

The influence of the role of program managers (BKSDA) on community motivation in restoring the Baung mountain ecosystem can be very significant. As the program manager, BKSDA can provide accurate and reliable information about the condition of the Mount Baung ecosystem and the importance

of restoring the ecosystem. This information can raise public awareness about the importance of restoring the Baung mountain ecosystem and encourage them to engage in recovery activities. BKSDA can also provide technical guidance to the community in carrying out Mount Baung ecosystem restoration activities. This guidance can help communities to understand the appropriate techniques and methods in carrying out recovery activities, so that they can carry out activities effectively and efficiently.

BKSDA provides support and facilities in carrying out activities to restore the ecosystem of Mount Baung. This support can be in the form of financial assistance, equipment, or other facilities needed by the community in carrying out recovery activities. This can increase people's motivation because they feel supported and appreciated by BKSDA. Research from (Sari, 2022) shows that illegal *logging* that occurred in Pulakek Koto Baru used to be very concerning because the community did not consider the impact that would occur. After the impact felt by the community, finally all parties together changed the function of the forest by utilizing forests with Non-Timber Forest Products and Environmental Services, without having to damage them and accompanied by extension workers and LPHN Pulakek Koto Baru.

3.8 Factors of Community Desire in Increasing Income

The community desire factor is one of the important things in the management of the Mount Baung ecosystem to increase the income of the surrounding community. With the development of ecosystem-based economic businesses around Mount Baung, the community can utilize natural resources sustainably and increase their income. The development of ecosystem-based economic businesses can include the development of natural tourism, organic farming, processing of forest products, and other sustainable businesses. Increasing market access for products from ecosystem-based economic businesses around Mount Baung, the community will be more motivated to improve the quality and quantity of their products.

This can increase people's income and at the same time can promote sustainable ecosystem management. By paying attention to the community's desire to increase income in the management of the Mount Baung ecosystem, the management of Mount Baung Nature Park can increase community participation in ecosystem management. This will strengthen efforts to preserve and protect the ecosystem in Mount Baung and improve the welfare of the surrounding community. According to research (Putra et al., 2019) if the Suka Maju Village Community already has knowledge and awareness of ecology. With the existence of watershed resources, the community wants to get better results to improve welfare and continue to pay attention to and increase the carrying capacity of the environment.

3.9 Desire Factors in Ecosystem Recovery

The desire factor is one of the factors that can affect the success in restoring the ecosystem of Mount Baung. The strong and positive desire of the community to restore the ecosystem can be the impetus to take concrete actions in environmental recovery. A strong desire to restore the ecosystem of Mount Baung can motivate the community to continue to strive and commit to carrying out recovery programs. This can increase the effectiveness of the program and accelerate the process of ecosystem recovery. The desire factor can be a driver for the community to be actively involved in the restoration program of the Baung mountain ecosystem. The stronger the will of the community, the greater the participation that occurs in the recovery program.

The community's desire to restore the Baung mountain ecosystem can make people feel directly involved in efforts to maintain environmental sustainability. This can increase people's sense of belonging to the surrounding environment and strengthen awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental sustainability. The desire factor can influence community decision making in carrying out the Mount Baung ecosystem restoration program. A strong desire can make people more courageous in making decisions related to environmental restoration efforts, such as waste reduction, tree planting, and efforts to reduce environmental damage. Therefore, the factor of strong desire from the community can be an important factor in the success of the Mount Baung ecosystem restoration program.

Research from (Guntoro, 2017) explains that the community involved in ecosystem restoration at Wonoasri Resort does not have other cultivated land, other than in rehabilitation land. This is what causes the level of dependence of respondents, especially rehabilitation land farmers, on Meru Betiri National Park is high. So that the desire to restore the community ecosystem becomes high, because it is accompanied by the needs of the community. This is also what happened to the community around Mount Baung Nature Park. Community motivation in ecosystem restoration is influenced by community needs from natural resources in Mount Baung Nature Park.

3.10 Support Factors for Academic/Private Institutions

The influence of academic and private institution support on community motivation in restoring the Mount Baung ecosystem can have a significant impact. Some factors that can influence community motivation in ecosystem recovery include knowledge, involvement, financial support, and technical support. Support from academic agencies can help increase public knowledge about the importance of restoring the Mount Baung ecosystem and the right ways to do so. In addition, academic agencies can also provide technical support and resources to assist communities in carrying out ecosystem restoration programs.

Meanwhile, support from private agencies can help increase community involvement in ecosystem restoration programs, especially if the support is financial. Financial support from private institutions can help finance ecosystem restoration activities and provide incentives for communities to get involved in the program. In addition, support from private institutions can also provide access to the public to technology or equipment needed in ecosystem restoration programs. This can help improve the effectiveness of the program and assist the community in carrying out ecosystem restoration activities more efficiently.

Overall, the support of academic and private institutions can have a positive impact on community motivation in restoring the Mount Baung ecosystem. Therefore, it is important for these agencies to work with the community in carrying out ecosystem restoration programs in a sustainable and sustainable manner. This is in accordance with research (Soeswoyo et al., 2022). If the involvement of academics also plays an important role as a companion who can continue to improve the knowledge and ability of local human resources, assist in evaluation and provide important input for the development of tourism villages so that they can be independent, maintaining the sustainability of their benefits for the community and the village environment.

3.11 Factors of Desire to Maintain the Ecosystem

When people have the desire to maintain the ecosystem of Mount Baung, biodiversity and wildlife around it can be maintained. This can improve the quality of life of humans and wildlife around Mount Baung. Mount Baung has a fairly high tourism potential, especially for nature lovers and climbers. By preserving the environment around the mountain, it will increasingly attract tourists to come and visit. This can have a positive impact on the local economy and the welfare of the surrounding community. The ecosystem of Mount Baung has an important role in maintaining the availability of water around it. By preserving the environment around the mountain, it can help maintain the availability of clean water for the needs of humans and wildlife around it.

Mount Baung also has an important role in reducing the impact of climate change. The ecosystem around the mountain can serve as a carbon sink and improve the quality of the surrounding air. By preserving the environment around Mount Baung, it can help reduce the impact of increasingly damaging climate change. From the above influences, it can be concluded that the desire factor to maintain the ecosystem of Mount Baung in Purwodadi has a very important influence in maintaining the survival of the surrounding environment. According to research from (Zainal and Edo, 2022) The motivation in maintaining ecosystems arises because people can see and feel that customary forests are considered forests that will experience degradation and damage if not managed properly, especially the increasing

number of people who will open settlements and farms so that it can reduce the quantity and quality of vegetation, especially the potential of wood which is commonly used for housing and other social purposes. Likewise, other forest products such as rattan, bamboo, orchids, pitcher bags and others will be disrupted if these customary forests are not managed and maintained properly.

3.12 Factors of People's Attitudes towards Current Ecosystem Quality

The factor of people's attitude towards ecosystem quality currently plays an important role in the management of the Mount Baung ecosystem. If people have a high awareness of the importance of maintaining ecosystem quality, then they will be more likely to participate in the management of the Mount Baung ecosystem. People will feel a responsibility to preserve the ecosystem and at the same time they can use natural resources responsibly to improve their well-being. If people have adequate knowledge about ecosystems, then they will better understand the importance of maintaining the quality of ecosystems today. They will pay more attention to the impact of their activities on the ecosystem and at the same time will strive to minimize such negative impacts. By paying attention to the factors of community attitudes towards the current quality of ecosystems in the management of the Mount Baung ecosystem, the management of the Mount Baung Nature Park can increase community participation in ecosystem management and strengthen efforts to preserve and protect ecosystems in Mount Baung. This will help maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem and the welfare of the surrounding community. This is in line with research (Mulyadi, 2017) if people's attitudes are important in influencing community motivation. When the community is positive regarding the current condition of the ecosystem, the community's motivation in ecosystem management will also increase.

3.13 Factors in the Community's Ability to Run Programs

The restoration of the Baung mountain ecosystem requires support from the local community to succeed. Therefore, the factor of the community's ability to carry out the recovery program can affect the community's motivation in implementing the program. If the community feels able to run a program to restore the ecosystem of Mount Baung, they tend to be more motivated to get involved in the program. Conversely, if people feel unable to run the program, their motivation to get involved in the program may decrease. People who have adequate knowledge about the Baung mountain ecosystem and how to restore it will be better able to carry out the recovery program. That way, they will be more motivated to get involved in the program. Then, people who have skills in terms of environmental maintenance and natural resource management will be better able to run Mount Baung ecosystem restoration programs. That way, they will be more motivated to get involved in the program.

People who have access to resources such as capital, technology, and fuel will be better able to run Mount Baung ecosystem restoration programs. That way, they will be more motivated to get involved in the program. In this regard, the government and related institutions can provide training and education to the community about the Baung mountain ecosystem and how to restore it, as well as provide support in terms of access to resources needed to run the program. That way, the community will be more motivated to be involved in the restoration program of the Baung mountain ecosystem. This is in accordance with the results of research (Putri, 2018) if there are still fundamental differences in natural resource management between indigenous people and migrant residents in Batin Village, Bener Kelipah District, Bener Meriah Regency. Indigenous people still cannot open opportunities to be able to equate perceptions and techniques related to crop management with immigrant populations. Except for potato plants. So it can be concluded that the ability of the community to manage an ecosystem will affect the final results of its management.

3.14 Factors of Support of Public Figures / Government

Support from community leaders or the government can have a great influence on community motivation in restoring the Baung mountain ecosystem. Support from community leaders or the

government can provide motivation and inspiration to the community to participate in the restoration of the Mount Baung ecosystem. When community or government leaders seem enthusiastic and concerned about environmental issues, people also tend to be more motivated to participate.

This can help in providing the resources needed for the restoration of the Baung mountain ecosystem, such as funds, equipment, and experts. This can help the community to be more easily involved in the recovery program. When community leaders or the government seem to care about the restoration of the Mount Baung ecosystem, the community can also feel more ownership and emotionally involved in the effort. They may feel that they also have a responsibility to protect the environment and nature, and that their efforts can help change a situation that is getting worse. Support from community leaders or the government can also help raise public awareness about the importance of protecting the environment and nature. When community leaders or governments pay attention to environmental issues, people also tend to be more open and sensitive to these issues. This is in line with research (Yulizar et al., 2022) that influential local community leaders can be role models and role models to be followed in all attitudes of action by the head of the family and other family members in community groups in the local area because of every action and word.

3.15 Community Initiative Factors

Community initiative factors can have a positive influence on community motivation in restoring the Mount Baung ecosystem. Community initiatives in this regard can include various activities such as counseling, training, tree planting programs, and other activities that can help improve the condition of the ecosystem in Mount Baung. One of the positive influences of community initiatives is that it can raise awareness and strengthen public awareness of environmental issues, especially related to the restoration of the Mount Baung ecosystem. Community initiatives can also motivate communities to get actively involved in ecosystem restoration programs, whether it's through participation in restoration activities or helping to spread information about the importance of protecting the environment.

In addition, community initiatives can strengthen social bonds between communities in the environment around Mount Baung. This can build a sense of togetherness and mutual trust between communities, as well as strengthen solidarity in carrying out ecosystem restoration programs. Community initiatives can also help address obstacles that may be faced in ecosystem restoration programs, such as limited resources and lack of technical knowledge or skills. With the support and assistance of community initiatives, communities can more easily and effectively carry out ecosystem restoration programs. Similar to the results of research (Nugraha Muslim et al., 2022) that the initiative that has been implemented by the Wanaka Kopi network shows that to survive and thrive, it must make the best use of local conditions and social networks in order to have profitable bargaining power both in the regional and national coffee commodity chains.

4. Conclusions

The implementation of ecosystem restoration is carried out by the East Java KSDA Center as the Technical Implementation Unit which has the task of embracing various parties in its implementation, one of which is by involving the local community. Based on initial conditions, Mount Baung experienced degradation of 27 hectares of land, then several conservation efforts were carried out such as the formation of water management community groups, fire care communities and planting several types of plants in conservation sites. Until 2022, there is an increase in the level of land cover to 17.83 ha. In the study, there is a specific analysis value on each factor that affects the motivation of the community in maintaining the ecosystem of Mount Baung, which has never been studied before.

The regression test analysis value is Sig 0.559. Then it can be concluded if the regression value is significant (there is a relationship between independent and bound variables). The determining factors to be able to increase community motivation in the management of Mount Baung are monitoring and assessing the results of ecosystem management (transparency), utilizing the results of Mount Baung

nature park management, the role of program managers (BKSDA), the desire to increase income, the desire to restore the ecosystem, Support for academic / private institutions, the desire to maintain the ecosystem, attitudes towards the current quality of the ecosystem, the ability of the community to run programs, Support figures community/government and community initiatives. As an effort to manage Mount Baung Nature Park sustainably, the determining factors to increase community motivation need to be an important consideration in community assistance.

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