

Cek Similarity Artikel

Judul : **Law Enforcement and Conservation at Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia as Perceived by Local Coastal Communities**
Nama : **Flora Pricilla Kalalo**
Penerbit : **AACL Bioflux, 2017, Volume 10, Issue 6**
Web AAAL : <http://www.bioflux.com.ro/aacl>
Web Artikel : <http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf>

N o.	Aplikasi Cek Plagiat	Alamat Web	Hasil	Bukti
1.	Search Engine Reports.net	https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker	1000 karakter pertama hlm: 1413-1415 : Excellent 84% Unique	Bukti 1a
			1000 karakter kedua hlm: 1415-1417 : Excellent 86% Unique	Bukti 1b
			1000 karakter kedua hlm: 1418-1419 : Excellent 83% Unique	Bukti 1c
2.	quetext	https://www.quetext.com/report/4b8e7b109d65db1cfada	100% similar dengan 1 sumber yaitu http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf (Hanya dengan tulisan sendiri)	Bukti 2
3.	Edubirdie	https://edubirdie.com/plagiarism-checker	100% The Uniqueness of text	Bukti 3

1. Search Engine Reports.net

Bukti 1 a

Sumber web: <https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>

Keterangan :1000 karakter pertama hlm: 1413-1415

Hasil : Excellent 84 % Unique

The image displays two screenshots of the Search Engine Reports.net plagiarism checker interface. The left screenshot shows the input stage where a text box contains the following text: "Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia as perceived by the local coastal communities Flora P. Kalalo Faculty of Law, Sam Ratulangi University, Jl. Kampus Unsrat, Bahu, Manado, Indonesia. Corresponding author: F. P. Kalalo, flora_kalalo@yahoo.com Abstract. This paper describes the status of enforcement at Bunaken National Park (BNP), North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Using informal interviews with 66 respondents, fishery laws are still poorly implemented partly due to lack of participation among stakeholders. Enforcement of fishery laws and regulations at Bunaken National Park remains problematic, mainly due to lack of cooperation from the coastal communities. More than half (53%) of the respondents agreed that they are aware of the conservation efforts at BNP (mainly due to mass media such as television and trusted public figures) as well as pertinent laws and". Below the text box, there are statistics: "Limit: 1000 words / search. Total Chars: 6130 Total Words: 1000". A green "START NOW" button is visible. The right screenshot shows the output stage. A yellow banner at the top says "Plagiarism checked". Below it, a green banner states "Premium Plagiarism Checker with Unlimited Searches". A message reads "Excellent, your content is 84% unique." Below this, a list of matched webpages is shown, with a red box highlighting the first match: "Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken". A large red arrow points from the text "HASIL" to the 84% unique result, and another red arrow points from the "Match Text" box to the first match in the list.

Bukti 1 b

Sumber web: <https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>

Keterangan : 1000 karakter kedua hlm: 1415-1417

Hasil : Excellent 86 % Unique

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the Search Engine Reports Plagiarism Checker website. The left screenshot shows the main interface with a text input area containing a document snippet about 'Bunaken' and 'Manado Tua'. The right screenshot shows the results page, indicating that the content is 86% unique and has 14% content matched with other webpages. A red box labeled 'HASIL' with arrows points to the 'Excellent, your content is 86% unique' and 'Match Text' results.

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Bunaken (N = 21), Alun Banua (15), Arakan (10), Manado Tua 1 (10), and Manado Tua 2 (10). There were 37 and 29 male and female respondents, respectively. The breakdown of gender distributions of respondents are shown in Figure 2. Of the 66 respondents, 29 (43.94%) were local fishermen while the remaining 37 (56.06%) non-fishers described their occupation as housewives (14), students (11), entrepreneurs (6), PNS (civil Servant) (6). Figure 2. Gender (dark blue: males; light blue: females) of respondents across the villages of Bunaken National Park (MT1 - Manado Tua 1, MT2 - Manado Tua 2, Ark - Arakan, AB - Alung Banua, Bun - Bunaken). Figure 3 shows the educational attainment of the respondents: SD (elementary school) (54.5%), followed by SMA/SMK (High School) (34.8%), university or higher education (6.1%), while only 4.5% indicated as not educated. Figure 3. Educational attainment of the respondents (SD-elementary school, SMA/SMK-High School).

Limit: 1000 words / search. Total Chars: 5928 Total Words: 918 [X] Clear Text

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14% Content matched with these webpages:

Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken **Match Text**

The 66 key respondents were from the following villages: Bunaken (N = 21), Alun Banua (15), Arakan (10), Manado Tua 1 (10), and Manado Tua 2 (10). There were 37 and 29 male and female respondents, respectively.

<http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf>

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HASIL

Bukti 1 c

Sumber web: <https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>

Keterangan : 1000 karakter ketiga hlm: 1418-1419

Hasil : Excellent 83 % Unique

The image shows a side-by-side comparison of a plagiarism checker interface. On the left is the input page, and on the right is the results page. The input page features a text area with the following text: "Willingness to participate in enforcement. In terms of the respondents' willingness to participate in enforcing laws and regulations at BNP, it was evident that only 15 (18%) and 12 (23%) of the respondents (Table 3) are willing to participate in the supervision of the nocatch areas (= core zones) and to take part in a patrol team of BNP or police, respectively. Moreover, only 1-2 persons said they are willing to report or capture violators or even to make his/her own patrolling/surveillance. Notably, the latter initiatives are understandably risky and time consuming, considering about half of the respondents are women. Table 3 Key questions for respondents' willingness to participate in enforcement of BNP Key questions Agreed % Are you willing to: - participate in the supervision of no-catch areas". The results page displays "Plagiarism checked" and "Premium Plagiarism Checker with Unlimited Searches". A green checkmark and text state "Excellent, your content is 83% unique". Below this, it lists "17% Content matched with these webpages:" and shows a match with the text "Notably, the latter initiatives are understandably risky and time consuming, considering about half of the respondents are women. Table 3 Key questions for respondents' willingness to participate in enforcement of BNP." A large red arrow labeled "HASIL" points to the 83% unique result, and another red arrow points to the "Match Text" button in the results list.

2. Quetext

Bukti 2 a

Sumber web: <https://www.quetext.com/report/4b8e7b109d65db1cfada>

Keterangan : Semua Karakter dimasukan dalam aplikasi

Hasil : 100% Similar dengan <http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf>

The screenshot displays a Quetext plagiarism report. The main text area on the left contains the following content:

Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia as perceived by the local coastal communities

Flora P. Kalalo

Faculty of Law, Sam Ratulangi University, Jl. Kampus Unsrat, Bahu, Manado, Indonesia.

Corresponding author: F. P. Kalalo, flora_kalalo@yahoo.com

Abstract. This paper describes the status of enforcement at Bunaken National Park (BNP), North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Using informal interviews with 66 respondents, fishery laws are still poorly implemented partly due to lack of participation among stakeholders. Enforcement of fishery laws and regulations at Bunaken National Park remains problematic, mainly due to lack of cooperation from the coastal communities. More than half (53%) of the respondents agreed that they are aware of the conservation efforts at BNP (mainly due to mass media such as television and trusted public figures) as well as pertinent laws and regulations (e.g. zoning and fishery laws). However, most respondents (73%) claimed that they disagree with these laws and regulations and even viewed these as not profitable to fishers and not part of the solution to conserve BNP. In addition, willingness to comply with fishery laws is still low based on interviews with respondents. Willingness to participate with BNP's enforcement body was also notably low

The right sidebar shows a similarity score of 19% and 26 matches from 1 source. A match is highlighted with a 100% similarity score, linking to [bioflux.com.ro](http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf). A red arrow points from a red box containing the word "HASIL" to this match. Below the match, a snippet of text is visible: "... an example, along with other cases in Southeast Asia, of a biological success but a social failure. In this paper, the authors investigated the status of enforcement at BNP as perceived by randomly selected respondents. In addition, the information contained in this study is hoped to stimulate more research as to how ...".

At the bottom of the report, it states: "Only the first 500 words were checked" and provides a "Search more for FREE" button. An "Activate Windows" watermark is also present at the bottom right.

Bukti 2 a

Sumber web: <https://www.quetext.com/report/4b8e7b109d65db1cfada>

Keterangan : Semua Karakter dimasukan dalam aplikasi

Hasil : 100% Similar dengan <http://www.bioflux.com.ro/docs/2017.1413-1420.pdf>

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Key Words: regulation, fishery, zoning, participation, poaching.

Introduction. The marine biodiversity of Bunaken National Park (BNP) has been described by a number of studies. For example, Turak & DeVantier (2003) listed 390 species of reef-building corals. Moreover, it was noted that the present status of the coral reef condition in BNP are generally in a moderate Life Form Category (Kusen & Tioho 2009). The molluscan fauna of BNP is highly diverse with at least 323 species (Burghardt et al 2006). There were 325 species of reef fishes identified by Du et al (2016). Since its establishment in 1991 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Bunaken National Park (Taman Nasional Bunaken) is well-known as a major tourist destination in Southeast Asia. In 2006 alone, a total of 32,000 visitors (10,229 foreign) were reported with total revenue of Rp 1,395,158.00. Dive tourism, which depends on the conditions of marine environment, is one of the main tourist activities at BNP (Davis 2005; Hakim et al 2012).

Live hard coral cover ranged from ~10% to > 75% (Turak & DeVantier 2003; Fuad 2010). However, with increasing tourist arrivals coupled with increased fishing pressure from local fishers and burgeoning human population (> 500,000 people in Manado City alone), managing BNP is a huge challenge (Hakim et al 2012).

A number of studies tackled the socio-economic and management aspects of BNP (e.g. Sievanen 2008; Berliarang & Fang 2013). Marine conservation at BNP began in 1991 with biological effects described by DeVantier et al (2006). However, Christie (2004) described the case of BNP as an example, along with other cases in Southeast Asia, of a biological success but a social failure.

3. Edubirdie

Bukti 3 a

Sumber web: <https://edubirdie.com/plagiarism-checker>

Keterangan : Semua Karakter dimasukan dalam aplikasi

Hasil : 100% The Uniqueness of text

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CREATE ORIGINAL ESSAY

Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken National Park,

Flora P. Kalalo
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ted by Dr. Angel C. Alcala, after realizing the disadvantages of a centralized top-bottom approach used in the management of Sumilon Marine Reserve. When the local town mayor of Oslob decided to end the long-term lease agreement between the LGU and Silliman University the reserve was fished out by the local fishers (Alcala & Russ 2006). Problem of poaching at BNP. Despite enforcement of fishery laws, catching Maming or Napoleon/humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*), which is considered an Endangered species by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2017), still persists. This was partly due to the fact that officers and the fishermen do not know how to identify the fish species. Moreover, they do not know size limits (banned), what period/month that the fishes cannot be caught. Zonation remains unclear resulting to further exploitation of marine resources.

Poaching is still rampant at Bunaken National Park, especially near the boundaries. Mostly, fishers stationed their fishing boats outside the boundaries of no take zone but the fishermen, as free diver use potas to poison the fishes hiding in the coral, resulting to bleaching. Aside from these isolated accounts, certain fishers occasionally catch dugong AACL Bioflux, 2017, Volume 10, Issue 6. <http://www.bioflux.com.ro/aacl> 1419

(Dugong dugong), another endangered marine mammal (IUCN 2017). The fishermen stressed that traditionally, they were already extracting marine resources even before the creation of BNP.

Lack of community participation. The apparent lack of participation among local community members might be a result of the top-bottom approach in management at BNP. Chassels & Bucol (2011) also pointed out that one of the reasons why community members are hesitant to participate in conservation efforts, including enforcement, is social dichotomy. In such case, marginalized stakeholders would feel that they are not part of the conservation program or project as they perceived it as not representing their interest(s) or concern (e.g. fishing).

Conclusion and Recommendations. As far as can be ascertained, based on the results of this study, community members seemed reluctant in terms of their willingness to participate in enforcement activities implemented by the BNP despite intensive education campaign through local mass media (television, newspapers, etc). One plausible explanation is the lack of involvement of stakeholders who have been marginalized as a result of zoning and fishing restrictions. Another factor might be the establishment and management histories of BNP since management was principally initiated by the Indonesian national government (topbottom approach) unlike in other well-known cases (e.g. Apo Island Reserve in central Philippines) where protection was initiated and even to this day actively participated by the local communities.

While rules and regulations have been implemented at BNP (though there are limitations in enforcing such laws), it appears that local community members (fishermen in particular) lack the willingness to comply with the laws and more importantly lack the motivation to participate in law enforcement activities. We recommend that a thorough socio-anthropological study be carried out with the primary goal to gain a much wider perspective from key community members. In such way, management of BNP can be refined and therefore minimizing bipolarity of stakeholders (e.g. small-time fishers).

Acknowledgements. We are grateful to acknowledge the encouragement and support of all the faculty members in Legal Study Program, Faculty of Law UNSRAT. We would like also to extend our appreciation to the local coastal community in Bunaken National Park who participated during this survey.

The length of the text: 18159 (No spaces: **15557**)