Implementation of ecovillage values model as Mandiri village and environmental culture in the community of Sukasari Kidul village district of Argapura, regency of Majalengka

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Abstract. Daily human life on the face of the earth is influenced and affects the surrounding environment. Sometimes people feel free to live and apart from the support of the surrounding environment. Therefore, it is appropriate for us in our daily lives to need to maintain and manage the environment. Especially in various development programs that have the main goal of increasing the level of human welfare that needs to be supported by economic capital, social capital and natural capital as well as the environment or ecosystem. Development can be seen as planned efforts to change human culture. Changes in the social system of local communities can also cause changes to the ecosystem. The ecovillage concept aims to change the mindset of society in changing behavior to be more concerned about the environment. The potential possessed by Sukasari Kidul Village is agricultural and plantation products.

1. Introduction
Humans in everyday life have a very close dependence on their environment. Like other living things, humans in their daily lives on earth are influenced and influence the surrounding environment, both environment and non-living. Another problem is that humans sometimes do not realize where they live and live, as if human life is free and detached from the support of the surrounding environment. Therefore, it is appropriate for us in our daily lives to need to maintain and manage the environment. Especially in various development programs that have the main goal of increasing the level of human welfare that needs to be supported by economic capital, social capital and natural capital as well as the environment or ecosystem.

Development in general can be seen as planned efforts to change human culture, namely in the form of planned efforts to increase the type, quality, quantity that must be fulfilled for satisfying primary or primary needs in efforts to improve the welfare of human life. In the end, changes in the local social system can also cause changes to the ecosystem. Thus, in the development program, economic aspects, socio-cultural and environmental aspects can be integrated into an inseparable unity, in accordance with the environmentally friendly development paradigm.

In accordance with sustainable development policies in Indonesia as outlined in agenda 21, sustainable development should pay attention to poverty reduction. It is realized that poverty is one of the causes of deterioration in environmental quality and the negative impact of development. In contrast, the deterioration of the carrying capacity of the environment can be the cause of the emergence and development of poverty [1].
Changes in the social system of the local community can also cause changes to the ecosystem. An independent and cultured village that began to be introduced in September 1991 at the GAIA Trust seminar in Thy, Denmark compiled by Diane and Robert Gilman. Ecovillage is defined as an ideal concept regarding the balance between social, ecological and spiritual aspects in human and environmental interactions for the sustainability of life on earth as a solution to various major environmental problems, and ensuring human welfare, health and safety.

The village is the spearhead of national development. This is intended so that equitable development in the village can be carried out well, based on that village has a different potential from the city. Whereas from the point of view of national development, the village is the place where most of Indonesia's population lives. As many as 57.6% of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas, so building a village is the same as building a nation [2]. There are two potentials possessed by the village, namely the physical potential of the village providing a variety of wealth both from natural resources of flora and fauna, land, water, climate and weather. In addition, non-physical potential includes village communities, village social institutions, and village apparatus. If these two potentials are utilized properly, the village will develop and the village will have functions, for other regions as well as for the city.

One effort to support and generate village potential is to introduce the concept of ecovillage as a character model that aims to change the mindset of rural communities in changing behavior and caring more about the environment [3]. Ecovillage values realize the independence of village communities by taking into account the sustainability of the availability of resources in the village which is the main goal of the development of the ecovillage. Therefore, the development of the ecovillage must be supported by all members of the village community. Thus, the development of the ecovillage will be very good if initiated by the self-help of the village community. Ecovillage community members are united by ecological, economic and socio-cultural similarities. Villages that can be categorized as ecovillage have communities that care about environmental sustainability by trying to optimize the interaction of the natural and social environment.

Regarding local wisdom and sustainable development, the ecovillage concept aims to change the community mindset in behavior change to be more concerned about the environment. The development of the ecovillage must be supported by all members of the village community.

A village or city categorized as ecovillage is usually filled by people or communities who care about environmental sustainability by trying to optimize material and energy transactions with their environment.

2. Research method
The community empowerment of Sukasari Kidul Village's ecovillage model can be done through an approach by identifying economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual potential as the basis for ecovillage development, with surveys and observations [4-7]. In addition, a long process is needed to realize the ecovillage model in Sukasari Kidul Village, Argapura Sub-District, Majalengka District through continuous direction, in-house training and coaching [8].

3. Results and discussion
The implementation of community service based on the results of this study was carried out for eight months with a frequency of six meetings. The implementation has been carried out in the service of the community in Sukasari Kidul Village, Argapura District, Majalengka Regency:

3.1. Preparation
At this stage of preparation there are several things that have been done:

- Prepare the results of research that has been carried out in Cimaung Village, Cimaung District, Bandung Regency.
• Identify locations to carry out services in accordance with the results of the study. Criteria for the area or location of service are good natural and economic potential but have problems in the management and maintenance of the environment.
• Carrying out data collection and preliminary studies on these locations related to the potential possessed, especially economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects.
• The licensing process starts from the Indonesian University of Education and related services, namely the West Java provincial Kesbangpolinmas and a permit from Sukasari Kidul Village, Majalengka Regency.
• Conduct field surveys to collect data that will be used as material in mapping potentials and problems as well as facilities that will be implemented in an effort to build environmental awareness of the community of Sukasari Kidul Village, Majalengka Regency.
• Conducting study of data obtained through tabulation and analysis of collected data using predetermined analytical methods. The method used is descriptive which previously had primary data and secondary data.
• Preparing materials for community service activities, in the form of findings in the field and socialization activities to the community.
• Involving village officials in community service activities as institutions that protect the community.
• Inviting the Sukasari Kidul village community in Majalengka Regency to convey environmental issues. Invited guests invited included community leaders, RW, RT, PKK, and Karang Taruna.

3.2. Implementation

In the implementation of the socialization of community awareness on the environment in Sukasari Kidul Village, it needs to involve many elements, especially the community as environmental users. Society has an important role in protecting the environment. The profession of the people in Sukasari Kidul Village as farmers should protect the environment more, because the need for their economy depends on nature and the environment. If the environment is damaged it will cause their agricultural productivity to decline. The implementation of this socialization can be taken by the following steps:
• Invite village heads and village officials, village community leaders, RW, RT, PKK, and village cadets to provide an explanation of activities in Sukasari Kidul Village, Argapura District, Majalengka District.
• Sharing opinions with the village head and village community leaders regarding the activities to be carried out in an effort to raise awareness of the community towards the environment. What approach should be taken to solve the problem. Socialization of community empowerment through case studies on waste disasters as well as physical and non-physical potential in Sukasari Kidul Village by developing potential through village meetings attended by village officials, Village Consultative Bodies, Village Community Empowerment Institutions, RWs, Leaders of Neighborhood Groups (RT), village institutions and community leaders. In this socialization, it is necessary to expressly convey the purpose of this socialization. As well as how the next steps that need to be taken, and the duties and roles of each of the village apparatus.
• Data collection on village potential and community needs by each RT, then collected at RW meetings to be sent to the village government as a reference as the initial input from each RW. The number of RWs in Sukasari Kidul Village is 12 RWs and 24 RTs.
• The village government collects and records potential and environmental problems in accordance with each RW.
• Each development team conducts a field survey and assessment to formulate development priorities so that they can be implemented effectively and efficiently in environmental management.
From each RW, we can know the potential they have and the need to solve environmental problems. At least from the findings in the field we can form a garbage bank group in each RW environment to collect garbage from the community.

Sukasari Kidul is a rural area (rural). In the ecovillage the village is not only a place to live but rather a unity of the system of life [9]. It means how they (the population) can live from their village and how their village can live has the principle of its inhabitants. From these conditions it can be concluded that the village or a place that has an ecovillage must have one or a set of potential that can be used to support the population naturally [10,11]. Based on the elements proposed by Gultekin and looking at the current situation that Sukasari Kidul Sub-District has more than 80% of the agricultural area and the majority of the population of Argapura District is directly related to agriculture [12]. It is known that the number of uneducated population is very much followed by the number of educated residents in the middle level as well as residents who work in the non-agricultural sector, believed to be able to influence the social conditions of Sukasari Kidul villagers [13].

In terms of social and economic activities. There is a tendency for the population to collaborate on a number of things that often occur in the community. This shows that the village as the center of development and planting of local wisdom values, known as local genius, still feels good, this is evidenced by "they still have the notion that by working together, many things can be done efficiently, effectively and feel light " [14].

4. Conclusion
After carrying out the activities in the implementation phase there are several things that need to be evaluated in the environmental socialization activities in Sukasari Kidul Village:

- In the dissemination of information, it is necessary to have mutual understanding and cooperation regarding these environmental activities so that there are no misunderstandings in the implementation of activities.
- Assessment of the results of the field survey agreed upon of course based on the findings in the field. What further efforts are resolved so that environmental problems can be resolved properly.
- Time agreement in providing socialization to the community of Sukasari Kidul village in conducting socialization activities.

5. Recommendation
From several activities that have been implemented, there needs to be a follow-up to facilitate the implementation activities in Sukasari Kidul Village, Argapura District, Majalengka Regency:

- Collaboration with the community needs to be followed up seriously because growing environmental awareness in the community is still low.
- Establishment of environmental awareness in the community of Sukasari Kidul Village, Majalengka Regency to realize a Nawacita village.
- Establishment and management of waste banks in each RW to unravel the garbage problems faced by the community of Sukasari Kidul Village, Argapura Sub-District, Majalengka Regency.
- Can be used as a place to develop a real work program for UPI students in the form of community service.

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