



The Participation of the Community of Pengudang Village on Mangrove Conservation in Ecopedagogy Review

Devi Wahyuni

deviwahuni2202@gmail.com

Study Program of History Education

School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstrac: The Pengudang Village community is a community that cares about the surrounding environment, especially in the preservation of the Mangrove forest. This paper aims to describe the participation of the Pengudang Village community in the conservation of mangroves (mangroves) in an ecopedagogical review. The method used in this research is descriptive in the form of qualitative. The results showed that preserving the mangrove forest in the village of Pengudang could be used as teaching material in historical subjects where the historical relationship between humans and nature can be taken as material for history lessons that can be used for the development of students' ecological intelligence.

Keywords: Ecopedagogy, mangrove, Pengudang village



Introdcution

Bintan Island has enormous natural resource potential, such as bauxite mines, land and sea fisheries, seaweed, coral reefs, forests (mangrove forests and production forests), and natural panoramic ecosystems that are still beautiful and natural. One of the overgrown areas with mangroves (mangroves) on Bintan Island is the Teluk Sebong sub-district, Pengudang Village, an ecotourism destination on Bintan Island.

In general, mangrove forests are defined as forest types that grow in tidal areas (especially protected beaches, lagoons, river estuaries) that are inundated at high tide and free of inundation at low tide whose growing communities tolerate salt (Kusmana, et al., 2003). Mangrove forest is one of the coastal ecosystems that have distinctive characteristics. The existence of mangrove forests in coastal areas ecologically are functioned as a place for foraging (feeding ground), spawning ground (spawning ground), and breeding ground (nursery ground) for various types of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and other marine biotas. Mangrove vegetation also can maintain water quality, and this forest is very beneficial for life around the coast.

As with the 2030 SDG, one aspect of which is clean water and sanitation, as humans, we must create a healthy environment and think about sustainability. This should also be an essential topic to be studied by both students and teachers. Especially in history subjects, ecological intelligence is needed for students to be more critical of what is happening on earth, especially in the environment. Supriatna (2016) states that developing ecological wisdom is not enough to plant trees but to encourage students to have new visions, values , and behaviours according to local wisdom. The more important concept of harmony with nature is cultivating awareness of environmental conservation in families, schools, and communities.

Mangrove plants in Pengudang Village are still maintained their beauty by the intervention of the surrounding community. Where we can see the expanse of mangrove forest by riding a speedboat to explore the beauty of the mangrove forest, we are also presented with the activities of animals such as monkeys, chirping birds, sea grass beds, and dugong life. However, this does not escape the damage caused by the disposal of oil from ships passing through international waters not far from the mangrove forest area; this is a challenge



for the surrounding community to continue to preserve the mangroves in their area so that they are maintained.

Seeing the concern of the Pengundang Village community towards their environmental ecosystem, especially the preservation of Mangrove Forests (Mangrove), the author tries to study and describe the local wisdom of the Pengundang Village community in the conservation activities carried out. According to the author, the activities carried out by the residents of Pengundang Village can be used as teaching materials in historical subjects. Where the historical relationship between humans and nature can be taken as material for history lessons that can be used for the development of students' ecological intelligence (Supriatna, 2016)

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive in the form of qualitative. Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2002) define a qualitative approach as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in written or spoken words from observable people and actors. By the type of data needed, namely qualitative data, the data collection techniques used open interviews, observation, and documentation.

Results and Discussion

Pengundang Village is part of Teluk Sebong sub-district, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands Province. At first, Pengundang Village was a part of Berakit Village. In 1981, Pengundang Village became a Definitive Village. With the condition and mobility of the population not yet good, in 1983 the attractive village experienced a vacancy of the inviting village head. From 1981 until now, the attractive village has changed four times. This village, located on the coast of Bintan Island, is famous for its beautiful mangrove forest. Thanks to the intervention of the village community, the previously untreated mangroves have become well-maintained. They have become an icon for the development of ecotourism in Pengundang Village and Bintan Island.

The mangrove forest conservation activity in Pengundang Village started from Iwan Setiawan's simple idea in terms of tourism and the village community. It started with a love for the village and trying to advance the village with its capabilities by looking from the side of the extraordinary potential of the



inviting village. It can be seen that the initial condition of the mangroves is still healthy and dense, where the surrounding community or fishermen are still looking for food around the mangroves. Judging from the aspect of the sea that is still awake, there are still many communities' catches such as crabs, anchovies, and coral reefs that are still healthy. However, the attractive village also has the most extensive sea grass conservation on Bintan Island, which is a habitat for dugongs; not only that, this area is also a habitat for dugongs, a place for turtles to lay their eggs. This is the originator of community-based mangrove forest conservation tourism activities. Initially, the activity was initiated by Iwan Setiawan (agent of change), which did not get a good response from the community. Initially, this activity began with the Pengundang Seafood Festival with the aim of introducing the village and local wisdom owned by the surrounding community in 2009 and starting in 2016, Iwan embraced the community to jointly develop community-based tourism in Pengundang Village, he invited business activists micro, small, medium and the community as a whole to collaborate in the introduction of mangrove forest conservation activities, known as the Pokdarwis community (tourism awareness group) which is divided into several parts,

The mangroves in the attractive village are still maintained their ecosystem is marked by the presence of fireflies at night around the mangrove trees, this is a sign that the mangroves in the inviting village are still good and good, but there are still efforts from the village community in developing and adding plants mangroves in several locations in the coastal area of Pengundang village. Types of mangroves in the inviting village there are several types of mangroves such as *Rhizophora*, *Bruguiera*, *Xylocarpus* mangroves, which span an area of 22 hectares in the coastal area of mangrove forests. The biggest challenge for the community in protecting mangroves is during the east wind season, the threat of black oil waste that every year pollutes the coast of Pengundang Village, which threatens to damage coastal ecosystems and marine life.

Another thing that is a factor in the damage is people from outside the village who cut down mangrove trees without the knowledge of the villagers. And international waste that ends up on the coast, where a lot of this garbage gets stuck in the roots of mangrove trees, as for community participation in cleaning up trash around the mangrove area, namely by carrying out sustainable cooperation activities called Seven Clean Seas, where this group not only cleans mangroves but also cleans the coast. The above activities are always



socialized by Iwan Setiawan through environmental education to the public about the importance of protecting the environment, especially the mangrove environment, not only educating the coastal community of Pengudang Village but also educating schools about the importance of protecting the environment. Iwan realizes that environmental damage will occur if the area is developed into a tourist destination, but with education in protecting the environment, this fear will not happen. It is the mangrove environment, not only educating the coastal community of the pengudang village but also educating schools about the importance of protecting the environment.

From here, we can find out how the next generation can preserve and still care about their environment and become historical actors in their time? The ecopedagogical approach is one of the effective ways that can be used in the learning process in schools to increase ecological intelligence, namely connecting history and understanding the environment. Green History places humans as part of nature. Learning the history of human civilization cannot be separated from nature as a place of life and a source of life. Thus, humans can preserve nature so that it remains a source of life for future generations.

Conclusion

Bintan Island has enormous natural resource potential. One overgrown area with mangrove forests is the Teluk Seborg sub-district, Pengudang Village, which is an ecotourism destination on Bintan Island. The existence of mangrove forests in coastal areas ecologically are functioned as a place for foraging (feeding ground), spawning ground (spawning ground), and breeding ground (nursery ground) for various types of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and other marine biotas. The author tries to study and describe the local wisdom of the Pengudang Village community in the conservation activities carried out. Activities carried out by the residents of Pengudang Village, in the form of replanting mangroves that died due to black oil waste, protecting coastal areas from a lot of international and domestic waste, and providing education on the importance of protecting the environment to the community and students, with the hope that the Pokdarwis community (tourism awareness group) or Pokdarwis Pengudang Mangrove in the form of, the community can develop capabilities based on nature, society, and the environment. As well as Green History describes humans as part of nature or parallel to nature. Learning the history of human civilization cannot be separated from nature as a place of life



and a source of life. Based on the explanation above, this can be used as teaching material in the subject of history. The historical relationship between humans and nature can be taken as material for history lessons that can be used to develop students' ecological intelligence.

References

- Kusmana, C., S. Wilarso, I. Hilwan, P. Pamoengkas, C. Wibowo, T' Tiryana, A. Triswanto, Yunasfi, & Hamzah. (2003). *Mangrove Rehabilitation Techniques*. Bogor: Faculty of Forestry IPB.
- Moleong, L. (2002). *Qualitative Research Methodology*. PT. Rosdakarya Youth.
- Nasution, DQ, Manurung, B., People, DC, & Medan, UN (2017). Analysis of Ecological Intelligence in High School Students in the Village Utilizing and Preserving Mangrove Forests. *Proceedings of the Third National Seminar on Biology and Its Learning*, State University of Medan, 08, 904–911.
- Nuraisah & Wahyuni. L. (2020). Community Participation in Mangrove Forest Ecotourism Management in Rawa Mekar Jaya Village. *Share: Social Work Journal*, 10(1), 73–82. <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v10i1.26896>
- Supriatna, N. (2016). *Ecopedagogy: Building Ecological Intelligence in Social Studies Learning*. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Youth.