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The Implementation of “Lembur Berseka” Program in Encouraging Society’s Environmental Caring Character: A Case Study of Cikembang Society, Selamanik Village, Ciamis Regency

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ABSTRACT

“Lembur Berseka” was launched by the Public Health Office, it has been established in every sub-district in Ciamis district. In the objectives achievement of “Lembur Berseka” program involves various sectors, for instance agriculture, tourism, environment, religion, economy and social. “Lembur Berseka” becomes a manifestation of the implementation of the third Nawacita (Nine Priorities Agenda) related to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state, the fifth Nawacita related to improve the society’s life quality, and eighth Nawacita related to revolutionize the nation's character through a policy of rearranging the national education curriculum by prioritizing aspects of civic education, which places education aspects proportionally, such as teaching the history of nation building, values of patriotism and love for the country of origin, the spirit of defending the country and good manners character in the Indonesian Education curriculum. “Lembur Berseka” becomes a model and miniature of development that involves all sectors in society. In addition, “Lembur Berseka” can bring the development itself closer to the community, this program involves all development sectors. Cikembang, Semanik Village, Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency became the research site. This study emphasized that researchers can focus on exploring in depth about society participation in the implementation of “Lembur Berseka” program towards the environmental caring character. This study revealed (1) the understanding of Cikembang society about “Lembur Berseka”, (2) Cikembang society participation in “Lembur Berseka” program, (3) the impact of “Lembur Berseka” program towards environmental caring character of Cikembang society.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Humans and the environment are two things that cannot be separated from one another. However, humans tend to exploit the environment for their interests without paying attention to environmental sustainability. It is jointly acknowledged that our current environment is in a crisis condition, not only in the form of a physical environmental crisis such as a water, land, air and even climate crisis. But also the crisis of the biological environment and of course, the social environment. The crisis of the biological environment can be seen from the increasingly unproductive agricultural lands, the extinction of rare plants and animals around us. Meanwhile, the current social crisis is the waning of concern for the environment which in turn causes various environmental problems that affect human life.

Environmental problems that have occurred so far must be addressed immediately. One of the efforts to overcome environmental problems is through the formation of a caring character for the environment. Dikti (Hamzah B. Uno and Nurdin Mohamad, 2011) argues that it is difficult to make people aware especially people who already do not understand the meaning of environmental quality for the preservation of mankind.

From these problems, the role of the society is strongly needed in environmental management according to Law number 32 of 2009 article 70 paragraph 1 which states that the community has the same and widest possible rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management. Environmental problems that have occurred so far must be addressed immediately. One of the efforts to overcome environmental problems is through the formation of a caring character for the environment.

A character must be formed based on Pancasila because Pancasila is the basis of the Indonesian nation. Pancasila education will be an important aspect to build the nation's character for the next generation (Antari in Natalia, 2021). Character education is very significant, it is even mandated by the National Education System Law 20 of 2003 (Law 20, 2003). Character education is an inseparable part of education (Akhwani, 2021).

Character is not an individual's innate that cannot be changed, but it is the result of the formation of individual interactions with their environment, included family, school, and community environments (Al-Anwari, 2014; Zubaidah, 2019). In addition, characters usually are formed due to the repetition of habit or behavior in response to a situation (Bahri, 2015; Rachman, 2013). Therefore, this character takes time to be internalized within the individual and becomes a characteristic of the individual. Although sometimes the individual is not aware of it.

There are six main characters (character pillars) in humans, including: (1) respect; (2) responsibility; (3) citizenship Civic Duty; (4) justice and fairness; (5) caring and willingness to share; and (6) trustworthiness (Mu'in, 2011). The principals related to the basic character values above are in line with the values described according to the Ministry of National Education Research and Development Center for the Curriculum Center (2010) totaling 18 character values, including the following:

Character values: 1) Religious, 2) Honest, 3) Tolerance, 4) Discipline, 5) Hard work, 6) Creative, 7) Independent, 8) Democratic, 9) Curiosity, 10) National spirit, 11) Love the

country of origin, 12) Appreciate achievements, 13) Friendly/communicative, 14) Peace loving, 15) Reading literacy, 16) Environment care, 17) Social care 18) Responsibility.

According to Presidential Regulation number 87 of 2017 concerning Strengthening Environmental, the education of caring character is indispensable in non-formal education. The character value of environment caring is the attitudes and actions that always try to prevent damage to the natural environment surrounding, and develop efforts to repair the natural damage that has occurred (Sulistiyowati in Susilawati, 2020). Character education through organizations in the society is placed as the foundation for realizing the vision of national development, namely realizing a society with noble character, morality, ethics, culture, and civility based on the Pancasila philosophy. One of the programs that have been launched by the Ciamis Regency government to address environmental concerns is the “Lembur Berseka” program.

“Lembur Berseka” is a strategic innovation program in the Public Health Sector of the Ciamis District Health Office in 2018 which is based on the legal basis of Government Regulation Number 66 of 2014 concerning Environmental Health Chapter II Article 3. “Lembur Berseka” aims to create awareness and participation of the society and other related and responsible sectors for efforts to improve and preserve the environment. “Lembur Berseka” becomes a model and miniature of development that involves all sectors in society. In addition, “Lembur Berseka” can bring the development closer to the community, this program involves all development sectors. In addition, “Lembur Berseka” empowers the potential of the society to play a real role in the development. However, not all villages can join this program.

“Lembur Berseka” becomes a model and miniature of development that involves all sectors in society. Apart from that, “Lembur Berseka” can bring the development closer to the society, this program involves all development sectors. In addition, “Lembur Berseka” empowers the potential of the society to play a real role in the development. However, not all villages can join this program. In terms of the criteria for “Lembur Berseka” area, it must meet the elements such as being in a slum area, there are still people who defecate openly, inadequate infrastructure, no clean water facilities, no waste and waste processing and management. One of the “Lembur Berseka” in Ciamis Regency is the “Lembur Berseka Bimasakti”.

The environmental care character of the society is also supported by paying attention to health parameters so that the level of concern for the environment increases, supporting parameters based on the regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2014 concerning STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) are including:

1. Stop open defecation
2. Washing hands with soap with running water
3. Household Drinking Water and Food Management
4. Household waste management
5. Household Liquid Waste Management

Based on the description above, the researcher were interested in discovering the formation of environmental care characters with the presence of “Lembur Berseka”. The research question in this study are: (1) What is the description of Cikembang society’s understanding about “Lembur Berseka” program? (2) What is the description of society

participation in Cikembang, Semanik Village, Cipaku Subdistrict, regarding “Lembur Berseka” program? (3) What is the description of “Lembur Berseka” program impact on the environmental care character of Cikembang Society?

2. METHOD

Based on the gap discussed by the researchers, this research used a qualitative approach. In this study, it is emphasized that researchers can focus on exploring in depth about society participation in the implementation of “Lembur Berseka” program on the environmental caring character. Creswell (2013) explains that qualitative approach is: “Qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people consider to be derived from social or humanitarian problems. Qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data. Qualitative research is conducted in natural conditions, directly to the data source and the researcher becomes the key instrument. In addition, the research emphasizes the process rather than the product, the data is collected in the form of words or pictures, and more emphasis on meaning (Sugiyonio in Supriatna, 2021). Researcher reason in using qualitative approach was because the information obtained was from natural events and situations about society environmental concerns in Ciamis Regency.

In this research, the researcher used case study method to carefully investigate a program. Aas explained by (Cresswell, in Fauzan Nugraha, 2021) stating that "A case study is a research design found in a lot of fields, especially evaluation, where researchers develop an analysis of a case, often a program, event, activity or one individual or group of people. more. Cases are limited by time, activity and researchers collect complete information using various data collection procedures based on the specified time. In addition, a case study is an in-depth study of an individual, a group, an organization, an activity program, and so on within a certain time (Arifin in Nena, 2020).

The reason for choosing the case study method was because researchers examined “Lembur Berseka” program in order to develop environmental caring character in Ciamis Regency. Thus, researchers were expected to get an overview of the problems that occur in depth. This research was conducted in Cikembang, RT 01, 02, 03 and 04, RW 13 and 14, Selamatnik Village, Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency. The research participants in this study were “Lembur Berseka” society in Cikembang. The participants in this study were as follows table 1:

Table 1. research participants in this study were “Lembur Berseka” society in Cikembang

NO	Research Participants	Number
1	Head of Public Health, Ciamis District Health Office	1
2	Head of “Lembur Berseka Bimasakti”	1
3	Partisipant from RT 01,02,03,04 of Cikembang society	8
Total		10

Source: Primary Data

The research collection was done so that researchers can obtain the necessary data from each informant regarding the formation of environmental care characters through “Lembur Berseka” program. With the data obtained from these respondents, it was expected that it supported researchers to obtain the data needed in research.

The data collection techniques used by researchers in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation studies. This study used face-to-face interviews. The selection of this interview technique was considered to be important to find out information directly from the participants, to get firm information the researcher drew conclusions from the interviews results obtained by using the triangulation technique to avoid biased responses from the participants. Researchers’ reason to choose the observation technique was based on consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of using the observation technique according to [Creswell \(2013\)](#), for instance the advantages of the observation technique in which researchers get direct experience from participants, researchers can record when information appears, unusual, odd or strange aspects can be detected during observation, the last option is important if the researcher is exploring topics that may be less enjoyable for the research participants to be discussed. As for the weaknesses, the researcher may appear as a nuisance, the researcher may not be able to report the results of private observations, the researcher is considered not to have good observation skills, a certain number of participants (such as students) often only cause problems during the research process. Based on this argument, the observation technique is considered suitable for collecting data which requires the researcher to be involved in continuous experience with the participants to find out the facts about the conditions in actual field.

Data analysis of this qualitative research was done through the Miles and Huberman model ([Sugiyono, 2019](#)) which consisted of three activities, which are data reduction, data display and conclusions or verification. The validity of the data in this study used a credibility test. In testing the credibility of this study, researchers used triangulation. Triangulation of data was done through several sources thus, the results of interviews, observations and documentation studies can be analyzed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Cikembang Society’s Understanding, Selamanik Village, Cipaku Sub-District towards “Lembur Berseka” Program

Based on the interview results by researchers with ten participants, included the Head of Public Health Department of Ciamis District, the Head of “Lembur Berseka Bimasakti” and the participant from RT 01,02,03,04 of the Cikembang Society. It was revealed that Cikembang society’s understanding towards “Lembur Berseka” program was quite good, this could be seen whenever they explained about the definition of “Lembur Berseka”. However, out of 10 participants, there were two participants who stated that they did not understand what “Lembur Berseka” was, theoretically, these two participants only knew the objectives of “Lembur Berseka”. They knew that “Lembur Berseka” is a program from the health department which aims to keep the environment clean. Although theoretically the participants did not understand about “Lembur Berseka”, but when “Lembur Berseka” program was being implemented, they

supported it and this program can be used as a means of developing environmental caring character environment. Since the establishment of “Lembur Berseka”, the Health Office had carried out socialization and coaching to increase knowledge and understanding as well as the role of the society in organizing “Lembur Berseka” program. The Health Office also cooperates with other agencies to provide coaching and mentoring on a rotating basis. The “Lembur Berseka” program can be used as a means to encourage environmental caring character because in this program, there are activities that can encourage environmental caring character by referring to the indicators set by the Health Office. From the indicators set by the Health Office, there are designed routine activities that can encourage environmental caring character. The activity of maintaining a waste-free environment provided the society to select and sort organic waste into fertilizer and non-organic waste into economic value so that the environment around “Lembur Berseka” is clean and free of waste. In addition, the Household Waste Health Channel activity provided the society to work together to build a waste channel in homes which did not have a waste disposal channel, therefore the environment in “Lembur Berseka” was no longer disposed of indiscriminately. Moreover, there was a society routine activity of sweeping which was carried out in mutual cooperation on Fridays to clean and organize the environment.

3.2 Society Participation in Cikembang, Selamatnik Village, Cipaku District About “Lembur Berseka” Program

Almost all societies participated in carrying out “Lembur Berseka” program, with the support of the apparatus in order to create awareness and society participation and to involve other related sectors, and were responsible for efforts to improve health and environment preservation. However, the obstacles cannot be avoided during the implementation of the program, one of which was the lack of funds for the operation of “Lembur Berseka” activities, it was difficult to harmonize the time of activities with the busyness of the residents, there were disagreements between residents, therefore there were residents who were offended and did not participate in the activities. Changes in attitude that occurred after “Lembur Berseka” program and it was held can be seen from the attitude of the society, there were people who were initially indifferent about cleanliness now become sensitive to the environment, people often worked together to clean the environment. The “Lembur Berseka” program can be used as a means of developing environmental caring character because in this program, the society was educated on how to manage waste, how to protect the environmental surrounding, and how to improve social life.

3.3 The Impact of the “Lembur Berseka” Program on the Environmental Caring Character of the Society in Cikembang, During the Village, Cipaku Sub-district

Based on the interviews results conducted by researchers with ten participants, the Head of Public Health Department of Ciamis District, the Head of “Lembur Berseka Bimasakti” and the participants from RT 01, 02, 03, 04 of Cikembang Society, it was found that the impact of “Lembur Berseka” program on the environmental caring character of Cikembang society, Selamatnik Village, Cipaku Subdistrict was quite good,

it could be seen from whenever they were able to explain what “Lembur Berseka” was. The obstacles occurred in this present study was solved by implementing society habits to care about the environment, frequently conducting socialization by inviting resource persons from related agencies, gathering frequently to discuss various obstacles, frequently socializing with the society on a regular basis, for instance regularly cleaning the environment by mutual cooperation, doing sports together, managing the land together and carrying out religious activities regularly.

4. CONCLUSION

Society’s understanding in Cikembang, Semanik Village, Cipaku Subdistrict, about “Lembur Berseka” can encourage the environmental caring character, as can be seen from, among other things, designed routine activities according to the indicators set by the Health Service. The “Kompak” activity maintains a waste-free environment (“Komets”), with this activity the society were able to select and sort organic waste into fertilizer and non-organic waste into economic value thus, the environment around “Lembur Berseka” was clean and free of waste. In addition, there was the Household Waste Health Channel (“Satellite”) activity, in which the society worked together to build a sewer line in houses that did not have a waste disposal channel, therefore the environment in “Lembur Berseka” was no longer disposed of littering. Moreover, there was the society routine activity of sweeping (“Mars”), this activity was carried out in mutual cooperation on Fridays to clean and organize the environment.

The participation of the society at Dusun Cikembang, Semanik Village, Cipaku Subdistrict regarding “Lembur Berseka” program was very high, almost all society members participated in running this program. Government apparatus supported the realization of public awareness and participation by involving other related sectors, and being responsible for efforts to improve health and environment preservation. However, obstacles occurred during the implementation of this program, including the lack of funds for the operation of “Lembur Berseka” activities, difficulty in aligning the time of activities with the busyness of residents, disagreements between residents which led to residents who were offended and did not take part in the activities.

“Lembur Berseka” program had a pretty great impact on the environmental caring character of the society at Cikembang Hamlet, Selamatnik Village, Cipaku District. This can be seen from the environment that was being clean, organized, beautiful, comfortable, eye-catching, and the creation of closer kinship. Some of the society members were able to meet the nutritional needs of the family from the use of garden plants. There were also people who sold agricultural products so as to increase family income. Another thing was the pride as a society that was involved as the representative by other society.

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