

LOVE BIODIVERSITY EDUCATION TO CONFRONT AEC

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Abstract

Asean Economic Community (AEC) provide challenges and opportunities towards the progress of the nation. However, the AEC also had an impact on the degradation of character. Indonesia is a rich country local wisdom and biodiversity. Those elements is the principal element which interrelated to each other. As well as that happens in the Gondang village slopes of Mount Ungaran, Central Java where the community maintain biodiversity through local wisdom. However, nowadays many happens character degradation of society on the slopes of Mount Ungaran, Gondang villages, so that impact on the degradation of biodiversity on Mount Ungaran. It is due to the large number of young people who leave the values of local wisdom and concern about the Biodiversity is diminishing. This is a threat to the sustainability of local wisdom and biodiversity at Mount Ungaran, remembers the importance of both these elements in the preservation of ecosystems, as well as the strengthening the character of nation identity through local wisdom. To maintain continuity, the characteristics of local wisdom and biodiversity on the slopes of Mount ungaran in confront of AEC, so required the existence of a significant stepin addressing the problem. One of the is through educational programs for love biodiversity which is an educational program that aims to educate children around the forest or region with the highest biodiversity with the aim to foster the cultural characters of local wisdom as well as improving the character of biodiversity (preserving biodiversity character). The concept of the program is education by utilizing the natural environment. Students are invited to explore the natural environment and local wisdom. The purpose of the program is the presence generations love biodiversity-based on local wisdom. Then biodiversity will remain awake and local wisdom will be a character in each student's and identity of nation in confront AEC.

Keywords: biodiversity, local wisdom. The character of biodiversity. Love Biodiversity Educational Programs.

Introduction

Asean Economic Community (AEC) provide challenges and opportunities towards the progress of the nation. With diberlakukanya MEA provides opportunities for SMEs and Indonesia trading market to flourish. MEA requires that every country in asean to prepare yourself because opening a free market between Asean countries have an impact on the culture of foreign entry into Indonesia. Where a foreign culture impact can be positive and negative. Indonesia as a country that is rich in biodiversity

and local wisdom ought to be prepared to face the potential negative impact. Because of the potential negative culture from other countries coming into Indonesia could threaten natural resources and biodiversity in Indonesia.

In an attempt to face the potential negative impact of MEA in preventing the exploitation of the natural resources of uncontrolled then, education is a very strategic effort. Children and young people as the object of education is the next generation of the nation. Kids should've been provided with a good character for the sake of the progress of the nation.

There are three levels of biodiversity that is the level of species, ecosystems, and gen. Topics to be covered in this paper is biodiversias the level of ecosystems. Talking about the diversity of species of Indonesia contributed an important role in the number of species in the world. Indonesia has 28,000 plant species, animal species and 350,000 10,000 mikrobias estimated to live naturally in Indonesia. Natural resources and the environment that exists in Indonesia is one of the primary capital to support the achievement of national development goals in the face of AEC. Although many have perceived the efforts made in the management of natural resources in particular biodiversity, but there are still many problems yet to be overcome, among others still lack an understanding of the importance of preservation of biodiversity on an ongoing basis and weak law enforcement is causing excessive pressure against the environmental function even to result in environmental damage that can lead to the degradation of biodiversity (Bappenas , 2010). The problems is a threat who must overcome Indonesia

In coping with AEC, then takes the process of developing an environment-based education program through a discernment with attention to local environmental conditions to instill children with the character of biodiversity so that Indonesia is ready to face the potential negative impact of the AEC.

Local wisdom.

Indonesia is a country rich in culture and local wisdom. Local wisdom is a form of cultural heritage of Indonesia. Local wisdom is formed as a process of interaction between man and his environment in order to meet a variety of needs (Qandhi, 2012). Local wisdom can also be defined as activity undertaken by local communities in dealing with various problems in life fulfillment through view of life and science in foreign languages are often also referred to as local policy "local wisdom" or local knowledge "local knowledge" or local "local intelligence" genius. (Fajarini, 2001). Meanwhile (Meliono, 2011) suggested that the local wisdom is the expression of the tribe or ethnicity that produce specific works. Such works can be a rule, law, or diekspriskan through behavior and art as did his song titles through *gesang* (Gunawan, 2014).

Local wisdom that exists in Indonesia is a potential that can instill in education for the child. Local wisdom in Indonesia may be individually characteristic of dimasing each of the regions which are then packaged into *bhineka flagellum ika* (Zuriah, 2016). The difference in the characteristic local wisdom depends on the environmental conditions and living quarters of the community as an effort of adaptation to the problem at hand (Suhartini, 2009).

The process of national development in the face of this adult environment-based AEC should also pay attention to environmental conditions in a custom order and local wisdom. This is because the concept of harnessing nature is excessive it will cause environmental damage. Wisdom as a way of view of society in activities that are aligned with realms (Mustofa, 2015). An example is :

- Tradition blends with the natural ala Dayak Losarang Indramayu

- Forest Conservation and water by the people of Kampung Gondang slopes of Mount Ungaran in kendal
- Odor Nyale Tradition in Lombok to limit poaching of sea worms
- fish God of Tradition in Cigugur West Java in maintaining fish populations

Some traditions above is the potential that can be used for natural preservation. Keraf (2006) confirms that the local wisdom is all forms of knowledge, beliefs, understanding or insight as well as custom or ethics that guide human behaviour in life in ecological communities. The definition about the local wisdom above the more affirmed that local wisdom into a capital importance in natural resource management and environmental conservation in kaitanya with biodiversity. But when local wisdom is not conserved so local wisdom can be eroded by the presence of an penduduk, consumerist life patterns, such as celebrating the current existence of the MEA and globalization (Arianto, 2014).

Biodiversity Indonesia

Talk about biodiversity can say Indonesia has an important role in penyumbangan the amount of biodiversity in the world. Indonesia is a country mega center of biodiverscity means indonesia had at least 2/3 of all vertebrate species and non-fish 3/4 of all plant species is high. A very large amount of 17 countries which have the same nickname. Besides indonesia, also referred to as a country free of biodiversity. HotSpot conservation efforts is being used to raise awareness and fund raising for the regions in the world with a number of endemic species and with the threat of extinction is higher (CI (1999; Mittermeier et al. 2005). From both the Indonesian nickname ought to be proud because in anugrahi extraordinary wealth that is not owned by the State.

Biodiversity is a potential that can be used as Indonesian capital to confront AEC. The benefits of biodiversity can be grouped into 3 namely: (i) ecosystem benefits, such as: water supply, climate stability, helping to pollinate the plant. (ii) sources of biodiversity, such as foodstuffs, medicinal drugs, materials the raw materials industry, ornamental plants, and storage of breeding stock for the population. (iii) social benefits, such as: education, recreation and research, as well as the culture of biodiversity have given a variety of foodstuffs for the life of the human race, but all these kebermanafaatan would be useless and biodivesits can be threatened by the AEC in biodiversity is not conserved and utilized optimally and Sage (FAO 2013).

The Challenges Of Biodiversity In The Face Of AEC

The main causes of biodiversity loss are: damage to habitats, climate change (global warming), excessive exploitation, environmental pollution, accident/accident and the arrival of alien species (WWF, 2012). Indonesia ranks fourth of the 20 countries with the highest level of threat of extinction in the world under the United States and Ecuador, Also Malaysia. Anthropogenic factors play an important role in maintaining the sustainability and optimisation of biodiversity. The increase in population increases the consumption of biodiversity. On the other hand a little bit from the population that glorify of biodiversity, degradation of character in preserving occurs along loss of local wisdom are in accordance with nature. In addition, excessive forest exploitation over the function of forests into plantations. A challenge in the preservation of biodiversity in indonesia.

Indonesia subscribes to the principle of utilization of natural resources are sustainably, as mentioned in Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning conservation of natural resources, the ecosystem and Biodiversity. On article 2 stated that: conservation of natural resources, the ecosystem and biodiversity conservation is based on the ability and utilization of natural resources, the ecosystem and biodiversity are harmonious

and balanced. (Astirin 2000). But the fact that more and more biological keaneragaman degradation occurred in Indonesia. Just as happened in Borneo. The island's forest cover decline occurred up to 2/3 since the Foundation of the palm oil plantations (Ahlenius, 2007). The consequences of biodiversity loss and endangered places and replaced by plantations of oil palm mookultur. In the Sumatra forest exploitation the beelebihan causes the endangered Sumatran Rhinoceros.

Of the threat many country then should we do business can save biodiversity. So that there is no threat that the greater the over diberlakuknya MEA. One effort that can be done is through education which encourages the child who has the character to care and plays an active role in the preservation of biological keaneragaman and local wisdom. Through education programs of biodiversity conservation efforts as love keaneragaman biodiversity through the optimization of local wisdom.

Finding and Discussion

Education love biodiversity is an effective educational program to enhance and preserve biodiversity in Indonesia. This program is devoted to children who reside in areas with levels of local wisdom as well as the characteristics of high biodiversity aged 8-12 years of age. The age chosen because the age of the concrete operational stage of development psychology where children can already menalar concurrent on the part and the whole, can sort and classify objects. Character education for children is important because children are the future change agents are an important asset that must be preserved for the sake of Indonesia's biodiversity of the MEA (Hurlock 2010). As for the frame of thought from this program can be seen in the following figure.

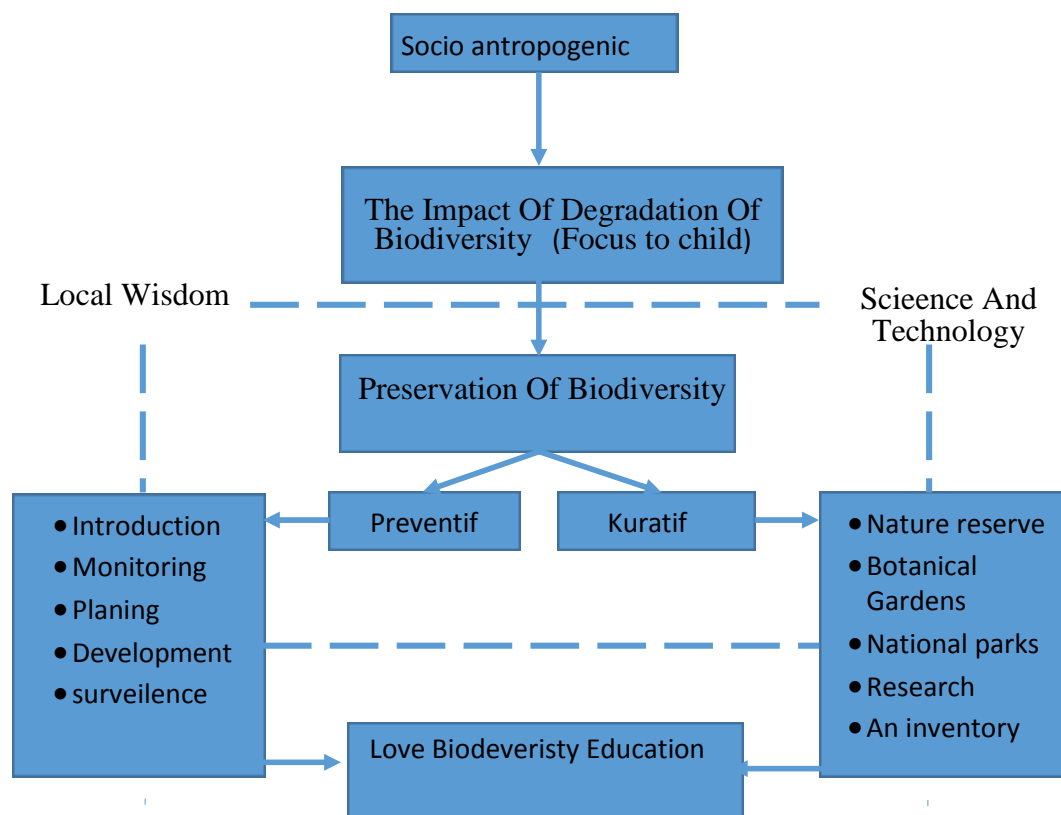


Figure 1. The Framework Of Thought-Provoking Educational Programs Love Biodiversity.

This educational program is a program of non formal held the Government and supported by the various parties in the Organization (the Minister, 2013). The various parties including LIPI, KEMENDIKBUD, school, community, organization of the Indonesian Scouts and Volunteers as well as academics. LIPI serves as the Agency informs the characteristics of the biodiversity that exists in various regions of Indonesia, kemendikbud plays a role in assisting policy making about the implementation of the educational program in the school of love biodiversity. As well as the Scout Organization of indonesia as a help in implementation the implementation of the activities of the ekstrakurikuler Scouts. The school was instrumental in helping the realization of educational programs love biodiversity. Whereas the community in this case parents play an active role in supporting and monitoring of educational programs so that love of biodiversity.

Volunteer youth in this case is the Organization of nature lovers from different colleges had a role as a teacher. Volunteers are recruited from various colleges as the implementation of the work programme of the Organization in the concept of public service as one of the efforts of the implementation of the tri dharma universities. before implementing the entire learning volunteers are given socialization in advance by the Agency Coordinating Biodiversity (BKB) which is in the form of by Kemendikbud, Lipi, and the Ministry of forestry. BKB consists of the Centre and the regions are fully responsible for the entire programme and pelaksanaan mengkoordinasikan volunteers are there in Indonesia through the website and the application in order to optimize the role of youth in preserving biodiversity.

Love education program of biodiversity was adopted from a social development approach to mechanism and integrated disaster risk management, (Mitchell et al., 2010). Existing disaster risk management into the management of prevention of modified extinction of biodiversity (species) with the local wisdom as acuanya. Elements of a staple in the implementation of the program is a combination of, biodiversity, national curriculum with a dikolaborasikan JASJOY learning approach with local wisdom values. Every region in Indonesia have the potential of local wisdom in harmony of nature that some of them can be explained in scientific and environmental (Suhartini, 2009).

Tradition grebek susuk wangan as an effort to preserve the forests of Mount ungaran and the water sources on the slopes of Mount ungaran society Kendal was one of the local wisdom values that need to be maintained its existence. If examined in academic Tradition grebek susuk wangan that exist in communities indirectly helped the preservation of animals endemic to the forests of Mount ungaran typical i.e. birds gold Hornbill (*Aceros undulatus*). The value of local wisdom values such as tree planting, as well as natural conservation tradition will further on pour in a module. This module is creation aims to facilitate the implementation of educational programs as well as kampung LOWISBI in various schools in the nearby forests in Indonesia which has the characteristics of the biodiversity and local wisdom. The module contains about concepts, materials and some of the techniques in implementing education programs love biodiversity. As for the frame of thought in designing drafting module can be seen in the chart below.

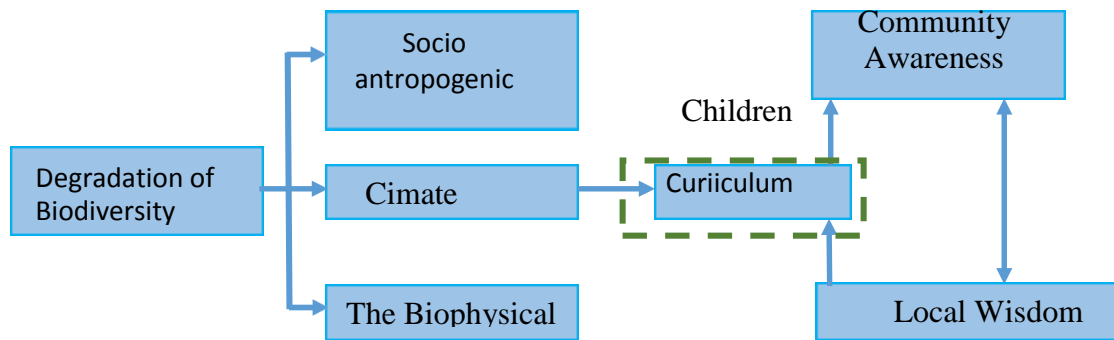


Figure. 2. Preparation Of The Draft Module Educational Program Love Biodiversity

Curriculum learning education love biodiversity adapted to the national curriculum. As for the approach of learning learning Approach used was JASJOY. JASJOY learning approach is a combination of the two approaches that are related to each other. i.e. hike around and joyful learning. A SUIT can be interpreted as a learning approach that utilizes the natural environment around the learners (Alimah 2016). While Joyful Learning is an approach that can develop the ability to think, build their own concept of the subject matter and the ability to formulate conclusions on students and exposes students to a State of excitement. This approach is also very potential in making students liked the material that was provided because the learning process designed more dynamic, emphasising the thing – it visually, and fun (Permatasari, 2014). The atmosphere is fun and the utilization of natural surroundings in this is the biodiversity and local wisdom as a principle of JASJOY learning approaches will make students better understand because in education there are learning hands on activities and mind on the received material so that the learners will enter into long term memory, so that the child will not be quickly forgotten.

As a social movement based community empowerment, to note the concept of sustainability of the education programme of the Biodiversity of the love poured in some plans of education for sustainability of biodiversity keaneragaman Love biodiversity and local wisdom to menghadpi MEA. In addition to the volunteer recruitment system integration, there are also a few steps away and innovation in realizing such programs such as:

1. Love is the Biodiversity Education Database container to inform the various activities that will and has done, both at the stage of dissemination, implementation, and reporting the results of activities. The database can be either website and android-based applications (instagram, fanspage, twitter) that is currently widely used by the people of various age groups.
2. Biodiv Smart Award is a form of appreciation to volunteers, individuals, organosasi or community that has the effort and concern for biological keaneragaman education to children through the implementation of educational programs utilizing local wisdom values regional rationale and implementation. The award can be a financial assistance as supporting the sustainability of their programs that are not directly be able to invite another person or community to better care with biological keaneragaman.
3. Intelligent Agent Ambassadors of biodiversity is an educational program of biodiversity in the form of the biological concept of cadre recruitment keaneragaman love on kids that are considered to be able to invite friends around him to participate into a generation of matter kerifan the local wisdom and local character. In addition to children, intelligent agent climate Envoy also crowned for some schools that exist in a region as a pilot school implements educational programs Love Biodiversity.

Conclusions

Education Love Biodiversity is an effective educational program to enhance and preserve the characteristics of the local wisdom and characteristics of biodiversity in Indonesia. This program is devoted to children who reside in areas with levels of local wisdom as well as the characteristics of high biodiversity keaneragaman aged 8-12 years of age. As a social movement based community empowerment, to note the concept of sustainability of the education programme of the Biodiversity of the love poured in some plans of education for sustainability of biodiversity keaneragaman love biodiversity and local wisdom for the sake of terjaganya biodiversitas in the era of the AEC.

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