



Reinforcement Ecological Citizenship in Forest Village Communities in The Management and Utilization of Protected Forests

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study describe: 1) Problems in the management and utilization of protected forests in Lengkong Village; 2) The strategy for strengthening ecological citizenship in the management and utilization of Protected Forests in the Lengkong village community; and 3) the inhibiting and supporting factors faced by Perum Perhutani in strengthening ecological citizenship. This study uses a qualitative approach in order to see real situations that change naturally and openly. With qualitative research, researchers describe and reveal, as well as describe and explain. The results of the study are: 1) It shows that there are problems in the management and utilization of protected forests originating from human factors, namely humans in managing and utilizing forests without being balanced with thoughts about the future for the life of the next generation and natural factors, namely natural disasters. 2) The strategy for strengthening ecological citizenship is carried out through several programs designed by Perum Perhutani aimed at the Lengkong Village community so that they can be more responsible in managing Protected Forests. 3) There are inhibiting and supporting factors originating from Perum Perhutani itself and from village communities and outside parties.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ecological citizenship is a concept of state life in which there is a set of rights and obligations related to the environment. Every citizen has an obligation and responsibility to maintain a good and healthy living environment (Fahmi, 2011). This ecological citizenship is an idea that encourages humans to grow a sense of belonging to nature and the environment so that they can be involved in protecting their environment. Citizens have ecological rights regulated by law to play a role in environmental conservation (Prasetiyo et al., 2016).

Citizenship not only refers to the relationship of humans with the state, but also the relationship of humans with nature. A good citizen not only has knowledge and active participation, but also has a civic character that cares about the environment (Mariyani, 2017). Concern for the environment can be shown through wisely using natural resources, processing natural resources properly, and not exploring natural resources excessively without thinking about the adverse effects that will occur only because of profit (Bahrudin, 2017). Selfish attitudes and consumptive styles on excessive natural resources will be reduced if humans have realized the importance of environmental sustainability and the dangers of natural damage (Silfiana & Samsuri, 2019).

Lengkong Village is a village around Mount Kembang where Mount Kembang is a Protected Forest area. Most of the people of Lengkong Village have jobs as farmers where with this work the community cultivates land to earn income. With this, the people of Lengkong Village in their lives cannot be separated from the management and utilization of land. Proper management of natural resources is very important because we live in an age of uncertainty and risk. (Gusmadi & Samsuri, 2020) argues that environmental protection can help to ensure that welfare for future generations is the right for future generations to enjoy a healthy and good living environment at least equal to previous generations.

Protected Forest within certain limits can still be extracted without reducing its function as a protector. Natural resources, including land, if used properly in management, will have a good impact as well. However, in reality the function of the Protection Forest as a guardian of natural balance has not been able to be realized properly. The occurrence of environmental damage in addition to being caused by natural factors is also caused by low awareness of citizens in efforts to preserve the environment with the aim of present and future survival (Sari et al., 2020). There is a gap between expectations and reality that occurs related to the ethics and morals of the people of Lengkong Village or the community around Mount Kembang as a citizen of their environment.

The people of Lengkong Village are still not aware of the importance of protecting the environment, this is shown by a lack of sense of responsibility by not fully carrying out their rights and obligations and still prioritizing profits solely for the results obtained from cultivating the land. Although protected forests can be more or less managed and collected as a result, they are often misused, causing adverse effects. If the Protection Forest is disturbed, this Protection Forest will lose its function as a protector, and will even cause natural disasters. Faced with tenure problems, there are a number of communities that ignore the rules of land management and use in protected forest areas (Cahyono, 2013). The community is supposed to plant crops that can produce without damaging the soil structure, but the people of Lengkong Village ignore it even though Indonesia has a number of laws on the environment. The existence of these regulations has not been able to make people aware of the importance of preserving the environment. Plants that can produce without damaging the soil structure are plants such as eucalyptus, bintami, puspa, coffee. However, the people of Lengkong Village prefer to plant potatoes, chili, cabbage vegetables even though these plants can damage the soil structure because the planting is not done on private land but on protected forest area.

As a result, there is erosion around the forest area and there is a problem of water shortage in Kayugiyang Village. Kayugiyang Village is a neighboring village that participates in connecting waterways from Lengkong Village, but due to the management and utilization of protected forest areas to plant improper crops, the water distributed is not smooth. Other evidence of environmental damage can be seen from the habits of the people of Lengkong Village when clearing land. The people of Lengkong Village who violated this hoed and cleared the protected forest area they wanted to plant. Not only that, this village community burns several areas so that clearing is faster and costs less (cheaper).

The destruction of this Protection Forest has a bad impact and can endanger environmental conditions which can indirectly endanger the village community itself. There are persistent environmental problems such as natural disasters, in addition to the need creature Life continues to increase, which has an impact on environmental resilience and the availability of natural resources. The decline in the quality of forest functions due to environmental problems if prolonged can destroy forests in the future. The behavior of citizens with the ecological crisis are two things that are interconnected. The causes of environmental damage are dominated by the lack of awareness of citizens in managing the environment. The main actors destructive of the environment come from the behavior of [\(Prasetiyo et al., 2016\)](#).

This condition shows that the level of public awareness to protect their environment is still low and the people of Lengkong Village are still less sensitive and do not understand environmental issues. The community has not been able to regulate the use of natural resources in a way that can be accounted for for the sake of safeguarding and preserving the environment in a sustainable manner. The management of these natural resources is still fixed for short-term needs has not been maintained and conserved for long-term survival.

This problem is important to be researched in order to anticipate the emergence of various negative impacts on the environment that cause environmental damage which of course will also be a threat. Awareness of citizens in protecting their environment is very important to be built so that the right to enjoy nature and the environment for future generations is not threatened [\(Rachmadanti & Gunansyah, 2017\)](#). In addition, maintaining the quality of the environment is important, because whether we realize it or not, the quality of the environment is very influential on human health and daily human life activities, which of course will also affect humans at work. The greatest impact of environmental damage (environmental degradation) on humans is individual health problems.

Research on the study of strengthening ecological citizenship is needed so that people can understand and understand the surrounding environment where they live. Strengthening ecological citizenship can foster awareness of attitudes and behaviors [\(Gusmadi, 2018\)](#) towards the environment which will later lead to the growth of *a sense of belonging to* the environment so that in managing and utilizing protected forests will be directed at more accountable behaviors. This research is related to one of the PPKn studies that focuses on aspects of citizens' rights and obligations in their environment. This research is related to citizenship because it can contribute to the development or practice of citizenship, namely people who understand ecological citizenship will have and prioritize responsibility for their environment, rather than demanding their right to explore or take what is owned by the environment.

Research [\(Sari et al., 2020\)](#) entitled "Strengthening Ecological Citizenship to Realize Environmental Resilience" describes an idea related to existing ecological citizenship and has an important impact on the conception of citizenship in the field of environmental conservation. This study aims to analyze the strengthening of ecological citizenship in realizing

environmental resilience through several environmental awareness programs. In this study, the form of ecological citizenship as a manifestation of environmental resilience is in the form of community awareness where the community participates and is obliged to protect the environment and the community has the right to enjoy a clean environment. This research is relevant to the research that the author will do. However, there is a difference or novelty in the research that the author conducted, namely in the author's research more emphasis on strengthening environmental citizenship as a form of effort to manage and use Protection Forests responsibly and sustainably. In contrast to the research above, which focuses more on strengthening environmental citizenship on environmental resilience efforts.

Starting from this, researchers are interested in conducting research on strengthening ecological citizenship in forest village communities in the management and utilization of Protection Forests. This study discusses environmental problems due to errors in the management and utilization of protected forests and aims to find out the strategies carried out in instilling ecological citizenship so that the management and utilization of Protection Forests in communities around the protected forest of Lengkong Village can be carried out more responsibly so that they can be used sustainably. This ecological citizenship is supported by moral and ethical responsibilities so that this research can provide an overview of citizens' concern for their environment. People as ecological citizens have environmentally caring behavior, thus in their lives will reduce adverse impacts on their own environment and a *sense of belonging* to the environment will be realized. Strengthening ecological citizenship is one of the efforts to instill civic character so that it can become a *good citizen*.

2. METHOD

Based on the purpose and type of data needed in this study, the approach used is a qualitative approach. Qualitative inquiry seeks and obtains natural data departing from reality. The stage starts from the acquisition of cases and the process takes place inductively. Research with this qualitative approach emphasizes depth rather than breadth of study ([Gumilang, 2016](#)). Qualitative research is flexible and open, placing research data as a basis for providing descriptions, namely explanations and / or understanding of something. The researcher intends to describe and uncover problems in the management and utilization of protected forests carried out by the people of Lengkong Village in Gunung Kembang. Then after knowing the existing problems, researchers intend to find out the strategies carried out by Perum Perhutani in overcoming these problems. In this study, it will be described and explained how the strategy of strengthening ecological citizenship is carried out by Perum Perhutani and how the involvement of the Lengkong Village community in supporting various programs held by Perum Perhutani in order to repair environmental damage and preserve protected forests in Gunung Kembang. Researchers conduct naturalistic studies in order to see real situations that change naturally and openly. By using a qualitative research approach, researchers can get a detailed and in-depth description of the description, besides that they can also find out people's perceptions or experiences.

This research was conducted in Wonosobo Regency, precisely in Lengkong Village, Garung District. The reason for taking this location is because it meets the criteria as an object of research in accordance with the title and problem to be studied. The data used in this study is in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collection with observation instruments, field notes, and interviews. Secondary data is in the form of data used by researchers to support primary data. This secondary data is obtained from literature studies, books, magazines, documentation, newspapers, written archives related to object What to be researched. Data collection techniques used by researchers are observation,

interviews, and document studies. The sampling technique used in this study is the *purposive sampling*. Or the snippet technique aims with this to be known the problem in depth and can be trusted to be an accurate data source.

Test the validity of the data in this study using data triangulation techniques and method triangulation. This is done to determine and get the truth or not the data that has been collected. Data analysis in this study used Miles and Huberman model data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data is down-to-earth, rich in description, and able to explain a process. Therefore, in order for data to give meaning, data analysis steps are carried out. Deep Through 3 steps, namely data reduction. presentation of data, and drawing conclusions. The qualitative research procedure used in research starts from the pre-field or pre-research stage, then the field research stage, namely data collection at the research location through observation, interviews, and documentation. After that, the data analysis stage is carried out then the stage of writing a research report to making conclusions from the problems studied.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Problems in the Management and Utilization of Protected Forests

Environmental problems must be clearly formulated what is being questioned (*what*), why something in question can happen (*why*) and how to overcome it (*how*). Cause and effect in overcoming environmental problems need to be observed so that environmental management requires a preventive action before repressive or curative action is carried out, although the failure of preventive action ultimately requires curative action. Environmental management is aimed at environmentally friendly behavior and creation in all sectors of action.

Based on the research findings, it can be known the problems in question (*what*) in the management and utilization of Protection Forest in Lengkong Village. The problem comes from human factors and natural factors. The problems include that the community ignores some of the existing technical regulations for protected forest management such as planting crops outside the specified crops, managing the land by applying the wrong planting system or the prohibited system of hoeing, clearing clean, using mulch plastic, and doing pruning is too high, using chemical drugs or hazardous toxic materials (B3), the presence of strong wind disasters that cause trees to fall and forest fires triggered due to natural and human factors that are less responsible.

The problems of management and utilization of protected forests that have been described above questionable (*Why?*) because The people of Lengkong Village, the environment where they live, are close to the forest area and always depend on the forest in their lives. Every action that will be chosen and carried out by the people of Lengkong Village will have a small and large impact on the preservation of nature (forest). This is in line with opinion ([Prasetiyo & Budimansyah, 2016](#)) that the main actors destroying the environment come from the behavior of citizens. From these problems show that the level of awareness and responsibility of the people of Lengkong Village to protect their environment is still low. There is a gap related to the ethics and morals of the people of Lengkong Village as a citizen of their environment. Existing problems need to be found cause and effect so that solutions can be found and so that preventive measures can be taken so that the problem does not recur. The following are the reasons for the need to strengthen ecological citizenship in the people of Lengkong Village:

3.2 The people of Lengkong Village are still insensitive and lack understanding of environmental issues

Environmental issues are important because they affect the quality of human life. The existence of issues related to environmental problems raises a new awareness in society that humans live in an age marked by uncertainty and danger that is relatively more frequent and higher. Such a society was dubbed by 'Ulrich Beck' as a society of risk. If people have a more positive and optimistic attitude related to environmental issues and problems, it can contribute and support more responsible environmental behavior. This is in line with opinion ([Yusuf et al., 2020](#)). Forming a character of caring for the environment can prevent various kinds of natural damage and make efforts to repair the damage that occurs.

The people of Lengkong Village are limited in their understanding of ecological citizenship. But there are also people who already understand but still ignore because of interests alone. This is something that is questionable because humans are an important element in the management and use of forests. With this, the quality of the forest is not only related to technical problems, but also related to the socio-economic conditions of the people around the forest.

3.3 The people of Lengkong Village have not fully carried out their rights and obligations to the environment

Citizens have an ecological right regulated by law to participate in environmental conservation efforts ([Prasetiyo & Budimansyah, 2016](#)). The people of Lengkong Village still manage and utilize the forest has not been accompanied by thinking about the impact by still managing and utilizing the forest in the wrong way and preferring the instant way. This wrong way of management can cause a risk such as natural disasters.

Management means 'the right to set one's own usage patterns or transfer resources. The lengkong village community still has not regulated the pattern of use of resources obtained in the forest. This shows that society has not fulfilled its obligation to protect and help ensure the welfare of future generations to be able to experience natural resources.

Forest management and utilization need to pay attention to the impacts that will be caused, this is important because it is a form of citizen obligation to secure natural resources for future generations. A citizen must have an identity and be able to fulfill his obligations as a citizen in public and public affairs. One of the public affairs is related to environmental issues. Humans must be wise in utilizing the environment by paying attention to the impact that will occur. Therefore, rights and obligations to the environment must be exercised ([Setiyowati et al., 2021](#)).

3.4 Lack of action taken in overcoming environmental problems and Lack of participation in environmental conservation

Community participation in environmental conservation is very necessary. One form of environmental democracy is to involve the participation of the public and open public information so as to realize justice. This is in line with opinion ([Gunawati & Kurniawan, 2020](#)) which states that environmental citizenship is interpreted as an effort that describes various types of behavior that are concerned with the environment both in the public and private spheres, interpreted as a wise manifestation of participatory use of natural resources as a form of sustainable policy. Community participation in the environment is carried out based on their understanding so that here it is necessary to strengthen ecological citizenship so that the participation carried out can take the form of positive participation. For example, participation in overcoming existing environmental problems or in maintaining a good environment to remain sustainable.

There is a cause behind the lack of awareness of the people of Lengkong Village, namely the economic condition of the underprivileged people of Lengkong Village. The existence of forest areas that are directly adjacent to the community environment with the dominance of poor people is the initial potential for the emergence of these problems. Many people do not know, do not want to care and do not need views and long-term benefits of natural resources (forests), as well as do not care about the tragedy of environmental damage that occurs due to economic problems. The people of Lengkong Village are people bordering Mount Kembang where the area is a protected forest area. The people of Lengkong Village are economically dominated by poor people who do not have private land to grow staple crops that can make money quickly, because this community cultivates land in protected forests intensively. In addition, the limited capital that the people of Lengkong Village have made them manage land in protected forests by ignoring conservation principles.

Another reason is because the level of knowledge of the people of Lengkong Village regarding land management in protected forests is still lacking. The habit of the people of Lengkong Village in planting is to use types of annuals whose management and care require various kinds of medicines (B3). According to conservative management rules, management in protected forests should not use chemicals or B3. The lack of knowledge of the people of Lengkong Village causes the management of protected forests in Gunung Kembang to not run according to conservation principles. The people of Lengkong Village need socialization and training programs that teach how to make organic fertilizers or other alternatives so as not to use chemical drugs or toxic hazardous materials (B3) in soil management in protected forests.

After knowing the cause and effect of the problem that has been described, the next action is how to overcome it (*how*). From these problems, a strategy emerged to overcome them, namely a strengthening of ecological citizenship carried out by Perum Perhutani through its programs for the people of Lengkong Village in order to realize the management and use of protected forests sustainably and in accordance with applicable regulations.

3.5 Forms of Strengthening Ecological Citizenship

Strengthening ecological citizenship in the management and utilization of protected forests is carried out through the issuance of programs involving the people of Lengkong Village either directly or indirectly. So these existing programs are a form of ecological citizenship strengthening strategy issued by Perum Perhutani to overcome environmental problems that occur in Lengkong Village and so that the people of Lengkong Village as forest village communities can be more aware and concerned about the importance of protecting forests by managing and utilizing protected forests responsibly. In addition, there are several programs that can simultaneously improve the economy of the people of Lengkong Village. Below will be discussed programs as a form of strengthening environmental citizenship by linking to several theories, as follows:

3.6 Tree Planting Together

Tree planting is a form of environmental preservation that is very important to be cultured. The existence of a tree planting movement is expected to increase public awareness so that they can care about the environment. Based on the data that has been collected that this joint tree planting program is a form of optimizing forest areas and as a demplot or means of extension and providing an example for the community. Ecological citizenship involves empowering people to possess the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to identify citizens' values and goals with respect to the environment and to act accordingly based on the best knowledge of choices and consequences. The existence of this Joint Tree Planting

program is a form of empowerment carried out by Perum Perhutani together with related parties to instill environmental awareness knowledge to the people of Lengkong Village that with the majority of Wonosobo Regency area is a protected forest area whose designation is for food protection, the condition of the soil contour in Wonosobo must always be maintained so that safety is always maintained.

After the knowledge is instilled, the next is skills. This activity not only provides theoretical knowledge but also involves the community directly to plant trees so that it can hone the skills of the people of Lengkong Village, with this, it is hoped that the community can behave in accordance with the knowledge and skills they already have. This program can be a strengthening of ecological citizenship because it instills knowledge, skills and attitudes through an empowerment that involves the community directly.

3.7 Forest Security Patrol and socialization at crime scenes

Forest security patrol is a forest security monitoring and supervision activity carried out by forest rangers to prevent forms of violations in the forest. Perum Perhutani in conducting patrols also carry out socialization activities (reminding the public directly at the scene). This Forest security patrol is a form of strengthening ecological citizenship as a preventive effort to prevent and limit forest destruction.

The existence of this forest security patrol makes the community behave more orderly in processing and utilizing the environment. Although initially the orderly behavior was due to coercion or because there were officers, over time an environmentally conscious attitude would be made because the Perum Perhutani routinely conducts supervision and reminds of the importance of protecting the forest. This forest protection not only faces how to overcome damage but also preserves existing ones as well as for evaluation activities.

3.8 Socialization and Discussion with the Community in the forum

This socialization is an effort to include values to the community. In this socialization activity, in addition to Perum Perhutani being a facilitator in providing information related to forest conservation, the community is also given space to express their opinions regarding complaints or anything related to forest management and use. This goes hand in hand with The movement for the development of ecological citizenship citizenship carried out by *World Wide Fund (WWF) Malaysia* ([Nurmayanti, 2017](#)) In the second stage, namely *Environmental Skill* that is Skills needed to identify, anticipate, prevent and overcome environmental problems, whether individually, in groups or organizations. Here it can be seen that the community also built skills to identify and anticipate related to environmental issues that occur.

Environmental protection and management contains three important elements, namely community participation, justice, and public information. The implementation of a development starting from planning, implementation, to post-development must involve these three elements. The participation of the people of Lengkong Village who were given space for discussion together with Perum Perhutani is part of environmental democracy. The community is informed as well as plays a role in providing information so that the management and use of this protected forest does not only burden one party.

3.9 Forestry Partnership Cooperation between Perum Perhutani and LMDH for Forest Area Utilization through Land Use Under Stands

This fourth program includes a form of strengthening ecological citizenship carried out by Perum Perhutani by mobilizing the community from planning to the final stage of

processing. This is in line with the strategy of community development to care for the environment carried out by The movement for the development of ecological citizenship citizenship carried out by *World Wide Fund (WWF) Malaysia WWF* in [\(Nurmayanti, 2017\)](#). There are four stages passed, the first of which is:

- (i) *Environmental Knowledge*, Through the coffee planting program under this stand, the people of Lengkong Village can gain knowledge and experience related to interaction with forests to create and make improvements for the sustainability of protected forests organizationally through LMDH Argo Lestari. The community will be fostered in accordance with the rules that have been set.
- (ii) *Environmental Skill*, The community will have skills in sustainable forest management because the community is directly involved in planting coffee in protected forests by complying with applicable regulations.
- (iii) *Environmental Attitudes*, People who have planted coffee will take care of wood plants or stand plants so that the coffee plants they plant are also maintained. With this, the community has a responsibility in protecting protected forests. Indirectly, this program motivates the community to play an active role in ecological protection and development. Other communities can also be interested because this program has added economic value.
- (iv) *Environmental Participations*, Based on the data that has been presented in the research results section, currently most of the people of Lengkong Village are trying to implement environmental care and forest sustainability. As stated by informants, even today people already have shame if they destroy forests.

3.10 Nature Tourism Management Cooperation

The last program is Nature Tourism Management Cooperation. This program indirectly fosters the ecological citizenship of the local community because of this program the community inevitably has to protect their environment so that tourist visitors can be interested. Ecocentrism is an environmental theory whose implementation is often focused on human welfare. This theory seeks a balance between human interests and overall interests in ecosystems. The environment is maintained and the interests of the people of Lengkong Village in economic terms can also run.

3.11 Inhibiting and driving factors

The implementation of strengthening ecological citizenship in the management and utilization of protected forests found several inhibiting factors. These inhibiting factors come from outside parties, village communities, and the forestry company itself. Some of these inhibiting factors are limited manpower, a large work area is not comparable to the employees owned by Perum Perhutani; There are outsiders who also provoke the people of Lengkong Village, in this case it is an irresponsible NGO (NGO Caucus); Economic factors of rural communities. There are villagers who do not own land and villagers depend on land management to meet their daily needs. Therefore, villagers intensively cultivate land in the Protection Forest. Then the village community is solely results-oriented; Cultural factors. The people of Lengkong Village have a habit of growing annuals. This habit carried over to the time they planted in protected forest areas that should not be intended for growing annuals;

Educational factor. People are still not aware of the importance of protecting the environment, lack of information gives birth to attitudes that are not favorable to the environment.; Age factor. Some people in Lengkong Village who have old age are more difficult to give direction or socialization because they have closed minds.

In addition to inhibiting factors, there are also several supporting factors in strengthening ecological citizenship in the management and utilization of protected forests in the Lengkong Village community, including the establishment of good communication between Perum Perhutani and LMDH Argo Lestari; Village governments that are open and support Perum Perhutani programs; There are influential people in Lengkong Village, namely Village Heads, Hamlet Heads, and Elders (Elders) who participate in supporting Perum Perhutani to realize sustainable forests; There is a forum to socialize the importance of maintaining sustainable forests; The people of Lengkong Village did not close themselves

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data that has been collected in the field and the analysis that has been carried out by researchers, it can be concluded that there are problems in the management and utilization of protected forests in Lengkong Village. The people of Lengkong Village are still insensitive and lack of understanding of environmental issues, the people of Lengkong Village have not fully implemented their rights and obligations to the environment, and the lack of action taken in overcoming environmental problems and the lack of participation in environmental conservation. Then came a strategy to overcome it, namely a strengthening of ecological citizenship carried out by Perum Perhutani through its programs for the people of Lengkong Village in order to realize the management and use of protected forests sustainably and in accordance with applicable regulations. This strategy to strengthen ecological citizenship is carried out through several programs designed by Perum Perhutani aimed at the people of Lengkong Village. These programs are Joint Tree Planting, Forest Security Patrol and Socialization at Crime Scenes, Socialization and Discussion with the Community in Forums, Forestry Partnership Cooperation between Perum Perhutani and LMDH for Forest Area Utilization through Land Use Under Stands, and Nature Tourism Management Cooperation. In its implementation, inhibiting and supporting factors were found to strengthen ecological citizenship by the use of Protection Forests.

The strengthening of ecological citizenship by Perum Perhutani in the community of Lengkong Village in the management and utilization of Protected Forest in accordance with the ecological citizenship concept, ecological citizenship involves empowering people to have the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to identify the values and goals of citizens with respect to the environment and to act accordingly based on the best knowledge about choices and consequences. In line with this theory, Perum Perhutani strengthens the people of Lengkong Village by imparting knowledge and skills through several programs, so that the management and utilization of protected forests can be carried out correctly and in accordance with regulations to be able to realize the sustainability of protected forests. The existence of sustainable management and utilization of protected forests can familiarize the people of Lengkong Village to cultivate and utilize protected forests responsibly and consider the impacts that will occur, with this attitude of caring for the environment can be improved. In addition, ecocentrism is an environmental theory whose implementation is often focused on human welfare. This theory seeks a balance between human interests and overall interests in ecosystems. The programs issued by Perum Perhutani as a form of strengthening ecological citizenship in the people of Lengkong Village not only lead to one goal, namely environmental

sustainability, but also aim to prosper the people of Lengkong Village by improving the economy of the village community.

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