

Socialization of River Watershed Management (DAS Roraya) for Environmental Conservation

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ABSTRACT

Background. Socialization of the management of the Roraya River Basin (DAS Roraya) for environmental conservation is recognized as an influential and most effective process that can increase social participation in maintaining the continuity of the environmental carrying capacity. Through a series of outreach programs, we are very aware that we can overcome environmental problems that can occur both due to natural events and human activities. As can be seen up to now, there are still many environments that are affected by damage due to lack of awareness from the community, therefore there is a need for social support such as conservation facilities that provide understanding regarding the importance of maintaining the environment so that it remains well maintained and sustainable so as to maintain environmental sustainability in around the river basin area.

Purpose. Socialization of the management of the Roraya River Basin (DAS Roraya) for environmental preservation is carried out as a form of service, with the aim of providing social support in preserving the environment so that it remains protected and avoids the risk of environmental damage.

Method. This research uses a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach. This design was chosen to understand in depth the process of socializing the management of the Roraya watershed and its impact on community awareness and participation in environmental conservation. This research will also identify factors that support and hinder the success of socialization. data collection techniques through interviews and documentation.

Results. Carrying out community service activities in the form of socialization provides the community with an understanding of the stages of the Roraya River Watershed (DAS) management process as an effort to preserve the environment. The stages are a series of focus discussions in this activity, including actions taken to anticipate or prevent disasters from occurring, as well as management of natural resources and carrying capacity as an effort to preserve the environment, especially in the Roraya Watershed area.

Conclusion. With this activity, it can be concluded that the implementation of socialization on the management of the Roraya River Basin (DAS Roraya) for environmental conservation is recognized as one of the most effective and efficient efforts to support the government in raising public awareness to preserve the environment.

KEYWORDS

Environment, Socialization, Watershed

INTRODUCTION

This service activity is carried out in the form of outreach with the aim of providing social support in the form of understanding in protecting and preserving the environment (Akel, 2021).



Observing that currently there are more and more environmental problem phenomena that occur due to natural events and social movements that are not in accordance with environmental management, this should be a concern for the entire community to protect the environment well (Asghar, 2021). This is because the environmental damage that occurs is of course related to the attitudes or behavior of the people who manage their environment (Mishra, 2021). On the other hand, if the environment is maintained, it is usually due to the attention of the public who understand the importance of managing the environment well (Adnan, 2020).

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, management means using resources effectively and efficiently. In line with this, environmental management can be interpreted as resources that are received and can be used for environmental preservation (Andrade, 2019). In this case, those who can manage the environment include human resources (Chassiakos, 2020). Thus, the achievement of the management function can be realized by having a good management process from the party in charge (Eys, 2019).

Management is defined by several experts, including according to George R. Terry (2006), management is the use of human resources or other resources that can be realized in planning, organizing, directing and monitoring activities to achieve a certain goal (Foreman-Mackey, 2019). Management is the activity of utilizing and controlling all resources needed to achieve or complete certain goals. Other experts such as (Prajudi Atmasudirdjo, (1982). Management is a series of coordination activities which include planning, organizing, directing, controlling, placing and making decisions to produce effective and efficient products and services (Hagerman, 2020).

In connection with the above, according to the PPLH Law no. 32/2009, reads 101: "The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which influence nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures."

It has also been defined by the definition of the environment according to several experts based on the scientific background they are pursuing. According to Emil Salim (2001), the environment is objects, conditions, circumstances and influences that exist in a space and influence life, including humans. This definition contains a broad meaning which, in this paper, if simplified by space limitations, the living environment is like something that can change and is influenced by factors including natural, economic, social and political (Ji, 2022).

According to Otto Soemarwoto (2005), the living environment is the sum of all conditions that exist in one area and influence each other. And according to Munadjat Danusaputro (1998), the living environment is all objects and conditions, including humans and behavior in a space, that influence the survival of living creatures and human welfare.

In the context of environmental management, it was discussed at this service activity meeting, with various components involved, including the Village Head, the Government and the community in the Roraya Watershed area (Haase, 2021). The implementation of this service activity is intended as a form of social support that can have an influence on management for environmental preservation (Harris, 2020).

Community service activities in the form of outreach can be seen as a means of disseminating understanding of environmental conservation by local governments and other parties who are experts in the same field (Eys, 2019). As the government plays a role in regulating the environmental management system, in this case it means that the government has the authority to provide understanding to the community as an effort to support it in preserving the environment (Mulla, 2022). Thus, for the people who are directly involved and other parties who are experts in

the environmental field, this activity is expected to provide broad insight regarding environmental conservation management.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach. This design was chosen to understand in depth the process of socializing the management of the Roraya watershed and its impact on community awareness and participation in environmental conservation. This research will also identify factors that support and hinder the success of socialization (Denham, 2019). data collection techniques through interviews and documentation (Martel, 2021) .

This service activity is carried out in the Roraya Watershed area (DAS Roraya) with the aim of providing social support in the environmental conservation management system. In carrying out this activity, it was carried out by observing the conditions of several Roraya River Watershed areas (DAS Roraya) that require social support to maintain the environment. At the same time, carrying out outreach with the community in the Roraya Watershed area (DAS Roraya) to find out the obstacles they face in environmental management.

It is hoped that the methods used in community service activities in this outreach can provide treatment solutions for better environmental conservation management. Thus, this can be a joint learning process for the community and government so that they continue to pay attention to environmental maintenance in the Roraya Watershed area (DAS Roraya).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

River Basin District (DAS Roraya) is one of the areas that require the attention of management supporters in preserving the environment. Plantation land that is well managed until the availability of water channels/sewers including supporting facilities for environmental preservation management. As this can prevent the occurrence of environmental problems such as floods in the River Basin District (Roraya DAS).



Figure 1.2: Water channels/sewers and plantation land in the Roraya River Basin area (DAS Roraya)

From the picture above, it shows that plantation land management can affect the condition of water channels/drains, for example when it rains there is an unlimited amount of rainfall which can cause flooding if there is wood or tree trunks that flow and block the water channels/drains. The

above is in line with Kodoatie and Sugiyanto (2002), that the factors causing floods can be classified into two categories, namely natural floods and floods caused by human action. Natural floods are influenced by rainfall, physiography, erosion and sedimentation, river capacity, drainage capacity and the influence of tides. Meanwhile, floods caused by human activities are caused by human activities which cause environmental changes such as changes in the condition of watersheds (DAS), residential areas around the banks, damage to land drainage, damage to flood control buildings, damage to forests (natural vegetation), and system planning. inappropriate flood control.

Thus, to prevent flood disasters that damage the environment before they occur, it is necessary to have a process of activities or management of plantation land and other natural supporting resources related to the impact of floods. As with outreach in the Watershed (DAS) area, the service team has attempted to provide social support for environmental preservation through this activity. Such as efforts to prevent or reduce the impacts arising from a disaster, one of which is disaster management.

The above is one way that can be provided as an understanding regarding disaster management, namely by organizing each stage of activities including prevention, mitigation and Emergency Response Preparedness. As according to Smith (1992), prevention is steps to carry out, eliminate or drastically reduce threats through physical and environmental control and regulation.

In connection with the above, disaster management is a planned process carried out to manage disasters properly and safely through 3 (three) stages, including pre-disaster, during a disaster and post-disaster (Abbate, 2023). Referring to BNPB (2013), the disaster management stages start with preparedness which is defined as a series of activities to anticipate disasters through organization and appropriate and effective steps. Mitigation as an effort to prevent or reduce the impacts caused by a disaster, and disaster emergency response as a series of actions taken quickly following the occurrence of a disaster event, including damage and needs assessment, distribution of emergency aid, relief efforts, and cleaning up disaster sites (Pearce, 2020).

The service held in the Roraya Watershed area (DAS Roraya) is included in the stages of a series of environmental conservation management activities. As this activity process is carried out in the form of socialization with the community regarding environmental conservation management, it is hoped that this activity can become a means of supporting the learning process for the community, especially in the Roraya Watershed area (DAS Roraya) to maintain environmental sustainability. The following are forms of socialization activities for the management of River Watersheds (DAS Roraya) for environmental preservation in Lambandia District, Kolaka Regency:



Figure 3,4,5. Socialization activities for managing the River Watershed (DAS Roraya) for environmental preservation in Lambandia District, Kolaka Regency

In the socialization activity on River Watershed Management (DAS Roraya) for environmental preservation in Lambandia District, Kolaka Regency, there was a joint meeting including resource persons from UHO, BP Kendari DAS, Village Heads and the community. As in the process of this activity, there is a joint discussion between the service team as a resource person as well as the person responsible for implementing community service activities (Wójcik, 2019). Apart from that, the process of socialization activities is also carried out in meetings by visiting residents' homes and discussing directly with the local village head. With this meeting, it is hoped that it will be a social improvement, especially in understanding regarding environmental conservation management (Penev, 2021).

The above is in line with Susilowati and Basuki (2005), the organizational environment is everything in the environment that can influence the organization in carrying out its activities, either directly or indirectly. Thus, the organizational environment is also defined by Robbins and Colter (2019), as various forces that are outside the organization and have the potential to directly or indirectly influence organizational performance.

Athoillah (2017) states that organizational survival is greatly influenced by the organization's ability to manage the influence of its environment. As this can also be interpreted in environmental management in the Roraya Watershed area, the community really needs to receive support from the external and internal environment (Gills, 2021).

Referring to Dwiningrum (2011), the external environment is external institutions or activities that have the potential to influence organizational performance. In terms of components, the external environment consists of two, namely the special environment and the general environment. Specific environments include those parts of the environment that directly interact with achieving organizational goals. The special environment includes various parties who have an interest in the organization such as the government. Meanwhile, according to Wardhana, et al (2014), the general environment includes the economic environment, political and legal environment, cultural environment, demographic and geographic environment, technological environment, ethical environment and organizational responsibility, as well as the global environment that may influence the organization.

CONCLUSION

From the PKM (Community Service) activities, of course the socialization of River Watershed Management (DAS Roraya) as an effort to support society in maintaining and preserving the environment, it can be concluded that this activity encourages the Indonesian government at the central and regional levels to provide a real commitment to improving environmental quality. life. As with the implementation of this service activity, it is hoped that the government will continue to pay attention to educating the public, especially in maintaining the environment and committing to handling various environmental problems.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.
 Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.
 Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.
 Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.
 Author 5: Supervision; Validation.
 Author 6: Other contribution; Resources; Visuali-zation; Writing - original draft.

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