Development of Innovative and Creative Villages as Educational Villages

Wahono 1,*, Niswatul Imsiyah 2, Zulkarnain 3, Sri Wahyuni 3, M. Ishaq 3

1 Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
2 Department of Non-Formal Education, Faculty of Education, Jember University, Indonesia
3 Department of Non-Formal Education, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang 65145, Indonesia
* Corresponding author. Email: wahono@fkip.um-surabaya.ac.id

Abstract: One way to balance the lives of the people of Surabaya is that education is needed so that people are more aware of giving children’s rights without being asked and concerned about child development. In realizing this atmosphere, the Surabaya City Government has launched the Kampung Arek Suroboyo Education Village Program, abbreviated as KPKAS. This program is an effort by the Surabaya City Government to create a safe and comfortable environment for children. The hope is that children will get guaranteed protection and comfort not only in the school environment, but also in the neighborhood. The entire community (RW) 08 of Keputih Subdistrict, Sukolilo District as part of the citizens of Surabaya City Government, Indonesia will actively participate in this program, to create a village that is conducive to child growth and development. Creative and innovative villages are villages that are able to develop creativity and provide a platform for expression, creativity and innovation for children. Programs that have been implemented include a patrol group that is played by young cadets RT 03 RW 08, rebana groups PKK RW 08, potential youth clubs, creative mothers who process plastic waste, garbage banks, water treatment for irrigation and very innovative drinking water, as well as active young children who need containers for expression and creativity.

Keywords: village, innovative, creative

1. INTRODUCTION

Surabaya as a metropolitan city and a city of heroes in daily life still has the characteristics of mutual cooperation. However, with the rapid development of technology and globalization, these characteristics are slightly eroded and it is feared that the metropolitan city environment will have an impact on child development. One way to balance the lives of the people of Surabaya is that education is needed so that people are more aware of giving children’s rights without being asked and concerned about child development.

In realizing this atmosphere, the Surabaya City Government has launched the Kampung Arek Suroboyo Education Village Program, abbreviated as KPKAS. Collaborative program with people who have awareness and care to ensure the development of children in a comprehensive manner both spiritual, intellectual, social-emotional, and physical aspects through the climate of a safe, comfortable, friendly, healthy, creative, and Innovative village environment.

According to Martadi (2017), the substance of the legal considerations for holding this program is the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Law No. 35/2014 and Regulation Number 6/2011 which explicitly mandates “the community is obliged and responsible for the protection of children through the activities of the community’s role in the implementation of child protection. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government seeks to raise awareness of the Village Community to make their village an Educational Village.

Be aware that children’s development is important and depends on each parent. To overcome the undesirable things that happen to children as the nation’s generation, trying to follow the Village Education program makes us aware of the importance of science in the future. Learning from the Village of Education, hopefully the children of RW (rakan warga) 08 are kept away from bad behavior such as drugs, alcohol, and violence against children and later become a superior generation, responsible and achievement and care for the environment.

2. METHOD

The approach used in this research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena, about what research subjects experience holistically by means of descriptions, in a special natural context and by utilizing scientific methods (Moleong, 2012). This research was conducted in Keputih...
Districts, Sukolilo, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. The data collection techniques used were interviews, documentation, observation.

3. RESULT

3.1 Creative Village

The future of this nation is in the hands of children, because they are the next generation of the nation. One of the programs is a creative and innovative village. In this village there is a children’s group or children’s forum, children’s participation to participate in providing creativity and innovation for mutual progress. At RW 08 children are trained from an early age to become individuals who are ready to face all challenges in the future. An example of this program is a village providing space, time, place for expression, creativity, and innovation for children and young people, which will be held every Saturday starting at 18.00 WIB - 21.00 WIB.

3.2 Learning Village

Kampung Belajar is a program that requires residents to study at home at the specified time. That brings positive benefits and impacts to improve the quality of education of citizens, so that there are no children who drop out of school.

3.3 Creative and Innovative Village

3.3.1 Program for the Expression and Creation of Children and Women

Activities carried out every Saturday night Sunday, starting at 18.00 – 21.00 WIB, activities carried out in smart homes RT 03. Patrol art is played by about 9-11 people. RT 03 patrol art named “Patrol Kate Turu” which stands for Keputih Tegar Timur Baru patrol.

The result of this activity is that children get a place to be creative, especially in the arts, they can channel their talents and add activities that are very useful and positive in the village. Children become more focused in channeling their artistic talents (Figure 1).

The activities of practicing Rebana art are carried out every Sunday, the 1st and 3rd week of each month, held at 18.00 - 21.00 WIB participants are the PKK RT. 03 activities carried out in smart homes RT 03.

The result of this activity is that mothers can fill their free time with useful activities, mothers can establish friendship ties that are more intimate and glue harmony with other mothers.

The play activities are carried out every Saturday night Sunday, starting at 18.00 – 21.00 WIB, the activities are carried out in the RT 03 smart house and in the RT 08 hall yard. These activities involve all children in the RT 03 and RT 08 areas, namely traditional toys such as dakon, bekel ball, crank, monopoly, sodor’s gobak, cublak - cublak suweng, etc.

3.3.2 Youth Organization Program

The program let’s study together namely is “Ayo Sinau Bersama” program organized by Karang Taruna RW 08, precisely at the Rumah Keputih Smart, is intended for children specially to facilitate Free Tutoring. Enthusiastic Parents in this Tutoring activity are very well received and happy, being able to help parents to provide additional education outside the School, provide broader Access to Knowledge, and foster a high sense of socialism for young men and women to channeling their knowledge to the community around RW 08. This program Study Guidance Activities are held every week 2 times starting at 18.00-21.00 WIB with Tutors from Karang Taruna RW 08 and some Student Institution assistance for Social activities (Figure 2).

Routine gathering activities every Saturday at 18.00-21.00 WIB, in order to establish Solidarity between Youths among RT, and arrange various Events to enliven the Village and Social activities around the village. The young people in Karang Taruna have a very high solidarity to support the village and prepare the next generation to avoid the “Millennial” which is shaken to be discussed along with the development of Technology and Globalization.
4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Making Water Treatment Plant and Master of Meter

Clean water has become a scarce commodity for the residents of Keputih Timur Tegal village, especially in RT 3, 4 and 8 RW 08, Keputih sub-district, Sukolilo District. Residents still often have difficulty getting clean water for their daily needs. The status of the land they live in is also one of the factors that makes clean water difficult to obtain. In addition, previously the residents of the village of Keputih Tegal Timur, especially in RT 3, 4 and 8 RW 08 had to “ngangsua” water which was quite far from where they lived. To meet their daily needs for clean water, they must buy clean water outside their village at a price of Rp. 8,000 per cart with 8 jerry cans of water and bring it home. This is very difficult for villagers.

4.2 Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

It is a structured effort designed to filter and clean water that is polluted from domestic waste as well as biological and chemical waste, making it possible for the water to be used for daily clean water needs. The idea for the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) program began in 2013, the Astra Group, which is intensively developing partnership programs through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, is looking at the Keputih Timur Tegal village as a potential village to develop. Moreover, they see the residents here are very eager to move. At the end of 2013 on the results of community deliberations, Astra offered a solution, providing two things namely water treatment plant (WTP) and wastewater treatment plant (IPAL).

This collaboration with Astra was warmly welcomed by residents. Initially, water from the PAPs is expected to enter residents’ homes through piping. However, due to limitations it was finally agreed that there were two master meters placed in two different locations, in the village field, and in the mosque. In addition to the need for watering plants in the mosque, an IPAL was also built. Purification at WTP utilizes Jagir River water which is commonly known by residents as Londo River. This river crosses Keputih. River water at the pump enters the purification area. The incoming water is then filtered to separate it from waste and then it is processed in a purification machine.

In this main reservoir, the water is purified with a Quick Water Purifier (PAC) and other substances needed for cleaning. There are at least 4 processes that go through until finally the water can be utilized by residents. This clear water can be utilized by residents through two main taps located near the WTP and at the mosque. For the mosque, in addition to water tap from WTP results there is also water tap from WTP. WTP water is used as ablution water which is processed again, filtered and purified and then collected in a reservoir located above the mosque. This water quality is not suitable for consumption, but can be used to wash feet, hands, and be used for watering plants.

4.3 WTP Program Implementation Results

The availability of water supply, coupled with the enthusiasm of residents to make plants planted grow more fertile. Keputih village also turned into a beautiful and cool village. Standing in the middle of a mountain of rubbish, this village is far from being stifling. Green everywhere. Community efforts to realize this green village received attention and appreciation from the government. Since 2013, Keputih Village, Sukolilo has always won champions for the Surabaya Green and Clean village level program.

In addition, the results obtained from the innovation of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) program are cash income obtained from the sale of water from WTP to the people who need it. The income is also managed independently so that it increases RW 08 cash income, especially RT 03, 04 and 08.

The Master of Meter is a non-governmental program that collaborates with the Regional Water Company (PDAM) to meet the needs of clean, consumable water. This program has been running since 2008 residents submitted proposals to the local government and PDAM to build a clean water network to Keputih. However, at that time the residents’ proposals could not be accepted because of the legal status of the land, where the PDAM could fulfill the irrigation request if the status of the land, they occupied was legal, or at least there was a Master of Meter that could be placed on the legal ground. Even though the land occupied by more than 400 heads of families (KK) is all in the status of government land.

Until the end of 2016, residents are negotiating again. They then found a place and got permission to install a master meter installed in a resident’s house which is located on a side street of a large and legal status. From the Master of Meter, the water is flowed and managed independently by the community. And from then on, clean water flowed to Keputih.

4.4 Results of Implementation of the Master of Meter Program

In addition to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), the Master of Meter program also generates cash income obtained from the sale of water that is managed independently, thereby increasing income again for cash RW 08, especially RT 03, 04, 08 and mosque.

4.5 Processing Trash to Blessing with Trash Bank - Basic Programming

Do not stop until the matter of water, residents then think about how to treat existing waste can be of high economic value. Efforts to process household waste into
compost began to be prepared. It is hoped that compost produced from processing can be used to fertilize the plants they plant. Program Implementation, at first the residents had difficulty in making compost. They are inexperienced. It was there that Astra returned. Through the coaching program, the company brings experts to educate residents on how to process and utilize compost.

To support the Trash House program, residents then agree to collect household waste. Both organic and non-organic. Organic waste from household waste is used for composting. Meanwhile, non-organic waste such as plastic and bottles are collected, weighed and then valued with reasonable value. To facilitate their calculations, they established a Waste Bank named Srikandi. Just as is usual for a bank, here also accepts deposits. It’s just a form of garbage. Waste deposits are made on the third week of each month. Residents deliver rubbish that has been collected for a week, then weighed and valued per kilo starting from 1,200 IDR. The results are included in savings.

4.6 Results of the Implementation of the Waste Bank Program

Since the Trash Bank was established, the enthusiasm of residents to collect plastic waste and bottles has increased. Besides being able to produce, this spirit makes them more aware to care for the environment. For that reason, usually residents will spontaneously pick up seeing trash scattered in the village alley. Kampung Keputih became really clean.

In the midst of the spirit of protecting the environment, there is one desire of residents who are still hidden. They see an opportunity to add economic value to the compost that has been made. If production can be added, they can produce compost not only for the needs of residents but can be sold. Pak Tri and several residents have explored this possibility. And they see a market gap.

4.7 Program Implementation Mechanism 1821

The result of this activity is to reduce the number of using gadgets and Televisions (TV) effects that can damage the morale of children, children tend to leave the house during the 1821 program and do not leave the house before the activity is finished; communication occurs between the caretaker and parents of the child so as to create harmony and harmony; created awareness to remind and assist children to learn; parents can limit and supervise the use of gadgets; children can get enough rest and must rest (sleep) a maximum of 9 at night; and parents can take the time to focus on children’s education; and free use of gadgets for children and parents when the 1821 program took place.

Program Implementation Mechanism 1821:

- To socialize the implementation of gadget fasting hours in the RT.08 area and generally RW. 08.
- Giving insight and understanding to the participants of the tutoring, youth organization on the enactment of 1821 in RT. 08.
- Give insight to his parents to participate in carrying out this activity.
- Collaborate between Section Education and Section RT Security Keputih for sweeping.
- In addition, there are also restrictions on watching television for children, which is a maximum of 9 pm.

5. CONCLUSION

One of the program categories is Creative and Innovative Village. This program aims to develop the potential of citizens in maximizing this potential so that it can be useful for the progress of the village. The RW 8 residents, especially the RT 03 and RT 08 provide a place for focused citizens for children, adolescents and mothers in creating and innovating. In RT 03 there is a place to accommodate activities related to creativity and expression namely “Smart House” and in RT 08 there is an RT hall as a place for children to gather to play, learn and be creative in accordance with their respective interests.

TBM (Taman Bacaan Masyarakat) also has other strategies to attract visitors. Among them is the holding of activities that are interesting and innovative. The activities in TBM are not only reading books, but the organizers are creating some activities that can attract children to read books, but the organizers are creating activities such as coloring programs, making origami, recycling old bottles, telling stories or storytelling, some traditional games, group learning or doing work from school, making madding and other activities.

As a result, the interest of TBM visitors increases periodically. The result of this activity is that children tend to ask to come, read and learn at TBM RT. 08 RW. 08; children love to read; through promotion and synergy with RT. 08, the existence of TBM as a center for community reading facilities can be known by residents, especially RT. 08 and generally RW. 08; and more active children.

REFERENCES


