

# USE OF FASTABIQUL KHAIRAT WHALE ISKARNI RABI JONGGOR VILLAGE, GUNUNG TULEH SUBDISTRICT, WEST PASAMAN REGENCY AS A SOURCE OF LEARNING GEOGRAPHY MATERIALS OF THE BIOSPHERE

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**ABSTRACT:** Forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of expanses of land containing biological natural resources dominated by trees in their natural environment, which cannot be separated from one another. The study of geography cannot be separated from the reality of human life on the earth's surface as a result of interactions between humans and geographical phenomena on the earth's surface. This study aims to analyze the Utilization of Forest Areas Utilization of Educational Forest Areas of Fastabiqul Khairat Paus Iskarni Rabi Jonggor Village as a source of learning Biosphere Geography material and to find out the factors that inhibit the Utilization of Educational Forest Areas of Fastabiqul Khairat Paus Iskarni Rabi Jonggor Village as a source of learning Geography of biosphere material . Data collection in this study was carried out in a natural setting, that is, primary data sources. Data collection techniques in this study included observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, field notes and literature studies. However, this research will collect more data through observation of the Rabi Jonggor ethnic community, as well as observing the stages passed through participatory observation, in-depth interviews with the Rabi Jonggor ethnic community. The environment (physical, social, or cultural) is a very rich source of learning materials. The environment can act as a source of learning, but also as an object of study (learning resource). The use of the environment as a learning resource often makes students feel happy in learning. Utilization of the environment can develop a number of skills such as observing (with all the senses), taking notes, formulating questions, hypothesizing, classifying, writing, and making pictures or diagrams.

Keywords: *Biosphere, Educational Forest, Environment*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tropical forests in Indonesia are the third largest in the world and have a high diversity of ecosystems, ranging from highland rain forests to swamp forests in the lowlands. Lower and upper mountain forests, as well as alpine meadows are found on the tops of the highest mountains in Java, Irian and Sumatra. The diversity of plants found in forests in Indonesia is very high. Indonesia's tropical forests have a large, rare flower, the Rafflesia, which can be found in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Java. In addition, there are 5000 species of orchids which are the pride of the Indonesian nation [1].

Forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of expanses of land containing biological natural resources dominated by trees in their natural environment, which cannot be separated from one

another. Meanwhile, forest areas are certain areas designated and or determined by the government to be maintained as permanent forests. Constitutionally, the use and use of forest areas as part of natural resource management activities is aimed at the maximum benefit of the people as stipulated in article (33) paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that land, water and natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people [2].

This provision is strengthened by the provisions of article 23 of law number 41 of 1999 concerning forestry (Forestry Law) that the use of forests aims to obtain optimal benefits for the welfare of the entire community in an equitable manner while maintaining its sustainability. Utilization and use of the forest area itself in principle can only be used for forestry sector

activities which can be carried out in all areas except nature reserve forests and core zones and jungle zones. The Forestry Law provides for the possibility of using forest areas for development purposes other than forestry activities which can only be carried out in production forest areas and protected forest areas without changing the main function of forest areas [3].

Utilization of forest natural resources if carried out in accordance with the functions contained therein, such as the function of protection, function of sanctuary, function of reserve, function of production, function of tourism with the support of the ability to develop human resources, science and technology, will be in accordance with the results to be achieved [4].

This educational forest is also said to have many types of flora and fauna that can be used as learning resources, one of which is the Biosphere material in Geography subject. The study of geography is inseparable from the reality of human life on the earth's surface as a result of interactions between humans and geographical phenomena on the earth's surface. Geographical studies are related to (1) the earth's surface, (2) the natural environment (atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere), (3) humans and their lives (anthroposphere), (4) similarities and differences in the spatial distribution of symptoms and life, and (5) analysis of spatial relationships of geographical phenomena on the earth's surface [5].

## 2. METHODS

Data collection in this study was carried out in a natural setting, that is, primary data sources. Data collection techniques in this study included observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, field notes and literature studies. However, this research will collect more data through observation of the Rabi Jonggor village community, as well as observing the stages that

are passed through observation, participatory, in-depth interviews with the people of Rabi Jonggor Village.

The approach used in this study is a mixed method. Mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and "mixing" quantitative and qualitative methods in a study or series of studies to understand the problems in research [6]. This approach is carried out in combination with the aim of providing a better understanding of the problems and research questions than if done separately or individually. [7] states that the mixed methods research is a research method that combines or combines quantitative methods with qualitative methods to be used together in a study, so that the data obtained is more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective. In this study, the researcher is the main instrument or key instrument that acts as a data collector. The key instrument is also interpreted as a human instrument. [8] revealed that the function of the human instrument is to determine the research focus, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, and make conclusions on the findings.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Forest Area of Fastabiqul Khairat Paus Izkarni which is located in Rabi Jonggor Village, Gunung Tuleh District, West Pasaman Regency . with an area of 453.97 km<sup>2</sup> and located 26-1,875 meters above sea level, Geographically Nagari Rabi Jonggor is a mountainous area with hills and valleys that are flowed by rivers. This Nagari has an area of 40,913.8 hectares . Nagari Rabi Jonggor with its government center is located in the Village Paraman Ampalu area, based on the topography of the area Nagari Rabi Jonggor is at 26 – 1,824 meters above sea level with an average temperature of 27°C – 30°C and rainfall of 2,000/3,000 mm.

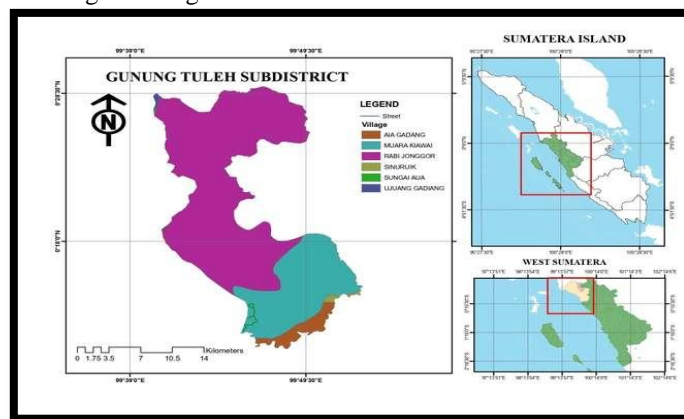


Fig. 1 Administrative Map of Gunung Tuleh Subdistrict

#### a. The Potential of Educational Forests as a Source of Biosphere Learning

The environment (physical, social, or cultural) is a very rich source of learning materials. The environment can act as a source of learning, but also as an object of study (learning resource). The use of the environment as a learning resource often makes students feel happy in learning. Utilization of the environment can develop a number of skills such as observing (with all the senses), taking notes, formulating questions, hypothesizing, classifying, writing, and making pictures or diagrams.

Biodiversity is a comprehensive general term for the degree of natural diversity or variation in the amount and frequency in natural systems. This is often understood in terms of the various kinds of plants, animals and microorganisms including the genes they have and the ecosystems they form [9]. Complex biodiversity of both flora and fauna. Broadly speaking, the animals in tropical forests are found in the fastabiqul khairat educational forest area. Siamang and other types of primates. Associated with biosphere matter. The educational forest area is in a hilly area, has high rainfall and has hydrological stability [10].

This educational forest area is a breeding ground for flora and fauna with a high degree of heterogeneity. During research, the sounds of pheasants, tigers and many other animals were heard. This educational forest area is also inhabited by wild plants and trees, so this area is an essential forest area for germplasm. Learning resources are closely related to everything that allows someone to gain learning experience. It includes the physical environment such as a place to study, materials and tools used, personal such as teachers, librarians and media experts, and anyone who influences both directly and indirectly for success in the learning experience [11].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it is said that the Fastabiqul Khairat Paus Iskarni educational forest which is located at the location of Rabi Jonggor Mountain Tuleh Mountain, West Pasaman Regency is a source of learning Biosphere material in Geography learning. In general, learning resources is a term that describes everything that can be used in student learning activities or in

Learning resources can be divided into two types, namely (a) planned learning resources, namely learning resources that are specifically developed as an instructional component to provide directed and formal learning facilities, (b) learning resources that are utilized, namely learning resources that are not specifically designed for learning purposes, but can be utilized, applied, and used for learning purposes. These learning sources can become components of the learning system and can influence students' learning actions.

The study of geography is inseparable from the reality of human life on the earth's surface as a result of interactions between humans and geographical phenomena on the earth's surface. Geographical studies are related to (1) the earth's surface, (2) the natural environment (atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere), (3) humans and their lives (anthroposphere), (4) similarities and differences in the spatial distribution of natural phenomena and life, and (5) analysis of spatial relationships of geographical phenomena on the surface of the earth [12].

The biosphere consists of the incredibly numerous and diverse array of individual organisms – plants and animals that populate our planet, which means the biosphere consists of very many organisms and a variety of plants and animals that inhabit them. our planet [13-14]. The main role of learning resources in the learning process is to transmit stimuli or some information to students. Based on the components of the learning resources above, one of them is the Environment and in this study the environment chosen for use as a biosphere learning resource is the Fastabiqul Khairat Educational Forest, Paus Iskarni Rabi Jonggor Village.

learning and learning activities in the educational environment and the environment is one of the learning resources.

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