



ARTS STUDY AND MODEL ECO-VILLAGE SILIMALOMBU SAMOSIR ISLAND NORTH SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

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Silimalombu Village is one of the areas of Samosir Regency which is a residential area, where there is a shift and change of function from green land to construction land such as new housing. Land that requires reforestation becomes difficult, which turns productive land into unproductive land. In addition, the reduction of green open space on land construction forces people to optimize their land for productive land. This research aims to examine the eco-village model in the Silimalombu village area as an art management concept to support sustainable village development, as one of the eco-village models in the green space village, using qualitative phenomenological research, interpreting objects, and interviews with tourists and local residents. The understanding of land use planning is only understood as a horizontal diagram, and land that can be used for production must change the purpose of use and be able to interpret it. Green space is not only realized in the horizontal plane, but can also be used as a vertical space with great flexibility as land that can be transformed into productive land with attractive art management. The art management model is one of a number of greening programs that can be developed to support environmental (ecological) sustainability and discipline in Silimalombu Village, Samosir Regency

Keywords: Samosir; Eco-Village; Green Space; Art; Ecology

INTRODUCTION

The concept of ecovillage is closely related to tourism, and the model of art arrangement in it. Research innovation and technology adoption emerge at certain stages to facilitate several possibilities. The ecovillage case in Silimalombu village shows that the local government may become too concerned about exploiting the potential of the ecovillage or vice versa that the case of Silimalombu village as an ecovillage village has not attracted the attention of the government for development.

Due to these reasons the ecovillage concept in Silimalombu village has in several cases deviated from the goals and objectives that have been set. The community aspect of the relevant ecovillage concept offers residents in settlements a concept of togetherness. As a relevant feature of the ecovillage concept. Stakeholders, planners



and beneficiaries mostly discuss issues of sustainability and human activities in ecovillage.

Different beliefs, ecovillage is meant to be inhabited by like-minded people to build a cohesive and independent community (World Health Organization, 2005).

Marcella gives the meaning that architecture is not just a static object (a collection of physical objects that will later be destroyed), but architecture also means studying things that are not visible as part of concrete and symbolic reality. This opinion, shows the difference between the ideal world and the real world between transcendent ideals and transient and mortal physical statuses, so that architectural design always includes both of these things (fulfillment of needs on the one hand must be balanced and successful fulfillment on the other) (Marcela, 2004).

According to the Trainer, examining the concept of 'ecovillage' in the context of tourism and research practices, conceptually, ecovillage is a settlement built intentionally to recognize a positive relationship between the environment and society. While in many cases, it is supported by the moral imperative of its proponents (Trainer, 1998).

Housing is an artificial space that stands on natural space, namely land/land. Agglomeration that occurs in urban spaces is the increasing intensity of built-up space on urban land (Permana, Wijaya, 2019).

The development of the concept of ecotourism attached to community-based movements has existed since the 1960s and 1970s. In later stages, such moves are theoretically announced in many development initiatives including tourism. Finally, in 1996, the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) was established as a network of ecovillages and 'deliberate communities' to share ideas and promote the concept of ecotourism.

In particular, GEN initiated the development of this concept. Since then, this concept has been implemented in more than seventy countries (Hassan & Wall, 2017). The development of eco -villages tends to follow a predetermined set of guidelines that address the environment and the surrounding environment in the design, implementation and operation stages (Newman & Jennings, 2012). The ecovillage concept has received support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Very often, the concept of an ecovillage is aimed at ensuring an increase in the livelihoods of its inhabitants in the outer environment. Ecovillage residents are described as 'intentional communities' which supports the general success of this concept before (Holloway, 1951; Hardy, 2000).

In an ecovillage, the resident members are usually like-minded, share a social, religious, spiritual, geographic or ethnic vision. Typically, residents of an ecovillage adopt environmentally responsible behavior. In return, Ecovillage offers a safer, better, and more sustainable living environment with adequate resources to sustain dependents (Hassan & Wall, 2017).

METHOD

The analytical approach method used in this study is divided into two types of approaches, namely: Descriptive Qualitative, which is an analytical method by looking at the state of the research object through descriptions, understanding, or explanations of measurable and unmeasurable analyzes (Creswell, 1998 Oosterhof at al., 2016). In this study, the descriptive approach was intended to determine the condition of activities in the residential area of the study area and their presence in the activities and spatial planning of the area (Williams, 2007)..

The research location was held on Jl. Silimalombu Village, Silima Lombu, Kec. Onan Runggu, Samosir Regency, North Sumatra. Three cases from the Silimalombu village area were selected for investigation, reflecting the access and availability of data and information for the researchers. These sites were chosen on purpose. The selection criteria aim to reveal various situations that show diversity in the application of the ecovillage concept. However, given the interest in tourism, the selection criteria are more subjective, concentrating on arts and tourism governance activities supported by interactions between residents, tourists and researchers.

This proves that in Silimalombu village, the ecovillage concept is supported financially and strategically by international organizations (Mukora, 2012; Wheelen, at al, 2017) However, the roles of individual entrepreneurs and North Sumatra government agencies are unclear. Details of each case study location are given below: (1) Tourism in the Lake Toba Region with Natural Nuances; (2) Interesting Activities at Silimalombu Ecovillage; (3) Mileage by Land Travel and Crossing Lake Toba.

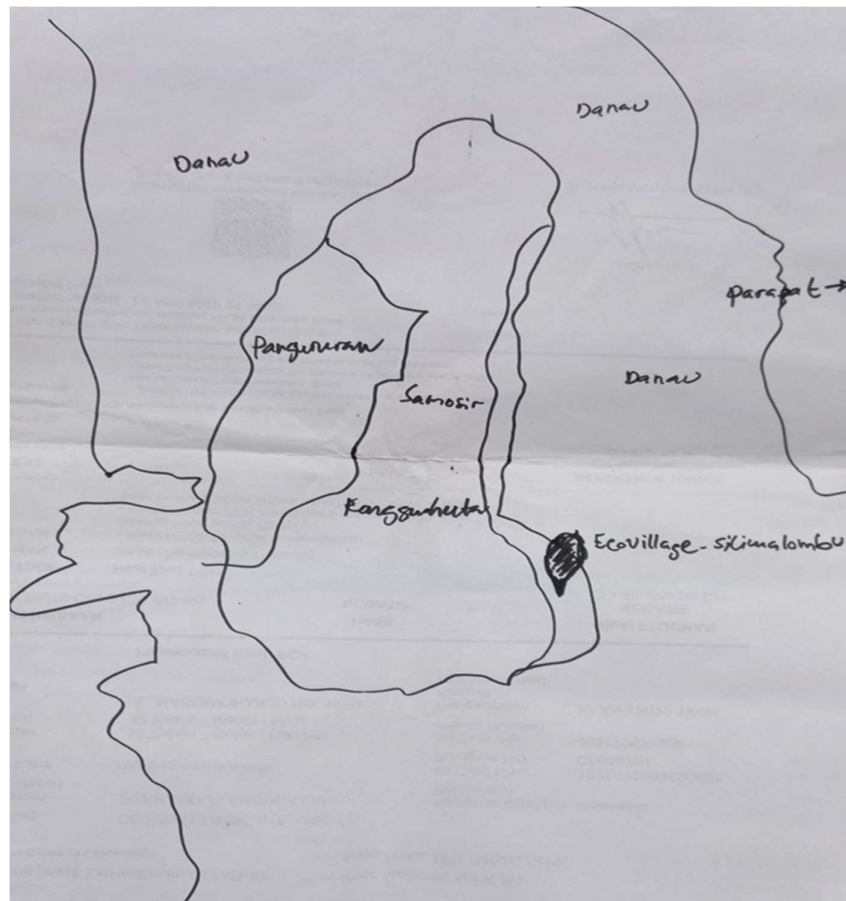


Figure 1. Toba Lake

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Bella Borsos (2013) that Project implementation the underlying organizational framework, Then, the civil society and local government sections from local government, various commercial enterprises, to land consolidation. The Foundation Legal Form has proven to be a rather unfortunate choice over time Law revision, organizational difficulties, as long as you own the property Confusion during the compensation process.

This concept was created in 2002 when the Land Use Act was revised. This made the previous idea of shared land use practices impossible. The legal complexities of this project are summarized in one of my previous publications. first version The first version of the master plan was also old It became clear that intensive forestry was exploiting it Agricultural use became impossible, and as a result could not be sustained. Main objective functions The establishment of the foundation (i.e. to fund the project) became irrelevant again. Project became irrelevant and partly weakened. raised to a higher dimension. Livelihoods Villagers pose a major challenge. Moving to a village brings a radical change in lifestyle, which is sometimes reflected in the way people live. Lifestyles can be reflected in changes in ways of working (Borsos, B., 2013).

The research results from case studies in Silimalombu Samosir island , North Sumatra which can be used as recommendations and hypotheses for sustainable research. Silimalombu Samosir Island in North Sumatra, Indonesia is a unique area with rich culture and biodiversity. Based on the research results from the case study conducted in the area, there are several recommendations and hypotheses that can be proposed for further research. Some of them are: Community-based conservation: This research shows that involving local communities in conservation efforts can be very effective in protecting biodiversity and promoting sustainable practices. Therefore, there should be more efforts to involve local communities in conservation efforts and empower them to take an active role in managing their natural resources.

Ecotourism development: Silimalombu Samosir Island has great potential for ecotourism development. Therefore, it is important to explore opportunities for ecotourism development that will not only provide economic benefits to local communities but also promote sustainable practices and raise awareness about the importance of conservation.

Sustainable agriculture: Research has also shown that traditional agricultural practices in the area are highly sustainable and can be improved to increase productivity while maintaining sustainability. Therefore, there should be efforts to promote sustainable agricultural practices that can improve the livelihoods of local communities without compromising the environment.

Biodiversity conservation: The study has identified some key areas that are important for biodiversity conservation in the area. These areas should be prioritized for conservation efforts, and efforts should be made to monitor and protect biodiversity in the area. Climate change adaptation: Silimalombu Samosir Island is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, it is important to develop climate change adaptation strategies that will help local communities to cope with the impacts of climate change and protect the environment.

In conclusion, the research results from the case study on Silimalombu Samosir Island provide important insights and recommendations for ongoing research. By implementing these recommendations and testing the proposed hypotheses, it is possible to promote sustainable development in the area and protect its rich cultural and natural heritage.

To promote development in a region while protecting its rich cultural and natural heritage, it is crucial to implement sustainable practices and policies. Here are some ways to achieve this:

Conduct a thorough assessment means that Before any development takes place, it is important to conduct a thorough assessment of the cultural and natural resources in the area. This includes assessing the biodiversity of the area, identifying cultural and historical landmarks, and engaging with local communities to understand their needs and aspirations.

Implement sustainable development practices is the Development should be planned and implemented in a way that minimizes impacts on the environment and maximizes economic and social benefits for communities. This can be achieved by

implementing sustainable development practices, such as using renewable energy, promoting green infrastructure, and promoting ecotourism.

Foster community participation based on Local communities should be involved in the planning and decision-making process for development projects. This ensures that projects are aligned with community values and needs, and also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility towards development. Preserving cultural heritage will take Efforts should be made to preserve and protect cultural landmarks and artefacts in the area. This may include the establishment of cultural heritage sites, preservation of historic buildings, and promotion of cultural tourism. Protecting natural heritage is due to protect the natural heritage in the area, it is important to establish protected areas, such as nature reserves or national parks, and promote sustainable land use practices, such as responsible forestry and agriculture.

Overall, development can be done while preserving the cultural and natural heritage of an area. This requires a collaborative effort between developers, local communities and government agencies to implement sustainable practices and policies that promote economic development while protecting the environment and cultural heritage.

Table 1. Recommendations and Hypotheses for Sustainable Research

INDICATION I	INDICATION II	INDICATION II
Tourism in the Lake Toba Region with Natural Nuances	Interesting Activities at Silimalombu Ecovillage	Mileage by Land Travel and Crossing Lake Toba
You can create a detailed itinerary for visitors to enjoy the natural beauty of your tourist village. This can include activities such as nature walks, fishing, and more. You can also include guided tours that give visitors more in-depth information about the area. In addition, you can create maps and brochures to help visitors navigate the area and find the best places to enjoy the natural beauty. Finally, you can offer various packages to attract different types of visitors, such as weekend getaways and camping.	Art management in Silimalombu needs to have discussions between the community so that it can increase visitors or tourists	<i>Ecovillage</i> in Silimalombu is a hidden place in the countryside, away from the hustle and bustle of the city and disconnected. <i>Ecovillage</i> in Silimalombu does not match the description of the internet <i>platform</i> . It is clear that the location of this place is located on the island of Samosir in the area of Lake Toba. You take a boat for one hour from Ajibata port then the indications are still not well coordinated.
Even though it has beautiful natural nuances, people are still not aware of the importance of disposing of trash in its place, meaning that there is still some plastic waste around .	There is a need for training including homestay governance, homestay layout and interior, homestay art management, excellent service, homestay marketing techniques. The training material was also enriched with practical activities on arranging room space and	It has not been seen that the Silimalombu Tourism Village is part of a <i>viral</i> tourist attraction, both information at the airport and travelers traveling.

	marketing products through online platforms.	
Even though it has a botanical garden concept, it still requires adequate arrangement and care	After seeing and interviewing several residents that there were no cultural performances or activities that reflected local culture and traditions. In this case, the art governance model needs to support the government and society to take part in this training.	From the distance through several cities it is still very difficult, this is because the asphalt roads from several cities still need to be fixed by the local government. Then there is no clear indication of the <i>itinerary</i> to arrive at the location. Then the promotion model is still manual and there is no indication regarding <i>IT passengers</i>

CONCLUSIONS

The art governance model in the planning and management of tourist objects such as Silimalambu Village focuses on art models and goals. Taking into account everything related to the development of modern tourism objects and digitalization brings a lot of potential and opportunities. Facilities and infrastructure as well as supporting facilities and technological developments are not only used in planning to improve people's welfare in a sustainable manner but also in nature conservation with an ecological concept. Ecology in the development of a tourist location is very influential on spatial planning and the beauty of the natural surroundings, not only caring for but also preserving nature as a regular tourist location and upholding respect for nature.

Wise behavior or actions in paying attention to ecological conditions at a tourist location need to be a common concern in a tourism model, especially if an area still has traditional ties. As a basic model for establishing a village tourism model, it is necessary to pay attention to site selection in planning the facilities to be used. Collaboration and coordination with residents is required in developing and managing an effective village model.

An important basis in the development of the ecological tourism village model is prioritizing the process of cooperation of the local population in exchanging opinions, activities, decision-making, and supervision in developing rural tourism activities. Thus it is hoped that the activities that will exist can provide a framework for mutual, beneficial activities between the community and tourists.

The strategy involves community participation as an inseparable foundation for eco-village governance. There are several methods in the strategy that can be applied, such as: (1) There is quick information to local tourist sites regarding what happens to visiting tourists; (2) Emphasizing dialogue with visitors and accepting any input; (3) Seeing and being able to work with each individual in implementing eco-village, starting from small things to getting used to it; (4) Conducting several public educations, introducing waste banks to the nature of tourism and its impacts; (5) Encourage mutual relations, and continue to prioritize the ecology of tourist sites; (6) Protect the environment by applying an eco-village pattern/symbol at every location where tourists can see it.

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