

**ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF LOCAL WISDOM OF KAMPUNG NAGA
BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION AS A COMMUNITY'S
EFFORTS IN MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT**

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Abstract: Kehidupan Kampung Naga merupakan contoh implementasi dari upaya pengelolaan lingkungan melalui kearifan lokal yang masih dipertahankan khususnya di Kampung Naga dalam, sehingga lingkungan yang ada disekitar kita dapat memberikan banyak manfaat positif kepada makhluk hidup lainnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji nilai - nilai kearifan lokal berbasis pelestarian lingkungan di Kampung Naga sebagai upaya masyarakat dalam menjaga lingkungan mereka tetap asri. Metode penelitian yang dipakai menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Analisis data yang dipakai bersumber dari hasil observasi, studi literatur dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini adalah masyarakat Kampung Naga melakukan upaya pelestarian lingkungan dengan cara menerapkan kearifan lokal berbasis lingkungan, diantaranya adalah hutan larangan, zonasi wilayah, pamali, rumah panggung, dan sengkedan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah nilai - nilai kearifan lokal berbasis pelestarian lingkungan adalah cara masyarakat menjaga lingkungan mereka sehingga dapat memberikan manfaat positif bagi makhluk hidup lainnya.

Keywords: kearifan lokal, kampung naga , pelestarian lingkungan

Abstract : The life of Kampung Naga is a clear example of efforts to manage the environment through local wisdom which is still maintained, especially in inner Kampung Naga, so that the environment around us can provide many positive benefits to other living things. The purpose of this study was to examine local wisdom values based on environmental preservation in Kampung Naga as a community effort to keep their environmental beautiful. The research methode used is a qualitative descriptive approach. The data analysis used comes from observations, literature studies, and documentation. The Results of this study are that the people of Kampung Naga make efforts to preserve the environment by applying local wisdom based the environment, including forbidden forests, regional zoning, pamali, stilt house, and swales. The conclusion of this study is that local wisdom values based on environmental preservation are the way people protect their environment so that they can provide positive benefits for other living things.

Keywords : local wisdom, kampung naga, environmental conservation

A. INTRODUCTION

In the regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia number 27 of 2021 concerning the environmental quality index in article 1 paragraph 1, the definition of the environment is explained, namely everything that is

around us and has an effect on humans and other living creatures, including nature itself. Humans can be the main cause in creating environmental damage. According to Singh, factors that can cause humans to cause environmental damage include excessive population, deforestation and burning of fossil fuels

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(Rahmani & Rahiem, 2023). Therefore, there is a need for management or efforts to maintain the environment so that it is maintained.

Environmental problems have become a major problem in Indonesia because there are still many people who ignore good environmental management (Wiradimadja, 2018). The large number of human activities that depend on nature can cause humans to overexploit natural resources. Apart from that, high population growth can cause an increase in the need for natural resources so that nature will continue to be exploited. If the extraction of natural resources is not accompanied by conservative methods and steps, it will have a negative impact on the environment and humans. Environmental damage currently often occurs, both physically and materially, which is caused by the low level of awareness of Indonesian society (Indrianu et al., 2022).

In general, environmental damage in Indonesia is divided into 3 categories, namely water dimensions, air dimensions and land dimensions (KLHK, 2023). One of the environmental problems related to land is forest fires caused by human negligence, then environmental problems related to water are the unequal distribution of water resources or water availability in Indonesia which is still very lacking, especially on the islands of Java and Bali, while the problem the air-

related environment is the result of community mobilization activities using private vehicles. In the 2022 Indonesian Environmental Status book, the figure for environmental damage in Indonesia in 2019-2020 was 115.5 thousand hectares, this environmental damage has decreased compared to 2018-2019, namely reaching 462.5 thousand hectares (KLHK, 2020). The environment should be managed and maintained properly so that the impact that nature has on humans and other environments is good for present life and the lives of future generations.

Kampung Naga is a traditional village that still applies ancestral culture and local wisdom values in its efforts to manage the environment so that nature can be well maintained (Anggita et al., 2022). The location of Kampung Naga is in Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. The area of Kampung Naga is 1.5 hectares. The people of Kampung Naga maintain their ancestral culture which has implemented the principles of environmental ethics in carrying out their local wisdom. The principles of environmental ethics according to Sony (2010: 166 - 184) include an attitude of respect for the environment, responsibility, solidarity, not doing damage, having a sense of compassion for the environment, implementing a simple life and unity with nature, a fair attitude, democracy, and an

attitude of moral integrity (Mulyani & Firmansyah, 2020).

As time goes by and technology becomes more advanced, local wisdom in Kampung Naga is still maintained (Bella et al., 2022). The local wisdom in Kampung Naga is still maintained by the local community because it provides good values for maintaining environmental conditions (Rohman et al., 2022). There is a lot of local wisdom based on environmental preservation that can be taken from the values contained therein in order to maintain a beautiful environment, including making household crafts from bamboo, rules related to ancient prohibitions, prohibited forests, division of environmental areas, and so on. - other.

Kampung Naga is one of the traditional villages that still upholds the principles of local wisdom values in its life to protect and preserve nature. This effort is maintained as a form of respect for their ancestors. These local wisdom values can be analyzed as a form of effort for each individual to be able to manage the environment well in the environment where we live. The impact that is given when environmental management can be carried out well is that nature can provide greater benefits compared to individual behavior that damages nature. Therefore, environmental management is very important to be implemented and maintained by all of us so that life can be

enjoyed well by us and future generations.

B. METHOD

This research was created to examine local wisdom based on environmental conservation in Kampung Naga which is related to efforts to manage the environment by the people of Kampung Naga. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collected using data techniques resulting from field observations in Kampung Naga regarding local wisdom based on environmental conservation, literature studies and documentation.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

C.1. RESULT

a. Forbidden Forest

A prohibited forest is a forest where not just anyone is allowed to enter the area because the forest is closely guarded by the people of Kampung Naga (Anggita et al., 2022). The forest area is around 1.32 ha. By guarding this forbidden forest, no outsiders or people in Kampung Naga are allowed to enter the forbidden forest. The concept used in this forbidden forest is almost the same as environmental conservation created by modern society outside Kampung Naga, namely land conservation but given natural prohibitions and sanctions in implementing the concept so that the forbidden forest can remain beautiful.

In the forest there are ancestral graves of the Kampung Naga people (Hilmanudin, 2022). The value contained in the local wisdom of the forbidden forest is that the community can protect and preserve the natural environment they have so that it can have a good impact on the people of Kampung Naga by nature. If someone enters the area, that person will be punished by being expelled from Kampung Naga (Salsabila & Jahera S., 2023). The positive impact of the existence of the prohibited forest is that the environment of Kampung Naga can be maintained and beautiful so that it is comfortable to live in, but the negative impact that will occur if someone enters the prohibited forest and cuts down the forest carelessly, it will cause natural disasters that befall the community, for example floods, soil erosion, and others.

b. Regional Zoning

Kampung Naga has territorial divisions, namely prohibited forest areas, sacred areas and dirty areas (Rachmawati et al., 2022). The area called the sacred area at the top has a spring that flows into residential areas and has never experienced drought even in the dry season, this water is used for the community's daily needs. Then there is a dirty area at the bottom. This place is an area for people to carry out activities such as toilets because the houses and toilets are made separately and placed outside the settlement. And then there is the

central area, this area is the area designated as a place for the people of Kampung Naga to live and carry out activities such as cooking, eating, selling and worshiping.

The zoning of areas in Kampung Naga is included in local wisdom based on environmental preservation. This is because the division of regional zoning can be an implementation of the daily habits of the Kampung Naga people in their activities as well as in maintaining cleanliness and guarding their environment, because human lifestyle is a form of conditioning of the natural surroundings (Ichsan et al., 2023).

c. Abstinence (Abstinence)

Pamali or in Indonesian called "Pantangan" is a mythology originating from Sundanese. Pamali is also found in Kampung Naga as one of the local wisdoms in the form of prohibitive sentences that people use to avoid disasters. Usually this sentence is used as a prohibition on children so that their character can be educated by this prohibition (Arif & Listiana, 2023). Pamali can function as a protector of nature and local culture so that Pamali culture is still implemented in Kampung Naga.

The people of Kampung Naga have a Pamali culture that comes from their ancestors. This is stated in the traditional ancestral saying, namely:

Trust, will and consequences." This proverb means that if a mandate or will is not carried out or ignored, then this will have an impact on individuals, families and also the natural environment (Khomaeny et al., 2020).

Pamali culture in Kampung Naga which is related to environmental conservation includes:

1. The house must not use electricity. In this taboo, the people of Kampung Naga are not allowed to use electronic equipment and other tools that use electricity, this is because their ancestors have not used electricity and the community obeys and maintains this taboo. For lighting, people usually use torches to light their houses at night. The value of local wisdom contained in this taboo is that people do not use electricity in order to avoid electrical short circuits which can burn down their houses made of bamboo. This indicates the community's efforts to protect their natural environment.

2. You are not allowed to cut trees in prohibited forests. This taboo is a community activity that cannot be carried out even if they cut down trees for the purpose of their livelihood. The people of Kampung Naga really uphold and respect this prohibition because they are fully aware that if the forest is cut down, it will have negative impacts on them such as disasters. The value in this taboo is that people strive to always preserve their

forests so that these forests can be useful for them in preventing natural disasters such as landslides, floods, etc.

3. Do not throw away cooked rice or rice. This taboo in the beliefs of the Kampung Naga people is that rice is considered a creature that has life because rice is the incarnation of Sanghyang Pohaci so people cannot waste rice. The Pamali expression that they usually adhere to when interpreted is "Don't spare even a little rice or the rice will cry." The value of local wisdom that exists from these taboos is the same as not throwing away carelessly, especially natural products and making the best use of them.

The pamali culture in Kampung Naga is still maintained as a way for the community to maintain their local wisdom, apart from that, this pamali can also be an effort to manage the environment so that it is maintained, especially those in their environment so that they can feel the benefits derived from maintaining the environment. well. Therefore, it is important for us to maximize the potential of existing natural resources, lest we destroy nature just because of individual interests.

d. House on stilts

The people of Kampung Naga have the same house shape, namely using the concept of a house on stilts. The height of this traditional house is approximately 40 - 60 cm and the

building is made of wood or bamboo and the roof is made of palm fiber (Salsabila & Jahera S., 2023). This stilt house has existed since the time of their ancestors, so it is still maintained today. This house has two doors at the front, namely the first door as the entrance and the second door as the kitchen door which is marked with a mehong sign in front of the door.

The direction of the Kampung Naga traditional house building must be towards the north or south so that every house in this village will face each other (Heryadi & Miftahudin, 2023). This house is also not equipped with electricity because they obey and respect their ancestral heritage. The value of local wisdom here is that this house on stilts can prevent damage due to earthquakes, apart from that, a house that is not equipped with electricity is also their way of preventing house fires because of the many connected cables.

e. Swales (Terrace)

Sengke or terracing is an agricultural system that uses slopes as agricultural land in a ladder-like shape to prevent soil erosion. In Kampung Naga there is land with steep slopes so that people use the land by making swales to prevent landslides during the rainy season (Nurhaliza & Purnomo, 2021). If swales are not created with steep slopes, the soil will erode more easily and make it easier for the soil to fall to lower areas

and cause landslides which can be detrimental to local communities.

The swales in Kampung Naga were made using river stones so that they resemble terraces that look good and have quite strong resistance (Swaradesy, 2020). The construction of this swale is an effort by the community to manage their environment as a place for them to live so that the construction of the swale can be proof that the people of Kampung Naga adhere to their cultural heritage from their ancestors.

C.2. DISCUSSION

a. Location Overview

Kampung Naga is one of the traditional villages that still adheres to its local wisdom. The people of Kampung Naga continue to maintain their local wisdom to respect their ancestors so that local culture and wisdom can be passed down continuously to the next generation. Administratively, Kampung Naga is located in Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. This location is around 30 km from Tasikmalaya City, while from Garut Regency it is around 26 km. The area of Kampung Naga is ± 4 hectares (Fitriani & Rismayani, 2023).

Geographically, Kampung Naga is an area that has a tropical climate and is located in a hilly valley and is on the edge of the Ciwulan River which originates from Mount Cikuray, Garut Regency, so

the land in this area is quite fertile and is used as the main livelihood of the people of Kampung Naga as farmers (Hilmanudin , 2023). Therefore, the people of Kampung Naga produce their own rice products for their daily consumption. This village is an area consisting of housing, ponds, forests, agricultural fields, rivers.

b. Population Characteristics

The majority of the residents of Kampung Naga are followers of the Islamic religion, but they are also people who are obedient and adhere to the customs of their ancestors (Sakti, 2022). This indicates that the community is guided by the teachings of Islam and also their ancestors, so that if there is something taught that is outside these guidelines, it will be said to be unclear and disrespectful to their ancestors. The people of Naga Village are accustomed to living with nature and have local wisdom that has a positive impact on nature and their environment. The prohibitions in Kampung Naga can indirectly balance the ecosystem there (Anggita, 2022).

The residents of Kampung Naga have a high sense of solidarity, in which they always uphold living together, for example in terms of mutual cooperation in cleaning the environment, interacting socially, holding deliberations, and so on (Rohman et al, 2022). Most of the people here make their living as farmers because they have large areas of land to grow

crops (Taufik et al., 2021). Therefore, the people here depend on nature to maintain their lives. Therefore, what characterizes the people of Kampung Naga is their simple life, namely being at one with nature and not using electricity. These characteristics have existed for a long time and were maintained by their ancestors.

The people of Kampung Naga Dalam do not receive electricity so if they want to find information through the media, they have to go outside to get that information (Taufik et al., 2021). This indicates that the people of Kampung Naga are not closed off to current technological developments, but they still maintain their local wisdom so that the use of this technology does not erase local wisdom as a whole.

D. CONCLUSION

Naga Traditional Village is an area that still maintains local wisdom as their identity. The local wisdom in this village has values that can benefit the environment and the people of Kampung Naga. This is one form of their efforts in good environmental management by implementing local wisdom as their method of protecting the natural environment. There are many implementations of local wisdom that have environmental value or local wisdom based on environmental conservation, including prohibited forests which have local wisdom value as

a way to keep forests sustainable and no one cuts down forests carelessly, regional zoning, namely local wisdom that has value. as an implementation of environmental cleanliness by arranging land use regularly, pamali, namely taboos, some of which have local wisdom values which can give meaning to good prohibitions for protecting the environment in Kampung Naga by obeying every existing taboo, this stilt house is made of wood or bamboo and palm fiber as a roof so that the people here continue to use nature to meet their daily needs by using the concept of houses on stilts to prevent damage when an earthquake occurs, and swales, namely local wisdom in terms of farming activities as an effort to take advantage of steep land conditions to prevent it from happening. soil erosion or landslides during the rainy season.

The advice from researchers for people outside Kampung Naga is to take lessons or local wisdom values that are still held by the people of Kampung Naga, so that the environment we live in can be maintained and not damaged due to the development of industrial development. Then the suggestion for future researchers is to use this article as a basis for implementing efforts to manage the environment to the wider community by developing this research. And the suggestion for the government is to always continue to support Kampung

Naga tourism so that this tourism is maintained as a traditional tourist destination.

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