

Kelestarian lingkungan Kampung Adat Sunda Kawasan Gunung Halimun Selatan: Studi kearifan lingkungan Masyarakat Adat Kasepuhan Kampung Cengkuk Sukabumi = Environmental eternality of indigenous Sunda Village at Southern Area of Halimun Mountain: Study of environmental wisdom on Local Community of Kasepuhan Cengkuk Village Sukabumi.

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kelestarian lingkungan pada Kampung Adat Sunda Kawasan Gunung Halimun Selatan. Kampung Adat Cengkuk adalah salah satu kampung pengikut yang mengikuti tradisi atau Kasepuhan Ciptagelar dalam pengelolaan lingkungan. Faktor dari dalam dan luar kampung menyebabkan deforestasi hutan alam rata-rata sekitar 6-8% per tahun. Pertambahan penduduk kampung mencapai rata-rata 5,35% per tahun dikategorikan sangat padat. Tradisi atau adat Kasepuhan masih dianut warga kampung dengan menjaga hutan tutupan (leuweung tutupan) di sebelah selatan Kampung hanya untuk kegiatan subsistensi. Perubahan sosio-kultur terjadi pada masyarakat dengan tidak melakukan kegiatan berladang di hutan (outer island agriculture) tetapi lebih kepada kegiatan bertani di sawah (wet rice cultivation). Pengurangan pada proses dan kegiatan upacara, yang semula delapan upacara daur ladang menjadi lima upacara daur sawah. Kegiatan yang profan lebih banyak pada pengembangan komoditas tanaman ekonomi di kebun-talun. Pola keruangan dalam aspek kelestarian lingkungan juga masih menempatkan posisi; gunung-pemukiman-sungai; kampung inti-kampung pengikut. Kampung yang secara geografis lebih tinggi memiliki tradisi yang lebih ketat dibandingkan dengan kampung yang lebih rendah.

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This research focused on the eternality of environment of indigenous Sunda Village of Kasepuhan Ciptagelar at Southern Halimun Mountain. The indigenous of Cengkuk Village was one compose of several cluster villages who still follow the tradition or Kasepuhan Ciptagelar in environmental management. There were internal factors and external factors led to deforestation of natural forests on average around 6-8% per year. The growth of population which was rise up until 5,35% per year was categorized as extremely dense. Kasepuhan indigenous tradition in people at the south of the village is still practicing by protecting forestland (leuweung tutupan) only for their subsistence. Social-culture changes were occurring in the community with no agricultural activities in the forest (outer island agriculture), but agricultural activities in the field (wet rice cultivation). Reduction In process and ceremonial activities also happened, which was originally held eight ceremonial outer island agriculture rituals into five ceremonial of wet rice cultivation. More profane activities were developing economic crops in kebun-talun. The spatial pattern in environmental aspect was still having position; mountain-settlement-river; the main indigenous village of Kasepuhan-and the compose of several cluster villages. Indigenous villages that were geographically higher usually have more stricted tradition than the lower one.