

# Preservasi Indigenous Knowledge Masyarakat Adat Osing Desa Kemiren Kabupaten Banyuwangi = Indigenous Knowledge Preservation of Osing Indigenous People in Kemiren Village Banyuwangi

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis preservasi indigenous knowledge masyarakat adat Osing Desa Kemiren Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Preservasi indigenous knowledge ini ditinjau berdasarkan tiga tahapan knowledge preservation, yaitu selection, storage, dan actualization. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi non-partisipatoris, wawancara mendalam, serta analisis dokumen. Penentuan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dan snowball sampling. Hasil penelitian mengungkap bahwa indigenous knowledge masyarakat adat Osing Desa Kemiren mayoritas masih disimpan dan ditransfer secara lisan dari generasi ke generasi yang menimbulkan distorsi terhadap indigenous knowledge yang dimiliki. Akan tetapi, saat ini masyarakat adat Osing Desa Kemiren sudah mulai menerapkan tahapan knowledge preservation yang terdiri atas selection, storage, dan actualization meskipun belum secara keseluruhan. Implementasi tahap selection tampak pada upaya masyarakat Desa Kemiren untuk temu kenali dalam rangka membuat pemetaan partisipatif dan identifikasi potensi desa. Indigenous knowledge yang mereka miliki juga disimpan dalam bentuk elektronik dan tercetak. Selain itu, masyarakat adat Osing Desa Kemiren juga masih melibatkan indigenous knowledge dalam menentukan keputusan serta menjalankan berbagai ritual adat dalam kehidupan sehari-hari sebagai bentuk aktualisasi. Kendala yang dihadapi dalam preservasi indigenous knowledge ini adalah keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, biaya, dan waktu.

.....This study aims to analyze the preservation of indigenous knowledge of the Osing indigenous people of Kemiren Village, Banyuwangi Regency. Preservation of indigenous knowledge is reviewed based on three stages of knowledge preservation: selection, storage, and actualization. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with data collection techniques in the form of non-participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. The results of the study revealed that the majority of the indigenous knowledge of the Osing indigenous people of Kemiren Village is still stored and transferred orally from generation to generation which causes distortion of their indigenous knowledge. However, currently the Osing indigenous people of Kemiren Village have started implementing the knowledge preservation stages which consist of selection, storage, and actualization, although not in its entirety. The implementation of the selection phase can be seen in the efforts of the Kemiren Village community to meet and get to know each other in order to make participatory mapping and identify village potential. Their traditional knowledge is also stored in electronic and printed form. In addition, the Osing indigenous people of Kemiren Village still involve traditional knowledge in making decisions and carrying out various traditional rituals in their daily lives as a form of actualization. The obstacles faced in the preservation of indigenous knowledge are limited human resources, costs and time.