

ABSTRAK

TRADISI DAN RITUAL: PEWARISAN DAN ETIKA DALAM PENGELOLAAN LAHAN REPONG DAMAR DI PEKON TANJUNG SETIA PESISIR BARAT

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Pengelolaan lahan repong damar di Pekon Tanjung Setia merupakan praktik agroforestri berkelanjutan yang mengintegrasikan aspek tradisi, ritual, sistem pewarisan, dan etika lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi ragam tradisi dan ritual, menelusuri sejarah perkembangan serta perubahannya, menganalisis sistem pewarisan lahan maupun pengetahuan, serta mengkaji etika yang diterapkan dalam pengelolaan repong damar. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan studi dokumentasi yang kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tradisi pengelolaan lahan dilakukan secara bertahap melalui tiga fase, yaitu fase darak, fase kebun, dan fase repong. Ritual ngababali masih konsisten dilaksanakan sebagai bentuk permohonan keselamatan dan kesuburan, sedangkan ritual ngumbai repong telah ditinggalkan akibat adanya pergeseran mata pencaharian masyarakat. Sistem pewarisan lahan menganut pola patrilineal yang memprioritaskan anak laki-laki tertua sebagai penerus tanggung jawab, sementara pewarisan pengetahuan lokal ditransmisikan secara informal melalui metode learning by doing sejak usia dini. Etika pengelolaan diterapkan secara ketat, meliputi etika penyadapan, etika pemasaran, serta larangan adat untuk menebang pohon damar usia produktif dan menjual lahan repong. Terdapat dua kendala yang mengancam keberlanjutan sistem agroforestri repong damar, yaitu tekanan alih fungsi lahan dan kurangnya minat generasi muda untuk melanjutkan praktik bertani damar. Pemerintah daerah Kabupaten Pesisir Barat diharapkan dapat memberikan insentif atau dukungan kebijakan yang lebih konkret untuk mencegah alih fungsi lahan tersebut berupa stabilisasi harga getah damar, sehingga repong damar di Pekon Tanjung Setia dapat berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: agroforestri, kearifan lokal, keberlanjutan, repong damar

ABSTRACT

TRADITION AND RITUAL: INHERITANCE AND ETHICS IN REPONG DAMAR LAND MANAGEMENT IN TANJUNG SETIA VILLAGE, PESISIR BARAT REGENCY

By

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Management of repong damar land in Pekon Tanjung Setia is a sustainable agroforestry practice that integrates aspects of tradition, rituals, inheritance systems, and environmental ethics. This research aims to identify various traditions and rituals, trace the history of development and changes, analyze land inheritance systems and knowledge, and examine the ethics applied in the management of repong damar. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data collection was carried out through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies which were then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results of the study show that the tradition of land management is carried out in stages through three phases, namely the darak phase, the garden phase, and the repong phase. The ngababali ritual is still consistently carried out as a form of prayer for safety and fertility, while the ngumbai repong ritual has been abandoned due to a shift in people's livelihoods. The land inheritance system adheres to a patrilineal pattern that prioritizes the eldest son as the successor to responsibility, while the inheritance of local knowledge is transmitted informally through the learning by doing method from an early age. Management ethics are strictly applied, including eavesdropping ethics, marketing ethics, and customary prohibitions on cutting down resinous trees of productive age and selling repong land. There are two obstacles that threaten the sustainability of the repong damar agroforestry system, namely the pressure of land conversion and the lack of interest of the younger generation to continue the practice of resin farming. The local government of Pesisir Barat Regency is expected to provide incentives or more concrete policy support to prevent the conversion of the land in the form of stabilization of resin prices, so that the repong damar in Pekon Tanjung Setia can be sustainable.

Keywords: agroforestry, local wisdom, repong damar, sustainability