



[Research Article]



Analysis of Local Knowledge of Community in Protecting the Environment: Case Study Kampung Salo Sub-district, Kendari City

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| Article Info: | Abstract |
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| <p><i>Received:</i> 18 April 2024</p> <p><i>Accepted:</i> 13 August 2024</p> <p><i>Published:</i> 2 September 2024</p> <p>Keywords: environmental issues; Kampung Salo; Kendari City; local knowledge.</p> | <p><i>Environmental damage is a problem that is always faced in urban areas including Kendari city, including the physical, social, and biological environment. Areas with crowded settlements are always a concern for the level of environmental damage. This research aims to determine the local knowledge of the community of Kampung Salo in protecting the environment. This type of research is qualitative research using interactive analysis. The data analysis technique uses interactive analysis which consists of four stages of the analysis model, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The research results show that only 21.9% of the community of Kampung Salo understands the importance of protecting the environment. The main factor in the lack of understanding of the Kampung Salo community in protecting the environment is the lack of education and lack of public awareness. Thus, intensive action from the government is necessary to help sensitize the community in protecting the environment.</i></p> |

| Informasi Artikel: | Abstrak |
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| <p><i>Diterima:</i> 18 April 2024</p> <p><i>Disetujui:</i> 13 Agustus 2024</p> <p><i>Dipublikasi:</i> 2 September 2024</p> <p>Kata kunci: masalah lingkungan; Kampung Salo; Kota Kendari; pengetahuan lokal.</p> | <p><i>Kerusakan lingkungan menjadi masalah yang selalu dihadapi di wilayah perkotaan termasuk kota Kendari, baik lingkungan fisik, sosial, dan biologi. Wilayah dengan pemukiman yang ramai selalu menjadi perhatian akan tingkat kerusakan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan lokal masyarakat Kampung Salo dalam menjaga lingkungan hidup. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis interaktif. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis interaktif yang terdiri dari empat tahapan model analisis yaitu pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hanya 21,9% masyarakat Kampung Salo yang memahami pentingnya menjaga lingkungan. Faktor utama kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat Kampung Salo dalam menjaga lingkungan adalah kurangnya pendidikan dan kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat. Dengan demikian, tindakan intensif dari pemerintah sangat diperlukan untuk membantu menyadarkan masyarakat dalam menjaga lingkungan.</i></p> |

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in cultural diversity and local knowledge that has been passed down from generation to generation (Amelia et al., 2023). This includes various aspects of life, culture, and environmental management. However, modernization and globalization have caused the existence and preservation of local knowledge to be increasingly threatened (Weningtyas & Widuri, 2022). In the current era of globalization which is marked by the rapid development of technology and the internet, it can easily affect the sustainability of local wisdom. The influence of globalization often causes local wisdom to be neglected. Therefore, local wisdom must be maintained and preserved in this era of globalization (Adiwijaya et al., 2024).

Local knowledge emerges through social facts and laws which give rise to concepts from cultural heritage results in the form of actions (Satino et al., 2024). Local knowledge is generally defined as the knowledge that local people use to survive in a particular area (Simanjuntak & Chintia, 2022). Knowledge gained from active adaptation experiences is passed down from generation to generation, becoming environmental wisdom that has proven to be effective in maintaining environmental functions and creating social harmony (Febrianty et al., 2023).

Local knowledge often boils down to local wisdom and myths related to everyday life (Erninda, 2021). As time progresses, society gradually develops inherited knowledge and creates opportunities to build knowledge (Fauzi et al., 2021). This knowledge is developed by the situation, conditions, skills, and values understood in society. There was skills training for residents in Genteng Village, Sukasari District, Sumedang Regency regarding changing people's mindset regarding waste through processing organic and non-organic waste. In this way, local knowledge is combined with appropriate technology to improve environmental conditions sustainably. As a result of these training activities, it appears that residents are more motivated to start sorting organic and non-organic waste using processing and management methods that have economic value as a potential environmentally friendly business (Krisnani et al., 2017). Each member of the community has local knowledge that is not the same as other members. These differences

are especially visible in the way they interpret the benefits and functions of forests, a clear example of the wealth of local knowledge. On the one hand, people living close to forests see forests as a resource that provides not only wood for buildings but also natural medicines that are vital for the health of their communities. On the other hand, urban residents see forests as an important natural resource for the timber industry, nature tourism, or even as a regulator of the global climate. This is caused by different experiences and learning processes, especially since the environmental conditions faced are not always the same (Kurniawan, 2022).

Humans as living creatures can adapt optimally to their environment and always try to utilize the available resources to meet their needs (BatuBara & Islami, 2022). This happens because of the bond between humans and the natural environment. This connection provides people with experience, knowledge, and ideas about how to interact with the natural environment (Nugroho, 2022). This relationship emerges consciously as changes occur in the environment. However, not all of these relationships can raise awareness of the changes that occur in nature (Supriadi & Firmansyah, 2024).

Research on local knowledge in an area is certainly important to conduct to explore, document, and understand the wealth of knowledge possessed by the local community. Understanding and appreciating local knowledge can develop sustainable cultural preservation strategies and wise management of natural resources. Although several studies have been conducted related to certain aspects of local knowledge in Indonesia, such as local wisdom in agriculture (Misbahuddin, 2018) or traditional medicine (Rahayu, 2019), in-depth and comprehensive research on local knowledge in Kendari City is still limited.

Kendari City is one of the provincial capitals in Indonesia that is experiencing environmental problems. According to Sindalle et al. (2022), these environmental problems arise due to the lack of public knowledge about the environment as a place to live. One of the areas in Kendari City with a lack of local knowledge in protecting the environment is the Kampung Salo sub-district. The condition of the Kampung Salo area is that it has slum residential areas, which means that this area always experiences environmental problems that

ultimately result in flooding. This area always experiences flooding every year. This is caused by the habits of the people of Kampung Salo who do not pay attention to environmental conditions. Community knowledge in protecting the environment is still lacking due to the community's education level, most of whom have only graduated from junior high school (Wiranti et al., 2020). The lack of community activity paying attention to environmental conditions ultimately has an impact on the environment, such as careless deforestation, throwing rubbish into rivers, erecting irregular house buildings, and causing slum settlements which have the potential to cause environmental problems in this area. This is especially visible in slums in Nangalili Village in South Lembor District, West Manggarai Regency has the characteristics of slum settlements like slum settlements in general, such as related to the order of buildings, lack of waste facilities, poor sanitation, inhabited by low-income people who are in this condition is fishing community. (Awansari & Sukmawati, 2023).

The lack of local knowledge and the emergence of environmental problems in the Kampung Salo community have a mutually influencing relationship. Therefore, this research aims to determine the influence of local knowledge of the Kampung Salo community in maintaining the environment.

METHOD

Research Type

The type of research on this topic is qualitative research using interactive analysis. Interactive analysis is a qualitative data analysis method that involves active interaction between the researcher and the data being analyzed. The data in question are informants at the research location (Waruwu, 2023). Data collection in this research was carried out in stages to obtain complete data. Data obtained from interviews and observations are then studied in descriptive form with sentences that are easy to understand.

Study Area

This research was conducted in Kampung Kampung Salo sub-district, Kendari District, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province. This research was conducted from March to April 2024. The community of Kampung Salo with a poor level of environmental awareness. Environmental conditions that meet Kendari Bay often cause this village to be submerged in water. If the conditions in Kendari Bay are high tide and heavy rains cause this village to flood. This flood incident was greatly influenced by the level of behavior of the community who did not care about protecting the environment. People often throw rubbish into rivers until it piles up (Sartono et al., 2024). The research location can be seen in Figure 1.

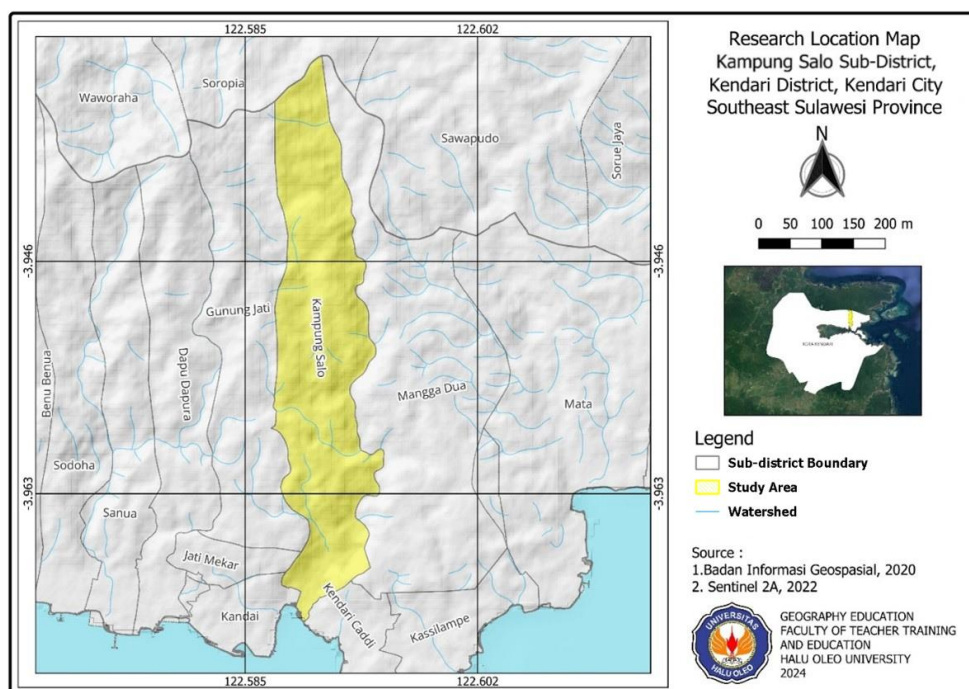


Figure 1. Study Area (Badan Informasi Geospasial, 2020)

Research Informant

Determining informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique. The informants in this research consisted of main informants and supporting informants. The main informants in this research consisted of 20 residents of Kampung Salo to find out their knowledge of protecting the environment. Meanwhile, as supporting informants to ensure the activities of the community of Kampung Salo in protecting the environment, they consist of 12 Heads of Household. Informant data collection was carried out by random sampling with adjustments to the availability of informants. Random sampling is a sampling method where each member of the population to be studied has the same opportunity to be selected as part of the sample (Firmansyah & Dede, 2022; Khairiyah, 2024; Putri et al., 2024; Saputra et al., 2024).

Types and Sources of Data

The type of data in this research is qualitative data, namely data that explains descriptively the lack of community knowledge in protecting the environment that occurs in Kampung Salo Sub-district, Kendari District, Kendari City.

The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is information related to data sources that is obtained directly. This data relates to information about the lack of community knowledge in protecting the environment. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained from sources that are not directly obtained by data collectors, such as data from the Central Statistics Agency, books, and articles from various relevant national journals.

Data Collection Technique

The techniques used in collecting data collected in this research used observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations are carried out to find problems that occur in the field. Interviews were conducted to explore information that occurred in the field with the focus of the informants being the local community of Kampung Salo Sub-district. The interview was conducted by asking two questions, namely related to the community's understanding of protecting the environment

and the factors that cause the community's lack of understanding in protecting the environment. Meanwhile, documentation is used to take pictures as physical evidence related to information obtained in the field.

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique in this research uses interactive analysis. According to Miles & Huberman (1994), there are four stages of the interactive analysis model, namely first, data collection. The data collected from observations, interviews, and documentation were recorded from two aspects, namely description and reflection. Description notes are natural data that contain phenomena seen in the field. Reflection notes are notes that contain comments about findings found at the location. The second is data reduction. The data reduction stage is a selection and simplification process. The way to reduce data is to make a selection by making a summary or brief description of the information obtained from observations and interviews with informants. Each group of questions comes from the answers of each respondent which are then summarized into several groups of answers. Third, Data Presentation. This stage provides structured information to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action in sorting data related to information obtained in the field. Thus, data presentation used descriptive narratives and tables to describe community knowledge. Fourth Drawing conclusions. This final stage is carried out by immediately verifying by looking and questioning again while looking at field notes to gain a more precise understanding. This is done so that the data obtained and the interpretation of the data have validity so that the conclusions drawn are valid.

The data analysis technique in this research uses the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where P is the category (percentage of choices), F is the frequency (the number of respondents who chose the same alternative), and N is the total number of respondents.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Community Understanding in Protecting the Environment

The role of the community in protecting the environment cannot be underestimated. The community is the center of environmental conservation efforts. However, ignorance, lack of awareness, and conflicting economic interests

often become obstacles in efforts to protect the environment. To find out the public's knowledge in protecting the environment, the question was asked "Do you know that if we don't care about the environment it will have an environmental impact?". Information related to the informants' understanding of protecting the environment can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Understanding of the Kampung Salo Community in Protecting the Environment

| No. | Understanding of the Kampung Salo Community in Protecting the Environment | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Know | 7 | 21,9 |
| | Don't know | 25 | 78,1 |
| Total | | 32 | 100% |

Source: Results of Interview, 2024.

In connection with the informant's responses to the questions given in Table 1 above. The research results showed that 7 informants knew that ignorance of the environment would have environmental impacts. Meanwhile, 25 other informants did not know. This means that only 21.9% of informants are aware that community activities without paying attention to environmental cleanliness will have an environmental impact. The lack of public understanding causes problems such as the water absorption capacity in rural areas being reduced due to deforestation, slum settlements due to development without paying attention to Building Construction Permit (IMB) requirements, rivers becoming increasingly shallow due to people throwing rubbish into the river. People think that by throwing rubbish into the river, the rubbish will be carried away by the river current and thrown into the sea. Majid et al. (2020), in their research on the case of waste management in Lapulu, Kendari City, explained that the low level of public concern for the environment has become a habit for residents to throw rubbish around where they live. This causes the environment to always be submerged in water due to the accumulation of rubbish directly adjacent to the beach, resulting in water

not being able to be discharged directly into the coastal bay. Other research, such as Kaharuddin (2024), explains that the people of Baruga District, Kendari City, are still less aware of the importance of protecting the environment. This is proven by the lack of community participation in waste management.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that the community's awareness of protecting the environment from the results of the informant's responses is 7 people with a percentage of 21.9% or relatively low.

Factors Causing Lack of Community Understanding in Protecting the Environment

Information regarding the factors causing the lack of understanding of the people of Kampung Salo in protecting the environment, the question was asked "Do you know the factors causing the lack of understanding of the community in protecting the environment in this village?". The factors causing the lack of understanding of the community of Kampung Salo in protecting the environment can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Factors Causing Lack of Understanding of the Kampung Salo Community in Protecting the Environment

| No. | Factors Causing Lack of Understanding of the Kampung Salo Community in Protecting the Environment | Yes | No | Informant | Percentage |
|-----|---|-----|----|-----------|------------|
| 2 | Lack of teaching and education | 30 | 2 | 32 | 93,75 |
| | Lack of awareness | 17 | 15 | 32 | 53,12 |
| | Consumptive culture | 23 | 9 | 32 | 71,87 |
| | Lack of government incentives | 27 | 5 | 32 | 84,37 |

Source: Result of Interview, 2024.

Lack of Education

Many people do not yet have an adequate understanding of the importance of protecting the environment and the negative impacts of behavior that damages the environment. This happens because the lack of formal and informal education about the environment is the main factor in this problem. Information regarding the lack of education for the people of Kampung Salo is because the majority of residents in this area have only graduated from Junior High School so their understanding of protecting the environment is very low. According to one informant:

“Here, most of the residents have only graduated from Elementary School (SD) and Junior High School (SMP), so residents know this kind of environment”.

Based on these. The education of the community of Kampung Salo is so lacking that it has become a matter of concern that lack of education is the main factor in the community's lack of understanding in protecting the environment. This was proven by all research informants. When interviews were conducted with 32 informants, 30 informants answered that the cause was a lack of education and upbringing with a percentage of 93.75%. This is in line with research conducted by Kaharuddin (2024) explaining that the lack of public awareness in protecting the environment is influenced by the lack of counseling and knowledge received by the community to protect the environment. In this regard, it is necessary to give the public an early understanding of the importance of protecting the environment. Nugroho (2022) explains in his research that a lack of knowledge about the environment from an early age will have a big impact on the environment. People will always destroy the environment without knowing the impact of the environmental damage that has been done. So environmental education is needed to foster public awareness as early as possible.

Lack of Awareness

The community of Kampung Salo does not yet realize how important it is to protect the environment for the welfare of life. Unawareness arises from a lack of information or awareness of the relationship between individual behavior and environmental health. The lack of awareness of the people of Kampung

Salo in protecting the environment still needs to be improved. Based on the results of interviews conducted, the awareness of the community of Kampung Salo is still moderate. The percentage obtained was only 53.12% from a total of 32 research informants. Information related to public awareness was obtained from informants:

“If it's awareness, people still have awareness, just not everyone. Moreover, there are still people who throw rubbish carelessly into rivers/streams. Even though it's prohibited. But at night, around 10 pm, they will throw rubbish in the river”.

Community awareness is not only about throwing away rubbish but deforestation which causes deforested forests also reduces water absorption capacity when it rains. Things like this will later cause disasters such as floods which lead to environmental damage due to flooding. According to another resident:

“The worst thing is that people cut down forests. Without realizing it, even though the government has stepped in to prohibit those carrying out forest logging, they will threaten government officials using machetes”.

According to Sulaiman et al. (2022), one of the causes of flooding is the need for land for the benefit of the community will affect land use and have an impact on reducing the potential for water absorption into the soil. Apart from that, the more open the land, the younger the soil layer will be eroded by rainwater so that the sedimentation process that occurs in rivers has a reduced water capacity. In line with this, Siagian et al. (2024) also explained in their research that the lack of public awareness, especially the behavior of people who throw rubbish into rivers, also exacerbates environmental problems that result in the creation of floods. Based on these. Residents who act as individuals in Kampung Salo have a low level of awareness. Action after action will not give them awareness of protecting the surrounding environment.

Consumptive Culture

A consumptive culture that encourages excessive use and waste can make people not care about the environmental impact of their behavior. People prefer to continue to take what they want. Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, the nature of the people of Kampung Salo, especially people who

live in mountainous areas, still harbors excessive consumption traits. People in mountainous areas always cut down trees continuously without replanting them, which can result in environmental damage. The interview results showed that a percentage of 71.87% of the 23 informants interviewed said:

“People in the mountains have a greedy nature and continue to cut down trees for their benefit to build houses. But if it rains heavily, those of us in lower areas will be hit by flooding, and people in mountainous areas don’t want to be blamed. They will brandish machetes as a form of threat. We residents in the lower plains only became victims of disasters from the actions they carried out in the mountains”.

According to Astra et al. (2021), in their research, he explains that clear-cut forests cause water to flow easily into low-lying areas, especially into river channels. The result of deforestation by the community has the potential to cause flooding, in line with this Widjanarko & Marlina (2022) explains that environmental sustainability to prevent flooding requires efforts not to carry out illegal logging in forests. The existence of forests helps create good water absorption capacity (Arba & Yuniansari, 2023). If left unchecked, excessive community behavior will cause environmental problems beyond the environmental problems faced by the residents of this village. Excessive behavior like this can cause quarrels between the residents of Kampung Salo who are completely unaware and do not want to give in to each other.

Lack of Government Incentives

The lack of clear incentives or punishments for behavior that damages the environment can reduce the community's motivation to behave in a more environmentally friendly manner. Based on the results of interviews with all research informants, 27 informants answered that the government's lack of intensity was one of the factors causing the community's lack of understanding in protecting the environment. Information from one resident:

“There are efforts from the government to respond to the nature of this society. However, the government will be threatened by brandishing machetes. So, the government will be afraid to take follow-up action”.

In line with what Lubis & Siregar (2024) did in their research, they explained that Deforestation in Batang Lubu Sutam District, Padang Lawas Regency which resulted in flash floods accompanied by wood and mud is negligence that should have been prevented by the local community and the local government. This is the responsibility of the community and government, as well as the responsibility of forest protection to prevent forest damage, especially that which can cause flooding. Other research also explains by Muthmainnah et al. (2020) that the inhibiting factors in enforcing environmental law are the meaning of words in the law which are difficult to understand and have other meanings, lack of forest police personnel, lack of facilities such as vehicles for carrying out supervision, lack of public understanding of the impacts. from logging, and the understanding of the community that forests are inherited from their ancestors so that logging is not a crime.

Based on these, the government's lack of response to this has had a major impact. Residents hope for government intervention which can be seen from the informant response of 84.37%. This shows that there is great hope for government intervention. Even though the intervention carried out so far by the government is still very low in overcoming this problem.

The Impact of Lack of Community Understanding in Protecting the Environment

The serious impact of the lack of public awareness in protecting the environment will be felt. Physically, an environment that has a low level of awareness will look dirty and uncomfortable to live in. The case related to the lack of understanding of the community of Kampung Salo in protecting the environment has had an impact on the residents. In this condition, the impact is flooding. Kampung Salo is one of the villages in Kendari City, Kendari District, which always experiences flooding every year. However, the worst flood will occur in 2024 with a water level of ± 1 meter. This flood incident was caused by the overflowing of the Salo River due to high rainfall, resulting in excess water overflowing from the mountainous area of Kampung Salo. This situation causes the river to no longer be able to contain the large water discharge. The lack of soil absorption

capacity due to forest clearing which has been carried out by residents is one of the causes. The following is some of the damage caused by the flood that occurred in Kampung Salo.

Physical Environment

The flood that occurred was the worst flood, hundreds of houses were submerged and several residents' houses were swept away by the river flow. Meanwhile, the destroyed road network has resulted in cut-off access and loss of property for the residents of this village. Cars and motorbikes parked near the road were swept away by the river flow. Not only houses and roads but the elementary school in Kampung Salo was also submerged, namely the Elementary School of 55 Kendari. Then the Indonesian National Military (TNI) dormitory was also submerged. This flood disaster caused people to lose property due to being swept away by the strong water flow. This condition often occurs in several large cities in lowland areas (Rahardjo, 2018). According Anwar et al. (2022) in their research, they found that floods with a height of more than 50 meters had an impact on the community in the form of a momentary paralysis of the economy, both for sales/trading and gardening activities and people were unable to go to work due to damaged road network access. In line with this, Siregar et al. (2023) explain that floods can damage buildings and have a major impact on building structures. High water levels and strong flows can cause damage to building walls and floors. Furthermore, Santri et al. (2020) in their research stated that the impact of flooding on the physical environment will have an impact on school buildings. Floods leave mud and rubbish remaining in the school environment and it is not uncommon for flood waters to damage school buildings, especially student study rooms which are submerged in mud. Based on this, it can be seen that floods harm the physical environment, especially in community settlements.

Biological Environment

The environmental damage that causes flooding will cause various problems. Residents had difficulty getting clean water during floods to consume as drinking water. Apart from that, the minimal amount of food causes residents to experience hunger. This situation is made worse by the emergence of various diseases due to dirty environmental conditions, such as

residents experiencing itching, diarrhea, athlete's foot, fever, and coughing. Most elderly residents experience fever and itching. Adults only experience itching. Meanwhile, small children experience fever, cough & flu and some small children experience diarrhea. according to Sitorus et al. (2023) found that the post-flood impact caused problems for public health. Health problems in the form of fever

Bleeding, malaria, diarrhea, skin diseases, and most often ISPA. This condition will get worse for health if environmental conditions are unhealthy, causing dangerous acute infectious diseases. In connection with this, Melviani et al. (2022) explain that diseases that usually arise due to flooding such as diarrhea, fever, and itching of the skin caused by bacterial infections, viruses, and other pathogens. The treatment carried out took the form of distributing free medicines, education, and questionnaires to determine public knowledge about the impact of flooding on personal health.

Social Environment

Changes in environmental conditions due to flooding have caused residents to experience psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, and even trauma. Then public health problems arise, such as the spread of water diseases carried by flood water contaminated by waste, causing emotional disturbances. This statement is in line with the Indonesian Ministry of Health in Christian et al. (2023), which explains that diseases caused by floods include diarrhea, dengue fever, leptospirosis which is caused by contamination of leptospira bacteria which enter through the mucous membranes of the eyes or abrasions on parts of the body, respiratory problems (ARI), skin diseases, disruption of the digestive tract, and can be exacerbated by a person's chronic diseases which affect the body's immune system due to the continuous rainy season.

Not only physical, but social conditions such as greetings between residents are starting to be hindered due to the condition of the village which is no longer as comfortable as before and can influence the condition of the community's social environment. However, some volunteers take part in solving the problem, such as the National Basarnas Team, PMI Kendari City, and several other volunteer teams that provide medical posts.

CONCLUSION

The community of Kampung Salo has very low local knowledge regarding the environment. From the information obtained, only 21.9% of the community understands the importance of protecting the environment. The lack of knowledge of the community of Kampung Salo about the importance of protecting the environment is caused by consumer culture and a lack of socialization from various authorities for providing education to the local community and also being greatly influenced by the low awareness of the community of Kampung salo in protecting the environment. As a result of this lack of community understanding, this village was hit by floods as high as ± 1 meter which washed away houses and caused property losses. The informant used in this study comes from a small population, so these findings cannot be generalized to areas with different morphology. However, the results may be similar in the same geographic area.

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