

INTISARI

Komunikasi dalam Penguatan Pengetahuan Lokal Petani pada Implementasi Pertanian Berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Pegunungan Arfak Provinsi Papua Barat

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Praktik pengetahuan lokal dalam kegiatan pertanian masyarakat Arfak adalah tradisi asli masyarakat Arfak yang dipertahankan dengan sangat kuat dari generasi ke generasi hingga saat ini. Praktik pengetahuan lokal tersebut berdasarkan konsep ekologi atau lebih dikenal oleh masyarakat Arfak dengan sebutan kearifan lokal *igya ser hanjob*, yakni gagasan/ide mengenai pembagian area dalam pengelolaan lahan berdasarkan pengetahuan lokal yang berbasis pada *igya ser hanjob* terbukti mampu menjamin keberlangsungan pertanian petani Arfak. Menyadari pentingnya pengetahuan lokal dalam keberlanjutan pertanian, maka perlu mendokumentasikan pengetahuan lokal karena selama ini praktik pengetahuan lokal belum didokumentasikan dalam bentuk tulisan maupun video sehingga seiring perkembangan modernisasi, kemajuan teknologi informasi dan pengaruh budaya luar pengetahuan lokal akan pudar atau bahkan hilang.

Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, diskusi kelompok terfokus (FGD), dan observasi. Desain penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode induktif dan teknik studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengetahuan lokal petani Arfak berbasis *igya ser hanjob* dan efektivitas komunikasi dalam penguatan pengetahuan lokal dalam penerapan pertanian berkelanjutan. Informan penelitian antara lain: Kepala Suku Arfak, Petani Arfak, PPL, Guru, Kepala Desa dan Sekretaris, Staf Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Pegunungan Arfak, LSM, dan akademisi yang sengaja (*purposive*) dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik *snowball*.

Temuan penelitian ini menemukan jenis-jenis pengetahuan lokal dalam kegiatan pertanian petani Arfak berdasarkan kearifan lokal *igya ser hanjob* yaitu konsep ini mengatur pembagian wilayah dalam pengelolaan lahan pertanian dan menjamin keberlanjutan lingkungan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan efektivitas komunikasi dalam penguatan pengetahuan lokal tergolong cukup tinggi (cukup efektif), terlihat masih dipraktikkan pengetahuan lokal hingga saat ini melalui transfer pengetahuan lokal pada proses pembelajaran sosial. Tingkat efektivitas dicapai melalui efikasi diri, motivasi dan *storytelling*. Pengaruh efikasi diri dan motivasi terhadap transfer pengetahuan lokal pada proses pembelajaran sosial diperkuat adanya dukungan sosial dari orang tua serta lingkungan. *Storytelling* mampu mengubah perilaku masyarakat Arfak.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan lokal, kearifan lokal *igya ser hanjob*, pertanian berkelanjutan, ladang berpindah, kegiatan pertanian

ABSTRACT

Communication in Strengthening Farmers' Indigenous Knowledge on the Implementation of Sustainable Agriculture in Arfak Mountains Regency West Papua Province

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Indigenous knowledge in the agricultural activities of the Arfak community is the original culture of the Arfak community which is held firmly from generation to generation until now. Indigenous knowledge practices based on ecological concepts or better known by the Arfak community as igya ser hanjob local wisdom. So far, indigenous knowledge has been passed down orally. This means that along with the development of modernization, advances in information technology and the influence of outside cultures, indigenous knowledge will be lost. This research aims to analyze the local knowledge farmers based on local wisdom and effectiveness of communication in strengthening local knowledge in the implementation of sustainable agriculture. This research is qualitative research with inductive methods, and case study technique. The 27 informants consisted of Arfak chiefs, Arfak farmers, PPs, teachers, village heads and secretaries, staff of the Arfak Mountains Agriculture Office, NGO, and academics who were selected purposively with snowball techniques. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and observations.

The results of this study found types of indigenous knowledge in the agricultural activities of Arfak farmers based on the concept of igya ser hanjob. This concept regulates the division of territory in land management and ensures environmental sustainability. This research also found that the effectiveness of communication in strengthening indigenous knowledge is quite high (quite effective), indigenous knowledge practices are still maintained to this day through the transfer of indigenous knowledge in the social learning process. The level of effectiveness is achieved through self-efficacy, motivation and storytelling. The influence of self-efficacy and motivation on the transfer of indigenous knowledge in the social learning process is strengthened by social support from parents and the environment. Storytelling is able to change the behavior of the Arfak community.

Researchers gave suggestions so that indigenous knowledge does not become extinct, one of which needs to increase the capacity of parents in empowerment programs because the role of parents, especially mothers, is very important in strengthening indigenous knowledge. The novelty of this research is that the transfer of indigenous knowledge through storytelling is able to change the behavior of the Arfak community, agricultural modernization is necessary but adapted to the conditions of farmers by paying attention to the values, norms and culture adopted by the Arfak community.

Keywords: *Indigenous knowledge, local wisdom of 'igya ser hanjob', sustainable agriculture, shifting cultivation, agricultural activities.*