

The Relationship between Knowledge and Behavior of Local Communities in Maintaining Environmental Conservation: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) is part of the science of development ecology which studies the reciprocal relationship or interaction between development and the environment. The existence of EIA is to reduce the negative impacts that will be caused by activities, both development and mining. EIA is carried out as a tool that perfects the planning process for a development activity which not only pays attention to the social aspect but also to the aspect of the influence of the activity on social culture. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method using interviews as a data source. The results of this research are that 96.67% of the population in the development area are native Dayak people who have various kinds of customs, one of which is *ngariau* and *manyanggar* which are used for land clearing. Furthermore, if a social conflict occurs, "*Jipen*" will be imposed according to applicable customs. As for the results regarding community attitudes and perceptions, there were 43.33% of the community agreed with the mining activity plan.

KeyWords: EIA, Social, Cultural, Dayak, Central Kalimantan.



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INTRODUCTION

The EIA is part of the science of development ecology which studies the reciprocal relationship or interaction between development and the environment (Siahaan, 2004). The EIA in foreign terms is called environmental impact Analysis; environmental impact Statement; environmental impact Assessment; or Environmental Impact and Statement (Wood, 2014) The term EIA is not only related to technical terms but also legal aspects and administrative aspects. All of these terms refer to the understanding that every planned human activity, especially within the framework of development, which always brings impacts and changes to the environment, needs to be studied carefully first. Based on this study, the impacts that arise will be able to be identified, both beneficial and detrimental to human life. This study can be carried out by looking at the plan of an activity (Tati et al., 2021).

The definition of EIA as regulated in Article 1 No. (11) of Law No. 32/2009 concerning "Environmental Protection and Management" is a study of the important impacts of a planned business and/or activity on the environment which is necessary for the decision-making process. decisions regarding the implementation of business and/or activities. This is in line with the definition of EIA as stated in Article 1 No. (2) of Government Regulation No 27/2012 concerning "Environmental Impact Analysis". The definition of

EIA as expressed by Otto Soemarwoto, comes from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 1969 in the United States, EIA is intended as a tool for planning preventive action against environmental damage that may arise from a construction activity.

Development is a conscious and planned effort to manage and utilize resources, to achieve development goals, namely improving the quality of people's lives. The implementation of development as a continuous activity and always increasing along with the increasing number and needs of the population attracts and invites the risk of pollution and destruction caused by the pressure of development needs on natural resources, this increasing pressure exists and can disrupt, damage structures and The basic function of an ecosystem is to support life (Djamen et al., 2017).

Apart from that, development cannot be separated from the existence of an EIA document. The existence of EIA is to reduce the negative impacts that will be caused by activities, both development and mining. EIA is carried out as a tool that perfects the planning process for a development activity which not only pays attention to the social aspect but also the aspect of the influence of the activity on social culture (Rosana, 2018). Social culture is a combination of social systems and cultural systems so that it becomes a social system that includes social relationships in which humans in society produce and develop cultural elements, to fulfill the social, and cultural needs of a society in carrying out and developing social life local culture (Kistanto, 2008). It is an undeniable reality that in the development planning process we often involve community beliefs regarding local culture. People's trust or confidence in their culture is something that can provide smoothness and ease in development (Kerebungu & Fatima, 2020).

METHODS

This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in a natural setting (Walidin et al., 2015). The aim of using this method is to get a clear, complete, detailed, and in-depth picture regarding the preparation of EIA documents at PT. Pacific Coal Mining. The data collection technique is carried out by interviews with people around the area where mining will be carried out.

RESULTS

3.1 Custom

The results of interviews with local traditional leaders stated that the community still adheres to customs. For example, anyone who is deemed to have violated customs will be punished and required to pay a fine which is often referred to as *Jipen*. The nominal value of *Jipen* is determined according to the results of the agreement in the customary court. He further said that the local community (Dayak tribe) can accept immigrants openly, meaning that they do not look at ethnicity and religion so that the community in the study area is seen as a pluralistic society because the population consists of various ethnic and religious

backgrounds. In general, society can be grouped into two large groups, namely local community groups (Dayak tribes) and migrant community groups. The migrant community in question is the immigrant community that comes naturally (spontaneously) because of business and marriage patterns that do not look at ethnic differences.

Based on the results of interviews, the local community is mostly native Dayak people (96.67%), the rest come from other areas but are still in the same area of Kapuas Regency. Therefore, the traditions of the Dayak tribe are the most prominent, for example, there is a ritual that is carried out every year with the term *pangatuhu* or *sahur lewu* feed, then at the time of marriage it is *haluang-hapelek*, at birth it is lazy midwife or *nahunan*. Then when land is cleared it is *ngariau* and *manyanggar*, when there is death it is *ngarak hinau*, *tantulak liau*, and *tiwah* accompanied by *balian* (especially for followers of the Kaharingan religion). One of the ceremonies mentioned above has been carried out by the company (PT. Pacific Coal Mining), namely *ngariau* before starting the boring with a chicken cutting event accompanied by *tawur* by traditional *mantir*. Apart from several customs which have been described above, it is also necessary for PT. Pacific Coal Mining knows that around Barunang Village there are still sacred areas which are believed by the villagers to be sacred areas, for example, ± 4-6 km from *Mampun* Hamlet, there is an area called *Ronting Nyon*. Then around 200-500 meters from *Tumbang Diring* Village there is also a sacred grave. Therefore, for every activity related to local community customs, PT. Pacific Coal Mining needs to coordinate with traditional heads and local village officials.

3.2 Social conflict

Social conflict among local communities can occur if land in their village is worked on by community members from other villages. This is usually resolved according to custom between them. The guilty party is subject to "*Jipen*" whose amount is determined by a customary law court. Conflicts related to land issues also occur due to unclear area boundaries resulting in overlapping areas. Apart from that, social conflict can occur between the community and the company on the other hand, either because of land acquisition issues or the amount of compensation not being by the agreement, or because compensation payments are not on time or are often late.

In connection with the issue of labor recruitment, it also often gives rise to social conflicts between workers within the company, for example, conflicts occur due to the lack of acceptance and differences in the treatment of local workers by the company. Social conflicts can also occur outside of that, for example, there is a CSR program that has been agreed upon in deliberations but has not even been realized by the company. Conflicts like this should be resolved through deliberation and consensus. In this case, companies, community leaders, village officials, and government officials should have strategic policies in providing the best solutions, so that companies in particular can immediately complete their obligations seriously and by the agreements determined by the parties concerned. Finally, as long as the company has not or cannot fulfill its obligations, the company is forced to stop its project activities or the project cannot continue.

3.3 Community Attitudes and Perceptions

Based on the research results, in general, the community in the study village is quite open to immigrant communities. The desire of the local community towards the immigrant community is to respect local customs, as the motto "where the earth is stepped on, there the sky is upheld". Coal mining activity plan PT. In principle, Pacific Coal Mining is already known to the local community, because the company and the EIA Team have

carried out outreach to the community, village, sub-district officials, and related agencies during public consultations or before the report on the results of this study was prepared. This is indicated by the majority of respondents (92.31%) stating that they already knew about the existence of PT. Pacific Coal Mining, while the rest don't know (7.69%). Of the number of people who know this, most of it comes from the village head (44.44%), socialization (22.22%), from neighbors, and village meetings, each amounting to 16.67%. This shows that the company has tried its best to socialize with village heads and communities around the project. Based on the results of a field survey regarding the attitudes and perceptions of village communities in the study area regarding the planned mining activities, are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Community Attitudes and Perceptions of Mining Activity Plansdi PT. Pacific Coal Mining

No	Community Attitudes and Perceptions	Respondent	Present
1	Strongly agree	0	00.00
2	Agree	12	43.33
3	Don't agree	0	0.00
4	Have Community Attitudes/Perceptions	12	43.33
5	Has no attitude/perception	4	13.34
Amount		30	100.00

Source: EIA team survey results.

Table 1 shows that some people in the study area have positive attitudes and perceptions, namely agree (43.33%), but they have different reasons. Their reasons are 1) because it will increase the income of the surrounding community; 2) because of increased employment & business opportunities in the surrounding community; and 3) because the company will help community needs and village development. All of these reasons are the hopes of the local community which need to be paid attention to by the company. Apart from that, there are several expectations that the company also needs to pay attention to, namely 1) helping to provide clean water and electricity; 2) recruiting local people as workers according to their respective skills and by regulations; 3) assisting health and education services; 4) help repair village roads and facilities; and 5) cooperation with Tumbang Nusa should be centered in Tumbang Diring, building village facilities.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research that has been carried out, the results show that as many as 96.67% of the population in the development area are native Dayak people who have various kinds of customs, one of which is *ngariau* and *manyanggar* which are used for land clearing. Furthermore, if a social conflict occurs, "*Jipen*" will be imposed according to applicable customs. As for the results regarding community attitudes and perceptions, there were 43.33% of the community agreeing with the mining activity plan.

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