

THE EFFECT OF PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGY AND CULTURAL VALUE  
COMPREHENSION ON THE HABITAT ETHICS OF LAND-TENURE  
MANAGEMENT IN KAMPUNG NAGA, TASIKMALAYA, WEST JAVA.

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**ABSTRACT**

*The objectives of the research that have detailed purposes are distinguishing effect between Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) problem solving strategy and the culture value comprehension on the habitat ethic of land-tenure management. Expost-facto method design was accomplished toward 80 respondents which population of the Kampung Naga's culture tribe with the simple random sampling. The result are as follows: (1) there are significant different between PRA and RRA problem solving strategies on the environmental ethic of disaster mitigation perspectives ( $F$  test  $7.54 > F$  table  $7.159$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), (2) There are significant different between PRA and RRA problem solving strategy at communities who have higher and lower of the cultural value comprehension ( $F$  test  $0.86 < F$  table  $4,03$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) and (3) there is interaction between the solve problem strategy factor with the cultural value comprehension factor on the habitat ethic of of land-tenure management ( $F$  test  $46.84 > F$  table  $7,159$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).*

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## **Introduction**

Land tenure is the set of rules that determines how land is used, possessed, leveraged, sold, or in other ways disposed of within societies. These rules may be established by the state or by custom, and rights may accrue to individuals, families, communities, or organizations. Often, however, there are ambiguities within and between the customary and statutory systems, partly due to inaccurate and incomplete records. Land property rights are registered to individuals, families, or organizations for the land they occupy or use informally or under customary law. Tenure security refers to the assurance that the land one owns or holds for an agreed period of time or purpose is certain. Tenure security requires property rights that are clear in purpose and duration and accepted as legitimate and legal. Land tenure is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land.

In Indonesia, practically, the policy of land tenure status have similarity with the *Tanah Adat*. However, role of the land functions are consist of (1) Sustainability of activity and productivity of natural resources; (2) Regulatory in water suplay system; (3) Absorbtion, barriers, and buffering of the organic and unorganic materials, (4) Saving and recycling of nutritions, and (5) protection to socio-economic constructions and human life's (Allan, 1995: p.14). In some areas in West Java such as Kampung Naga, there are still people who still stick to the customary law as a regulatory or legal source they must obey.

Kampung Naga is a village inhabited by a group of people who are very strong in holding the relics of ancestral customs, in this case is the traditional Sundanese. The village is located in a fertile valley, with the boundary region, west of Kampung Naga is limited by the sacred forest in the forest because there is a society Kampung Naga ancestral graves. To the south bordered by rice fields of the population, and to the north and east are limited by Ciwulan river whose source water comes from mountain areas Cikuray in Garut.

The local wisdom in Kampung Naga community has successfully maintained sustainable forest conditions it's caused that the willage which located in a fertile valley. In culture of Kampung Naga tribe's knew different categories of their land management. There are (1) Land protection (2) Land beneficiary (3) Land of settlement (4) land for water flows. Some of their community in term of the culture have regulatory in their habitat as well of the land tenure management. The awareness to their habitat could be categories as the habitat

ethics. In term of the environmental ethic it could be distinguished levels, there are (1) anthropocentrism (2) Biocentrism, and (3) ecocentrism. The habitat ethic include to ecocentrism level as the higher level of environmental ethics.

Based on above, the research questions are: (1) Does the effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga; (2) In the community which have higher the culture value comprehension, does effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga?; (3) In the community which have lower the culture value comprehension, does effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga?; (4) Does ineration between the problem solving strategy and the culture value comprehension on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga?

### **Methodology**

The expost facto research design accomplished to 80 people who has involved in the participatory training since 3 (three) months ago before these research conducted. The training include to applied the problem solving strategy with PRA (Participatory Research Appraisal) dan RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal). PRA is activity some of the community to appraisal their resources, and RRA is activity some reseacher to appraisal their resources. Implementation of treatment includes some activity started from (1) Community meeting, (2) valuing through sketching land use, village map, and calendar activty, and (3) Presentation

Research completed in Kampung Naga, Neglasari Salawu, Tasikmalaya District, from June – October 2015 which consist of (1) instrumentation; (2) listing responden; (3) measurement three variabel; (4) and analysis. Testing of the hypotesis using ANAVA factorial 2 x2 design.

Table 1. Research design factorial 2 x 2

Attribute Var.		Treatment	Problem Solving Strategy (A)	
			PRA (A1)	RRA (A2)
Culture Value comprehension (B)	Tinggi (B1)		A1B1	A2B1
	Rendah (B2)		A1B2	A2B2

### Result and Discussion

Based on data collections it could be describe following hypotesis are (1) the effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga, Based on ANOVA, there are signifikan different ( $F = 7,54$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Hypotesis rejected  $H_0$ , there are effect of the problem solving strategy PRA different with RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga. It's mean that the PRA strategy better than RRA to develop the habitat ethics of land tenure management.

(2) The effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga, in the community which have higher the culture value comprehension. Based on ANOVA there are not different ( $F = 0,86$ ;  $p > 0,01$ ), Hypotesis could not be rejected  $H_0$ , there have not effect of the problem solving strategy in the community which have higher the culture value comprehension. There is also found the same fact that (3) The effect of the problem solving strategy between PRA and RRA on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga, in the community which have lower the culture value comprehension. Based on ANOVA there are not different ( $F = 0,86$ ;  $p > 0,01$ ), Hypotesis could not be rejected  $H_0$ . This mention that, the culture value comprehension have not effect to the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga.

(4) Interaction between the problem solving strategy and the culture value comprehension on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga. Based on ANOVA, that signifikan different ( $F = 46,84$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ), Hypotesis could be rejected  $H_0$ , there

have interaction between the problem solving strategy with culture value on the habitat ethics of land tenure management in Kampung Naga

Table 2. ANOVA

Varians	dk	JK	RJK	F	F table		
					$\alpha=0.05$	$\alpha=0.01$	
Antarkelompok	3	2.381,00	793,67	18,41	**	2,798	4,218
Dalam kelompok	48	2.068,77	43,10				
Problem solving Strategy	1	325,00	325,00	7,54	**		
Comprehension of culture value	1	37,23	37,23	0,86	ns	4,030	7,159
Interaction	1	2.018,77	2.018,77	46,84	**		
Jumlah	51	4.449,77					

Note::

\*\* = significantly

ns = Non significant

In case of interaction between the problem solving strategy and culture value could be visualization below.

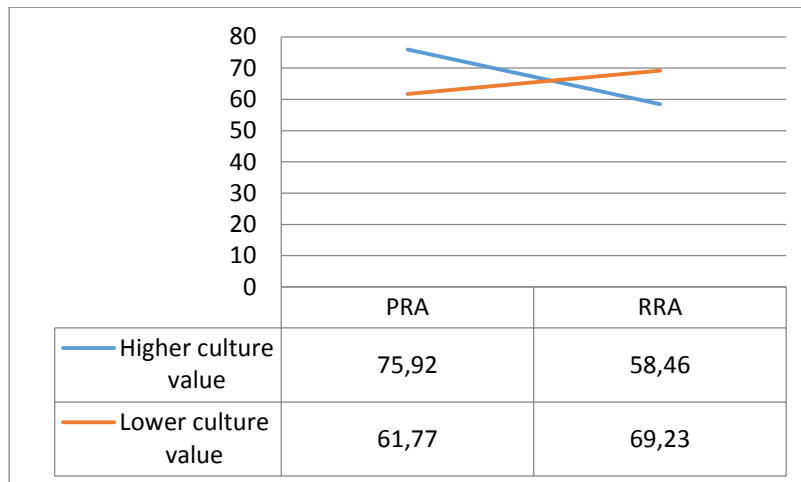


Figure 1. Illustration of interaction between problem solving strategy and culture value comprehension

Based on above, there are interaction between problem solving strategy and culture value, then testing continued to Tuckey Test. Result from Tuckey Test Q counted 9,59 ( $p < 0,01$ ) of community who have higher culture value comprehension, while in community who have lower culture value Test Q counted 8,16 ( $p < 0,01$ )

Table 3. Tuckey Test for groups

No.	Compare Groups	Q counted	Q table	Remarks
1	A1 B1 with A2 B1	9.59	4.817	significant
2	A1 B2 with A2 B2	8.16	4,817	significant

### Conclusion

1. There are significantly different between the PRA and RRA problem solving strategy on the habitat ethics of land tenure management
2. Community who have higher culture value, there are not different between the PRA and RRA problem solving strategy on the habitat ethics of land tenure management
3. Community who have lower culture value, there are not different between the PRA and RRA problem solving strategy on the habitat ethics of land tenure management
4. There are interaction between the PRA and RRA problem solving strategy on the habitat ethics of land tenure management

Therefore, implementation the problem solving strategy in the community will be improving their habitat ethics of land tenure management with according to culture value

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