

ABSTRAK

Abdul Muin. 1412823002. Analisis Indikator Sumber Daya Alam Untuk Pembangunan Desa Berkelanjutan Di Kasepuhan Cibarani Desa Cibarani Kecamatan Cirinten Kabupaten Lebak Provinsi Banten. Tesis. Jakarta: Program Studi Magister Pendidikan Geografi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Hukum Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Pembangunan desa berkelanjutan memerlukan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang terukur, kontekstual, dan berbasis kearifan lokal. Masyarakat adat memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan melalui sistem nilai dan kelembagaan tradisional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis indikator sumber daya alam dalam mendukung pengembangan desa berkelanjutan di Kasepuhan Cibarani, Desa Cibarani, Kecamatan Cirinten, Kabupaten Lebak, Provinsi Banten. Analisis difokuskan pada lima indikator sumber daya alam, yaitu potensi alam dan wisata budaya lokal, ketersediaan dan kualitas sumber daya air, hutan adat dan keanekaragaman hayati, lahan berkelanjutan, serta tambang dan energi terbarukan, yang dikaji berdasarkan kondisi aktual dan praktik pengelolaan masyarakat adat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods* dengan desain *Sequential Exploratory Design*. Tahap kualitatif dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi indikator sumber daya alam berbasis kearifan lokal melalui observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Tahap kuantitatif dilakukan untuk menguji pengaruh indikator sumber daya alam terhadap pengembangan desa berkelanjutan melalui penyebaran kuesioner skala Likert kepada 50 responden masyarakat adat yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Analisis data kuantitatif meliputi uji validitas, reliabilitas, korelasi Pearson, dan regresi linier berganda. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, indikator sumber daya alam secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengembangan desa berkelanjutan di Kasepuhan Cibarani. Secara parsial, indikator potensi alam dan wisata budaya lokal serta hutan adat dan keanekaragaman hayati menunjukkan pengaruh paling dominan, sedangkan indikator ketersediaan dan kualitas sumber daya air, lahan berkelanjutan, serta tambang dan energi terbarukan berperan sebagai faktor pendukung keberlanjutan desa. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan pengembangan desa berkelanjutan di Kasepuhan Cibarani sangat ditentukan oleh integrasi antara pengelolaan sumber daya alam, kelembagaan adat, dan kearifan lokal masyarakat. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi bahwa analisis indikator sumber daya alam dapat dijadikan dasar dalam perencanaan pembangunan desa, khususnya dalam penyusunan RPJMDes dan pengembangan desa berkelanjutan yang berbasis potensi lokal dan kelestarian lingkungan. Dalam konteks Pendidikan Geografi, penelitian ini memperkuat kajian analisis sumber daya alam berbasis wilayah dan masyarakat adat.

Kata kunci: *Indikator Sumber Daya Alam, Desa Berkelanjutan, Kasepuhan Cibarani, Kearifan Lokal*

ABSTRACT

Abdul Muin. 1412823002. Analysis of Natural Resource Indicators for Sustainable Village Development in Kasepuhan Cibarani, Cibarani Village, Cirinten Subdistrict, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. Thesis. Jakarta: Master's Program in Geography Education, Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences, State University of Jakarta.

Sustainable village development requires the management of natural resources that is measurable, contextual, and grounded in local wisdom. Indigenous communities play an important role in maintaining environmental sustainability through their value systems and traditional institutions. This study aims to analyze natural resource indicators in supporting sustainable village development in Kasepuhan Cibarani, Cibarani Village, Cirinten Subdistrict, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. The analysis focuses on five natural resource indicators, namely natural potential and local cultural tourism, availability and quality of water resources, customary forests and biodiversity, sustainable land, and mining and renewable energy, which are examined based on actual conditions and indigenous community management practices. This study employs a mixed methods approach with a Sequential Exploratory Design. The qualitative stage was conducted to identify natural resource indicators based on local wisdom through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The quantitative stage was carried out to examine the influence of natural resource indicators on sustainable village development through the distribution of Likert-scale questionnaires to 50 indigenous community respondents selected using purposive sampling. Quantitative data analysis included validity tests, reliability tests, Pearson correlation, and multiple linear regression analysis. Based on the research findings, natural resource indicators simultaneously have a significant effect on sustainable village development in Kasepuhan Cibarani. Partially, the indicators of natural potential and local cultural tourism as well as customary forests and biodiversity show the most dominant influence, while the indicators of availability and quality of water resources, sustainable land, and mining and renewable energy function as supporting factors for village sustainability. These findings indicate that the success of sustainable village development in Kasepuhan Cibarani is strongly determined by the integration of natural resource management, customary institutions, and community local wisdom. This study implies that the analysis of natural resource indicators can serve as a basis for village development planning, particularly in the preparation of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) and the development of sustainable villages based on local potential and environmental conservation. In the context of Geography Education, this research strengthens the study of region- and indigenous community-based natural resource analysis.

Keywords: Natural Resource Indicators, Sustainable Village, Kasepuhan Cibarani, Local Wisdom.