

ABSTRAK

RISMA NUR ALMAS. 2024. **STUDI NILAI-NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL DI OBJEK WISATA KOLAM RENANG CIBULAN KABUPATEN KUNINGAN BERDASARKAN PERSPEKTIF BIOLOGI.** Jurusan pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya.

Ikan dewa di habitat alaminya mulai mengalami penurunan disebabkan banyaknya ancaman-ancaman seperti intensitas pemanfaatan yang tinggi dan penangkapan yang tidak ramah lingkungan. Namun, di Kabupaten Kuningan terdapat banyak sekali objek wisata yang memanfaatkan ikan dewa. Salah satunya objek wisata Cibulan, masyarakat memanfaatkan ikan dewa untuk wisata melalui pendekatan kearifan lokal sehingga secara tidak langsung berdampak positif bagi pelestarian ikan dewa. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mendeskripsikan nilai-nilai kearifan lokal masyarakat Manis Kidul terhadap pengelolaan objek wisata Cibulan dan pelestarian ikan dewa di objek wisata Cibulan berdasarkan pandangan ilmu biologi (etnozooologi). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Objek yang diteliti adalah nilai kearifan lokal atau pengetahuan masyarakat lokal yang dijadikan pedoman dalam pengelolaan objek wisata. Subjek penelitian (narasumber) dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* yang berjumlah 5 orang informan untuk wawancara dan 30 orang responden untuk kuisioner. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan: nilai-nilai kearifan lokal yang terdapat di masyarakat Manis Kidul di gunakan dalam pedoman pengelolaan objek wisata Cibulan. Kearifan lokal masyarakat ini lebih kearah mitos atau sejarah ikan dewa. Ikan dewa menjadi identitas bagi objek wisata Cibulan dan masyarakat Manis Kidul. Ikan dewa di objek wisata Cibulan merupakan genus *Tor soro* (klasifikasi tahun 2024 ikan dewa termasuk kedalam genus *Neolissochilus soro*). Substrat kolam renang Cibulan sesuai dengan karakteristik habitat alami ikan dewa, yaitu pasir dan bebatuan. Adanya ikan dewa di objek wisata Cibulan menandakan bahwa kualitas sumber mata air di Cibulan sangat baik, karena ikan dewa merupakan bioindikator. Berdasarkan ilmu etnozooologi masyarakat Manis Kidul memanfaatkan ikan dewa untuk kepentingan ekonomi masyarakat. Selain itu adanya objek wisata ini secara tidak langsung merupakan upaya konservasi ikan dewa yang didasarkan langkah perlindungan spesies berdasarkan pengelolaan wisata. Perlindungan ikan dewa di objek wisata Cibulan melalui pendekatan kearifan lokal.

Kata Kunci: *Kearifan lokal, objek wisata kolam renang Cibulan, ikan dewa, etnozooologi.*

ABSTRACT

RISMA NUR ALMAS. 2024. **STUDY OF LOCAL WISDOM VALUES IN CIBULAN SWIMMING POOL TOURIST ATTRACTION, KUNINGAN REGENCY BASED ON BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.** Department of Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

God fish in their natural habitat began to decline due to many threats such as high utilization intensity and fishing that is not environmentally friendly. However, in Kuningan Regency there are many tourist attractions that utilize god fish. One of them is the Cibulan tourist attraction, the community uses the god fish for tourism through a local wisdom approach so that it indirectly has a positive impact on the preservation of the god fish. The purpose of this study is to describe the values of local wisdom of the Manis Kidul community towards the management of Cibulan tourist attractions and the preservation of god fish in Cibulan tourist attractions based on the view of biological science (ethnozoology). The research method used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The object of research is the value of local wisdom or knowledge of local communities which is used as a guideline in the management of tourist attractions. The research subjects (resource persons) in this study used *a purposive sampling technique* which amounted to 5 informants for interviews and 30 respondents for questionnaires. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the values of local wisdom found in the Manis Kidul community are used in the guidelines for the management of Cibulan tourist attractions. The local wisdom of this community is more towards the myth or history of the god fish. The god fish is the identity of the Cibulan tourist attraction and the Manis Kidul community. The god fish in the Cibulan tourist attraction is a genus *Tor soro* (the 2024 classification of god fish is included in the genus *Neolissochilus soro*). The substrate of the Cibulan swimming pool is in accordance with the characteristics of the natural habitat of the god fish, namely sand and rocks. The presence of god fish in the Cibulan tourist attraction indicates that the quality of the spring water source in Cibulan is very good, because the god fish is a bioindicator. Based on ethnozoological science, the Manis Kidul community uses god fish for the economic benefit of the community. In addition, the existence of this tourist attraction is indirectly an effort to conserve god fish which is based on species protection measures based on tourism management. The protection of god fish in Cibulan tourist attractions is through a local wisdom approach.

Keywords: *Local wisdom, Cibulan swimming pool attractions, god fish, ethnozoology.*