

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas singkong sebagai bentuk kemandirian pangan masyarakat Kampung Adat Cireundeu Kota Cimahi tahun 1918-1964. Dilatarbelakangi oleh keunikan masyarakat Cireundeu yang menjadikan singkong sebagai makanan pokok di tengah dominasi konsumsi beras di masyarakat Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui latar belakang historis pemanfaatan singkong sebagai makanan pokok, memahami praktik kemandirian pangan masyarakat Cireundeu, serta menganalisis strategi adaptasi masyarakat dalam menghadapi krisis sosial dan pangan. Menggunakan metode historis menurut Kuntowijoyo yang meliputi tahap pemilihan topik, heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi pustaka, penelusuran arsip, observasi, dan wawancara dengan tokoh adat serta masyarakat Kampung Adat Cireundeu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peralihan konsumsi dari beras ke singkong dipengaruhi oleh kondisi geografis, keterbatasan lahan pertanian, serta krisis pangan tahun 1918 akibat dampak Perang Dunia I dan kebijakan ekonomi kolonial. Dalam perkembangannya, masyarakat Cireundeu berhasil membangun sistem kemandirian pangan berbasis singkong melalui pengelolaan sumber daya lokal, pengolahan rasi, serta penerapan nilai-nilai budaya Sunda Wiwitan yang menekankan kesederhanaan, keseimbangan alam, dan kemampuan beradaptasi. Strategi tersebut memungkinkan masyarakat bertahan menghadapi berbagai krisis sosial dan ekonomi hingga memperoleh pengakuan sebagai masyarakat yang berhasil mewujudkan ketahanan pangan lokal. Dengan demikian, singkong di Kampung Adat Cireundeu tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai bahan pangan, tetapi juga menjadi simbol identitas budaya, kemandirian, dan resistensi terhadap ketergantungan pangan.

**Kata Kunci:** Cireundeu, Singkong, Kemandirian Pangan

## **ABSTRACT**

This study discusses cassava as a form of food independence for the Cireundeu Traditional Village community in Cimahi City from 1918–1964. This research is motivated by the uniqueness of the Cireundeu community who used cassava as a staple food amidst the dominance of rice consumption in Indonesian society. The purpose of this study is to determine the historical background of the use of cassava as a staple food, understand the practices of food independence of the Cireundeu community, and analyze the community's adaptation strategies in facing social and food crises. This study uses the historical method according to Kuntowijoyo which includes the stages of topic selection, heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. Data collection was carried out through literature studies, archival searches, observations, and interviews with traditional leaders and the Cireundeu Traditional Village community. The results show that the shift in consumption from rice to cassava was influenced by geographical conditions, limited agricultural land, and the 1918 food crisis due to the impact of World War I and colonial economic policies. Over time, the Cireundeu community has successfully established a cassava-based food self-sufficiency system through the management of local resources, rice processing, and the application of Sunda Wiwitan cultural values, which emphasize simplicity, balance with nature, and adaptability. This strategy has enabled the community to survive various social and economic crises and gain recognition as a community that has successfully achieved local food security. Thus, cassava in the Cireundeu Traditional Village serves not only as a food source but also as a symbol of cultural identity, independence, and resistance to food dependence.

**Keywords:** Cireundeu, Cassava, Food Self-Sufficiency