


Analysis of community local wisdom based on tourism potential in ambon city and central maluku district, Maluku Province

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Local Wisdom; Conservation; Sasi; Masohi; Ngase;	This writing aims to look at the perceptions of the community in Maluku, especially in Negeri Latuhalat, Ambon City and Negeri Suli in Central Maluku Regency, specifically identifying the impact of local wisdom of the community and knowing the perception of the community regarding the importance of preserving their country with local wisdom of the community in managing natural resources. has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination. The analytical method is an activity carried out continuously during the research period. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and FGD. The results obtained are local wisdom related to conservation, mutual cooperation or masohi work, sasi culture and tax payment or ngase in Suli State, Ambon City and Latuhalat State, Central Maluku, all of which are included in the "very good" criteria.
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INTRODUCTION

Maluku Province consists of 11 (eleven) regencies/cities, and Ambon City is the capital of Maluku Province and has natural potential that offers a variety of tourist attractions, including Central Maluku Regency with its beautiful beaches and nature. This is supported by the natural conditions of Maluku Province, which is nicknamed the land of a thousand islands, so there is a lot of tourism potential. Referring to Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 23 of 1997, Article 1 Paragraph 2, concerning environmental management, which states that; Environmental management is a structured effort to preserve the benefits of the environment which includes policy, arrangement, utilization, development, maintenance, restoration, supervision and control of the environment. Meanwhile, in paragraph 10, it is stated that natural resources here include all living natural resources, as well as non-biological and artificial resources (Suhartini, 2009).

The tourism sector should be able to be developed in every region and be able to attract local and foreign tourists. Apart from having millions of beautiful natural tourism charms, Ambon City and Central Maluku Regency are also rich in cultural tourism which is proven by the large number of historical relics as well as the diversity of arts and cultural customs of local communities and foreign tourists, so that with the many potentials it has become a city. Ambon and Central Maluku Regency are one of the tourist destination areas, so the tourist attractions in these two research areas are strongly supported by the geographical structure in the form of mountain ranges and beaches which makes this region have many destinations.

The city of Ambon with its enchanting natural views, various very interesting, unique, specific destinations and steps is expected to become an important contributor and prime mover for regional development. In terms of Ambon City's wealth in the tourism sector, Ambon City should be a tourism destination for domestic tourists, local tourists and foreign tourists. Potential tourist objects and attractions such as natural, cultural, historical, culinary tourism and so on are available and have

prospects for development. The Ambon City Tourism Office currently plays a direct role in managing several tourist attractions in the Ambon City area, such as Negeri Latuhalat, using the local wisdom of the community and the natural beauty of its beaches.

Central Maluku Regency has many interesting tourist attractions to visit, marine tourism including Natsepa Beach in Negeri Suli. The Natsepa Beach tourist attraction is managed directly by the Maluku Provincial Tourism Office. Judging from the tourist visits which always increase every year, the Maluku Provincial Tourism Office always strives to increase supplies, accommodation, attractions, facilities and additional services to support tourism activities at the Natsepa tourist attraction and Namalatu Beach in Latuhalat State. Various tourist calendars in Maluku Province often hold art performances in the form of; Singer Services Creative Corner is in accordance with the calendar of events issued by the Maluku Provincial Tourism Office, the accommodation available is in the form of hotels and lodgings which are easy to find around the tourist attraction, supporting facilities for the tourist attraction have also been developed in the form of parking lots, toilets, provision of services MSMEs, gazebos and so on. Accessibility to the tourist attractions of Namalatu Beach and Natsepa Beach is very easy to access by private and public transportation. Services for the Namalatu Beach tourist attraction in Latuhalat State, Ambon City and Natsepa Beach in Suli State, Central Maluku Regency can be accessed easily due to the availability of adequate transportation infrastructure.

Namalatu Beach and Natsepa Beach are managed by both the local government and private managers, so the existence of these tourist attractions still exists and continues to show its existence because the local government also involves the role of local communities in managing it as a response to improving the local community's economy based on the local wisdom of the local community.

The arrival of foreign tourists and domestic tourists at a tourist attraction will increase village and regional income. Tourist consumption tends to increase the output of goods and wages in sectors that sell goods and services to tourists. The development of a tourism business in an area will encourage the emergence of various other supporting businesses such as hotels, restaurants, souvenirs and so on. In tourism development, the tourism sector has tourism supporting sectors such as the transportation sector and the accommodation and food and drink provision sector. The development of the tourism sector in regional and state economies must be accompanied by efforts to ensure that the tourism sector continues to grow and develop, which in this case cannot be separated from the important role of the transportation sector. The transportation sector has a very important role in the sustainability of tourism activities because it is the main door for tourists to enter and bring tourists back to their place of origin. Tourism transportation infrastructure network integration standards, namely infrastructure network integration standards such as sea infrastructure, air transportation infrastructure and land infrastructure.

With the increase in tourist visits, the role of the accommodation and food and drink provision sector is very important, with the sub-sector providing accommodation in the form of hotels. A hotel is a form of building accommodation that provides accommodation, food and drink services as well as other facilities that are managed commercially. As a service industry, every hotel must provide maximum service to its guests. With the increasing demand for food and drink provision services, it will have a positive impact on PAD.

For this reason, research is needed to find out the existence of local community wisdom regarding the tourism sector in Latuhalat State, Ambon City and Suli State, Central Maluku Regency, and how the existence of the tourism sector impacts local community empowerment. Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in conducting research on "Analysis of Community Local Wisdom Based on Tourism Potential in Ambon City and Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province.

This writing aims to identify the impact of local community wisdom and see community perceptions about the importance of preserving their country with local community wisdom in managing natural resources that have the potential to be developed as tourist destinations. The

urgency of this research is to look at the perceptions of the people in Maluku, especially in Latuhalat State, Ambon City and Suli State in Central Maluku Regency. Where the local or traditional wisdom of a country is actually part of the ethics and morality of society in managing and caring for its natural resources based on local wisdom which is maintained and cared for, especially regarding the existence of the tourism sector in these countries which has various or different characteristics between them. tourist locations so that they can create opportunities to travel with other natural resources from one country to another until now. Furthermore, the target to be achieved is to produce output in the form of the strength of local community wisdom based on natural resource potential, as well as the impact of the efficiency of natural resource development on the development of the tourism sector in Latuhalat State, Ambon City and Suli State, Central Maluku Regency. It is hoped that there will be no negative impact with technological developments that will affect people's perception of local wisdom which will be maintained for future generations.

METHODS

The object of this research is the local wisdom of the community in managing natural resources in Negeri Suli, Central Maluku Regency and Negeri Latuhalat in Ambon City. Meanwhile, the locations were in Suli State, Central Maluku Regency and Latuhalat State, Ambon City, Maluku Province. Suli Country and Latuhalat Country are two countries that are currently thought to still uphold the principles of local wisdom of their people in managing the available natural resources. The research time was carried out based on the time for collecting accurate data and information, so the research time required was around 3 (three) months. Meanwhile, research variables are basically anything in whatever form determined by the researcher to be studied so that various information is obtained about the object to be studied and then basic assumptions are drawn to draw conclusions. To avoid errors or omissions in the interpretation of variables, words and technical terms related to the title, the author feels it is necessary to write definitions of the variables studied.

Furthermore, Population and Sample, according to Handayani (2020), population is the totality of each element to be studied and has the same characteristics, it can be individuals from a group, event or something to be studied. Based on the explanation of population above, population means all subjects contained in a study. This research was conducted with a human population consisting of several respondents, namely, the government of the country, and the country's saniri as well as the people of the two countries, namely, Negeri Suli, Central Maluku Regency and Negeri Latuhalat. Ambon City. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2017), the sample is part of the population that is the source of data in research, where the population is part of the number of characteristics that the population has. Gay and Diehl (1992), argue that if the research is descriptive then the minimum sample is 10 percent of the population. Sampling was carried out using a purposive sampling method, that is, members of the population were deliberately selected to fulfill certain objectives by relying on the logic of applicable rules and based on the researcher's judgment. In this study, samples were selected from each population consisting of the governments of Suli State and Latuhalat State, Saniri State and the community in both countries around (16 – 45 years old). The total number of respondents was 35 respondents from the total number of 39 respondents expected in this study. The data and data sources used in this research are: Primary Data which comes from the research object and is used as a source of research information by using direct data collection tools or through direct observation and interviews with the research object and Secondary Data is in the form of data obtained by the researcher not from direct research collection. This data is in the form of documents and data produced from certain websites, archival book notes from other people which are tailored to research needs. Furthermore, Data Collection Techniques in accordance with data collection techniques are the methods used to collect facts or information in the field without mastering and

knowing data collection techniques, you will not get data that meets the required data standards. The different types of data that are needed in qualitative analysis and will be analyzed are not just numbers but words that express reasons or interpretations or meanings and events and actions carried out by individuals or social groups. In obtaining this information you will determine the next steps to determine the next steps, especially those in accordance with the problems in this research, which is called the data collection method. Data collection methods used in this research include: observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and FGD.

The data analysis method in the research is the Qualitative Descriptive analysis method used to describe methods or efforts to manage natural resources in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country using primary data which is explained descriptively and in accordance with the conditions or locations studied factually and accurately. Qualitative descriptive analysis during this research was used to determine the extent to which the local wisdom of the people in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country was able to maintain and manage local wisdom based on natural resources which are still maintained and managed to this day. Meanwhile, the Scoring Analysis method is used to analyze the level of assessment of the Latuhalat and Suli communities regarding statements that have been assessed by the community itself. When this analysis is carried out by giving a value to each indicator parameter that has previously been determined and has been converted into questions with answers to each question using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is a scale or measurement used to measure the attitudes, opinions or perceptions of a person or group of people (society) regarding a local wisdom phenomenon in Hukurila Country. In other words, the Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes or opinions of people or groups of people (society) in the study area or research location.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Economic Conditions

In general, the economic conditions of the people in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country are dominated by farming and fishing from the agricultural (plantation) and fishing (traditional fishing) sectors.

a. Small and Micro Enterprises (UKM)

The low level of small and micro businesses has not yet become a business sector that will have an impact on increasing income for the people of Suli State and Latuhalat State. This can be seen from businesses that are still individual and traditional in nature, such as 20 kiosk businesses, 3 motorcycle taxi business owners and only 7 public transportation business owners, and around 50 fishermen. Judging from the type of business, the types of Small and Micro Enterprises (UKM) in Suli Country have not been managed and operated well. Meanwhile in Latuhalat State, based on type of work, it consists of; around 102 traders, 144 transportation services people, 62 entrepreneurs, 1,209 farmers and 1,467 fishermen. So it can be said that Latuhalat State is dominated by the work of farmers and fishermen, while as craftsmen (carpentry) around 791 people are in third place after fishermen and farmers.

b. Livelihood

People in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country are more active in the fisheries, agriculture and carpentry sectors, as well as services. The businesses that have been developed do not yet show the business governance developed by the community, such as kiosk businesses, papalele, city transportation (angkot) owners and motorbike taxi businesses. Generally, the businesses that are developed are only able to meet daily needs. Apart from the types of work above, there are also several people who work as private employees, state civil servants (ASN) and several community members who have retired. Meanwhile, in Suli Country, the people are dominated by farmers and fishermen as well as entrepreneurs who work as business owners or as beach tourism managers

c. Education

People in Suli State and Latuhalat State can almost be said to have received education from both basic education levels to higher education levels. From the education classification, the number of people who have attended school and who have not attended school currently has more people who have taken higher education from Diploma to Bachelor level and some have even reached postgraduate level (Masters and Doctorate).

d. Natural Resource Potential of Suli Country and Latuhalat Country

The potential of natural resources in Suli Country is dominated by agriculture (plantations). Natural resource management is still an influential issue in community development. For this reason, with the potential that Suli State has, such as Sopapey beach, as well as in Latuhalat State the potential for natural resources is still well maintained, besides Latuhalat State has quite famous beach tourism with Namalatu beach as a tourist attraction in Latuhalat, it is felt that this research still requires sustainability of research.

1. Fisheries

Suli Country and Latuhalat Country are countries that produce fish or types of marine products which are quite abundant in Ambon City. The abundance of types of marine products produced, especially in Latuhalat State, shows the enormous marine potential facing the Banda Sea in the south and west which is famous for its large fisheries stocks in the waters of the Banda sea and the coast of Latuhalat State.

Types of fish and marine products that are often produced in the sea waters of Latuhalat State include: demersal fish, pelagic fish, and a type of worm known as Laor and is well maintained in Latuhalat State because of the availability of Coral which is well maintained. Types of worms This is Laor, which is no longer found in many countries in Ambon City because of the increasing destruction of the type of coral that produces this type of Laor.

The potential of the fisheries sector in Latuhalat Country around the coast and marine waters has not been managed optimally. Fishing activities still use traditional fishing equipment in the form of ordinary fishing rods and nets using boats without engines (selang boats) so that the catch of marine products is not optimal and is able to increase the income of fishermen's families or households. However, on the other hand, the people of Latuhalat State are famous for tuna fishermen who have modified fishing methods to be more modern with a fish catch range that is farther towards the Banda Sea which is famous for its tuna fish.

2. Tourism

Suli Country and Latuhalat Country are countries with hilly areas and quite steep slopes, but on the other hand, they have residential areas on coastal land which have potential natural resources, both beaches and mountains. Until now, Suli Country still maintains the preservation of customs and culture based on local wisdom and has an icon as a tourism destination, namely, Sopapey Beach on Ambon Island. Meanwhile, Latuhalat State is a famous beach tourism destination which is famous for its Namalatu beach, where the preservation of Namalatu beach is still maintained with its characteristic as a beach with coral reefs which is very popular with teenagers and adults for traveling with natural panoramas and amazing coral hills on the edge of the sea with its icons. as a youth tourism country in Ambon City.

The beauty of the coral beaches and the natural beauty of the underwater world around the waters of this country, the beautiful coral reefs which are maintained and well cared for by having several types of marine biota are a special attraction and an attraction to be developed as a country

with marine tourism destinations such as diving and snorkeling for diving lovers with the unique natural beauty of the sea at Namalatu beach.

Suli Country is also famous for having beautiful beaches with white sand beaches as a tourist destination, namely; Sopapey Beach and Natsepa Beach. Sopapey and Natsepa Beaches are beaches on the coast of Suli Country with characteristic beaches with white sand about 200 meters long and are located to the west of Sopapey and Natsepa Beaches. Meanwhile, Natsepa Beach is a white sand beach and is different from other beaches on Ambon Island. Natsepa Beach is the main tourist destination in Maluku Province for those visiting Suli Country. Apart from white sand, this beach has a sloping coastline with a beach width of around 30 - 40 meters at low tide. The condition of the landau beach and white sand allows tourists to tend to swimming activities with a 1 km long coastline giving tourists space to be able to carry out various tourist activities there. Various types of sea attractions such as boating and banana boat rides are the characteristics of Natsepa beach. Natsepa Beach has also become an icon with its Natsepa rujak reaching foreign countries. Many domestic and foreign tourists come to Natsepa beach, apart from enjoying the nature, they also enjoy the Natsepa rujak culinary delights.

The advantage of Natsepa beach, with its different character from one another, is the destination of choice for tourists to Suli Country. Meanwhile, Namalatu beach is often used as a tourism activity in Ambon City. It has become an annual activity and is quite attractive for people to take part in competitions with existing potential, such as fishing competitions and so on. This advantage is what makes Suli State and Latuhalat State have superior potential for coastal and mountain natural resources and if managed well it will be able to increase income for the community and contribute to the income of Suli State and Latuhalat State itself.

3. Natural Resource Management and Conservation

Natural resource management is an action in implementing sustainable development. With abundant natural resource potential, a country or a region or even a country (village) can manage and carry out the development process without hesitation to develop it into potential for that country by utilizing its wealth of natural resources for the prosperity of all its people.

Conservation is an action to prevent the waste of natural resources by not over-exploiting them so that natural sustainability is maintained and maintained for the long term. The interviews were conducted to determine the understanding of Suli and Latuhalat State officials regarding conservation of natural resources in these two countries.

According to one Saniri of Latuhalat State, he said: Conservation carried out in Latuhalat State is directed at protecting the environment and not destroying it or over-exploiting it. In Latuhalat State there is a Conservation Team which has been formed by the Fisheries Service in 2020. The hope is that through this Conservation Team it can provide deeper outreach to the Latuhalat community about the need for awareness of protecting and preserving the environment by involving the role of local communities. According to State Secretary Latuhalat, with the UNPATTI KKN, one of the mainstay activities is conservation through traditional activities handed down from generation to generation, namely "SASI activities, masohi work or known as mutual cooperation. The results of the interview indicate that the term conservation has become an important part of well-managed Latuhalat State. Even in Suli Country, the Sasi tradition is not carried out by the Church but based on requests from garden or plant owners who want to be Sasied, while Masohi activities have become a tradition that is attached to the people of Suli Country. Masohi or mutual cooperation activities have become a culture passed down to the present generation. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment or perception of natural resource management through conservation in Suli and Latuhalat Country as follows: that the community strongly agrees about the importance of conservation activities by 68.58 percent or around 24 respondents, and 31.42 percent or around 11 respondents

agree Of the total respondents, there were 30 respondents for the implementation of conservation in Suli Country, so it can be said that there is a need for conservation in Suli Country and this can be seen from the high value of public perception, namely 93.71 percent, thus nature conservation in Suli Country is included in the Criteria " Very Good" in the management of Natural Resources that occurs in Suli Country. Furthermore, what is the perception or assessment of the people of Latuhalat State regarding the management of natural resources through conservation of natural resources in Latuhalat State as follows: that the community strongly agrees with the importance of natural resource conservation activities in Latuhalat State and this can be seen from the community's perception of 78.38 percent or around 29 respondents, and 21.62 percent or around 8 respondents agreed out of a total of 37 respondents for conservation to be carried out in Latuhalat State. So the results of the interpretation can be concluded that the people of Latuhalat State agree with the existence of conservation in Latuhalat State and this can be seen from the high perception value of the people of Latuhalat State which is included in the "Very Good" Criteria with a large scoring percentage, namely: 95.67 percent in Natural Resources Management which is managed in Latuhalat State.

4. Sustainable Development

According to Muryani (2018), it is said that sustainable development is development that is able to meet the needs of society in the present without reducing needs in the future (sustainability). Both Suli Country and Latuhalat Country have taken advantage of the needs of their communities on a conservation basis by not recklessly exploiting the natural resources available in these two countries. From the explanation above, it can be stated that sustainable development in Suli State and Latuhalat State cannot be separated from the high level of attention of State officials and their communities in managing the environment by minimizing damage to the nature around them. In addition to awareness from the community that they continue to preserve the biotic, abiotic environment and socialization of the culture of protecting nature in the hope that future generations will still be able to enjoy the environment they feel today. Thus, it can be said that the importance of socialization will be able to change the mindset and character of society to maintain the availability of natural resources that currently exist. The public perception in these two countries, Suli Country and Latuhalat Country, is a reference because they both have almost similar regional characteristics and are regional and national tourist destinations and are even well known abroad, namely Natsepa beach, Sopapey in Suli Country and Namalatu beach. in Latuhalat Country.

The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of sustainable management of natural resources in Suli Country as follows: it can be explained that the people in Suli Country have shown the importance of sustainable development in this country as follows: as many as 26 respondents or around 74.29 percent of the community strongly agree about Sustainable development must be carried out in Suli Country and a total of 9 respondents or around 25.71 percent agreed to sustainable development in Suli Country. Thus, sustainable development is included in the "Very Good" criteria, which means that the management of natural resources in Suli State has been carried out very well by the community together with Suli State officials. And this can be seen from the fairly high scoring value, namely; 94.85 percent.

Furthermore, what is the level of perception of the people in Latuhalat State regarding sustainable development based on natural resource management in Latuhalat State as follows: it can be explained that, the people in Latuhalat State have shown the importance of sustainable development based on natural resources in this country is very important and this can be seen from the level of perception community as follows: 27 respondents or around 72.97 percent of the community strongly agree that sustainable development based on natural resources must be carried out in Latuhalat Country and 10 respondents or around 27.03 percent agree that sustainable

development in Latuhalat Country. Meanwhile, sustainable development based on natural resources is included in the "Very Good" criteria, which means that the management of natural resources in Latuhalat State has become a common concern and is carried out very well by the community together and is supported by state officials in Latuhalat State and this it can be seen from the high scoring value, namely: 94.59 percent.

5. Be responsible

According to Saniri in Suli State and Latuhalat State, it is said that management of natural resources must be carried out responsibly, meaning that management policies must be carried out responsibly by all communities in these countries and abroad, so that the use of natural resources is not left to chance. managed haphazardly without strict control from the state government. In this way, responsible natural resource management policies can ensure good and orderly environmental sustainability now for the future. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of the responsible management of natural resources in Suli State as follows: that, as many as 20 respondents or 57.14 percent of the 35 respondents said they strongly agreed and around 15 respondents or around 42.86 percent said they agreed. . This proves that natural resource management has been carried out responsibly in Suli Country.

Meanwhile, the "Very Good" criteria for managing natural resources in Suli Country is 91.42%. For this reason, responsible management of natural resources is a management process that is based on current needs without reducing the needs of future generations. Meanwhile, the analysis of the community's assessment of the responsible management of natural resources in Latuhalat State is as follows, it can be explained that, as many as 22 respondents or 59.46 percent of the 37 respondents stated that they strongly agreed and around 15 respondents or around 40.54 percent stated that agree. This proves that natural resource management has been carried out responsibly in Latuhalat State. Thus, it can be said that the results of the community's interpretation in Latuhalat State are included in the "Very Good" criteria, namely 97.14 percent in the management of natural resources in Latuhalat State. For this reason, responsible management of natural resources is a management process that is based on current needs without reducing the needs of future generations.

6. Local Wisdom of Suli Country and Latuhalat Country

The values of local wisdom are still firmly held in Suli State and Latuhalat State to this day. In general, the definition of local wisdom is a character or culture of a group of people who inhabit an area and are integrated with the nature where they live and work so that it becomes a cultural character so that it becomes a habit, rules and norms as to what is considered good and wise and followed and implemented by the local community.

In an interview conducted in the research area to find out a general picture of the local wisdom values that have become a habit and are applied in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country, in general the people of Suli Country and Latuhalat Country still practice local wisdom to this day. Where the people in these two countries still adhere to the values of local wisdom, this can be seen from the frequency with which they do things such as Masohi work or what is often called Gotong Royong, Sasi culture and also the Ngase (Paying Tax) tradition in these countries. In general, cultural values based on local wisdom that have been carried out by the community since ancient times have even taken root until now. Based on observations and interviews with the state government and saniri of Suli State and Latuhalat State, there are 3 (three) forms of natural resource management that are carried out based on wisdom. locally in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country, namely:

a. Local Wisdom of Masohi Work or Mutual Cooperation

The word Masohi is a language native to the Maluku region which means "mutual cooperation". Since ancient times, Masohi culture is a form of local wisdom that is still maintained to this day. The existence of a tradition of helping each other work together to do a job is a character that has become a culture or wisdom for the people of Maluku, including those in Suli State and Latuhalat State. Masohi work carried out in Suli State and Latuhalat State is carried out every 1 month, 1 Masohi work. Local wisdom Masohi work or mutual cooperation is carried out to manage natural resources in the agricultural and plantation sectors, especially in areas smaller than villages such as the Maluku term called Dusung (hamlet). Apart from Masohi work in these sectors, the tourism sector is a sector that is attention in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country. To carry out Masohi work activities. local wisdom-based activities such as Masohi Work are directed at the country's potential sectors. For example: The tourism sector in Suli State and Latuhalat State is directed towards tourist destination beaches, namely Sopapey beach in Suli State and Namalatu beach in Latuhalat State.

The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of Masohi's work or mutual cooperation as an effort to manage natural resources based on local wisdom in Suli Country. It can be explained that, as many as 26 respondents or around 74.28 percent stated that they strongly agreed and as many as 9 respondents or around 25.72 percent agreed that natural resource management was through activities based on local wisdom, namely, "Masohi work" or mutual cooperation. in Suli Country, it has become a tradition for the people of Suli Country. Thus, respondents' assessment of the local wisdom of mutual cooperation or Masohi work is included in the "Very Good" criteria, namely 94.48% in local wisdom-based natural resource management such as "Masohi Work" or mutual cooperation in Suli Country. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of Masohi's work or mutual cooperation as an effort to manage natural resources based on local wisdom in Latuhalat State.

It can be explained that, as many as 26 respondents or around 70.27 percent stated that they strongly agreed and as many as 11 respondents or around 29.73 percent agreed that natural resource management was through activities based on local wisdom, namely, "Masohi work" or mutual cooperation. in Latuhalat State, it has become a tradition for the people of Latuhalat State. Meanwhile, respondents' assessment of the local wisdom of mutual cooperation or Masohi work, including in Latuhalat State, is in the "Very Good" criteria, namely 94.05% in local wisdom-based natural resource management such as "Kerja Masohi" or mutual cooperation in Latuhalat Country.

b. Local Wisdom of Sasi Culture

Sasi culture is one of the local wisdoms that still exists today in the Maluku area. Sasi culture is shared in almost all traditional countries and is local wisdom that is oriented towards natural resource management, specifically aimed at regulating the governance of natural resource management in their country. To maintain the sustainability of the results or maintain the existing ecosystem, rules or norms are needed in implementing the local wisdom of "Sasi Culture". Sasi culture is a culture of protecting and taking the harvest, so sanctions are required if there is a violation of the Sasi culture.

Sasi culture is a form of prohibition against taking garden, sea or other products before harvest time or a mutually agreed time. Based on this authority, the Sasi culture in Suli Country and Latuhalat Country consists of two Sasi, namely, State Sasi (Traditional Sasi) and Church Sasi. State Sasi is usually implemented and monitored directly by the state saniri, especially "Kewang", who have duties and responsibilities related to the preservation of natural resources. The duties of the Kewang consist of Sea Kewang and Land Kewang. The Marine Kewang is tasked with monitoring and maintaining the use of natural resources at sea, while the Land Kewang is tasked with monitoring and maintaining the governance of natural resources on land. Meanwhile, Church Sasi is usually carried out by the Church through the activity of praying for plants that are or will be held at Sasi. Church Sasi for plants or forest

products or marine products that will be prayed for on Sunday during the Church Service, the Pastor will pray for the plants or other products that will be given Sasi. Until now, Church Sasi still exists and is always applied by the people of Suli Country and Latuhalat Country, apart from Traditional Sasi. Usually Sasi is a request from each person who wants their plants to avoid theft before harvest time.

Suli State and Latuhalat State currently implement 2 types of Sasi, namely Land Sasi or known as Forest Sasi which aims to manage agricultural or plantation resources with the aim of managing and maintaining the sustainability of these resources. Sasi Laut aims to manage and maintain the preservation of fisheries resources and coastal tourism. For the implementation of Sasi Darat, the types of plants generally in Sasi are coconut plants, while in Sasi fruit plants such as Durian, langsat/Duku or snake fruit. Usually for certain types of plants such as pineapples and rambutans, Sasi is applied which is requested from the owner of the plant or fruit to the Church to pray as a sign that Sasi has been carried out for their plants and everyone present at the Church service will hear it as information or notification to the community that their plants have been Sasi and everyone is obliged not to violate this warning.

Determining the Sasi period between 3 months, 6 months, 1 year and some even up to 2 years is adjusted to the type of resource. After it is time to harvest, there is the term "Open Sasi". When Opening Sasi, the process of harvesting to distribution to consumers is carried out in several ways, namely, through collecting traders and papalele, or farmers selling it directly to the market. Meanwhile, fishermen sell their seafood directly to collecting traders or papalele, there are even fishermen who sell their marine products directly to the people of Suli Country and Latuhalat Country. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of Sasi Culture as one of the local wisdoms based on natural resource management in Suli Country. It can be explained that, as many as 10 people or 28.57 percent strongly agree and around 25 people or around 71.43 percent agree with the management of natural resources based on local wisdom by implementing Sasi Culture, namely, Traditional Sasi or Church Sasi which is implemented in Suli Country. . It can be explained that the community assessment in Suli State states that Sasi Culture is included in the "Very Good" criteria, namely 85.71% in managing natural resources with the local wisdom of Sasi Culture. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of Sasi Culture as one of the local wisdoms based on natural resource management in Latuhalat State:

It can be explained that, as many as 13 respondents or 35.13 percent strongly agreed and around 24 people or around 64.87 percent stated that they agreed to the management of natural resources based on local wisdom by implementing Sasi Culture, namely, Traditional Sasi or Church Sasi implemented in the country. Latuhalat. It can be explained that the community assessment in Latuhalat State states that Sasi Culture is included in the "Very Good" criteria in managing natural resources with the local wisdom of Sasi Culture in Latuhalat State with a criterion value of 87.02 percent.

7.Tradition of Paying Taxes for the Country

Paying Ngase local wisdom is one of the local wisdoms that mas. Paying ngase local wisdom is one of the local wisdoms that is still maintained today in almost all countries in all corners of Maluku Province. This is no exception in Suli Country or Latuhalat Country. Ngase is a payment system in the form of a tax imposed by a country on people who want to exploit natural resources in their country such as: exploitation of beach or mountain sand, or types of rocks such as pebbles which are easily picked up on the beach in very large quantities. . Ngase is a form of local wisdom of the people of a country and is enforced by state regulations in the form of clear rules. Ngase is closely related to state revenues which are related to sources of state income. One source of state revenue is imposing taxes (Ngase) on natural resources that are considered abundant and can be managed well, namely: natural resources in the form of sea sand, mountain sand or pebbles on the coast or river stones which are

easily obtained by the community. To prevent exploitation that is too large and difficult to control, the country from ancient times until now still applies the Ngase system, namely paying taxes to the state so that people cannot easily exploit these natural resources. In Suli Country and Latuhalat Country, one of the state regulations is how to prevent large-scale exploitation of natural resources in the country. In this way, Ngase is the best choice with rates that are high enough to prevent this exploitation. The following is an analysis of the community's assessment of the tradition of paying taxes or Ngase in the country as an effort to manage natural resources based on local wisdom in the country of Suli. It can be explained that as many as 30 people or around 85.71 percent of the 35 respondents strongly agreed and 5 people or around 14.29 agreed with the tradition of paying taxes (Ngase) to the country as part of a form of local wisdom oriented towards managing natural resources in the country. Suli.

Meanwhile, the Ngase tradition or paying taxes to the state is included in the "Very Good" criteria with a scoring value of 97.14 percent. This shows that natural resource management based on local Ngase wisdom in Suli Country is still very well maintained and maintained to this day. Furthermore, the community's assessment of the tradition of paying taxes or Ngase in the country is an effort to manage natural resources based on local wisdom in the country of Latuhalat. It can be explained that as many as 35 respondents or around 94.59 percent of the 37 respondents strongly agreed and 2 people or around 5.41 percent agreed with the tradition of Tax Payments (Ngase) to the State as part of a form of local wisdom and oriented towards natural resource management. which is able to increase state income as genuine revenue from the form of natural resource management in Latuhalat State. It can be explained that the Ngase tradition or paying taxes to the state is included in the "Very Good" criteria with the highest scoring value, namely: 98.91 percent. This shows that the management of natural resources based on local Ngase wisdom in Latuhalat State is still very well maintained and maintained. On the other hand, Suli State and Latuhalat State both have criteria values or interpretations from the community regarding Ngase or paying taxes to the state as a return for natural resources that nature has easily provided must be managed well and there needs to be sufficient tax payments. is high in the country so that the available resources cannot easily be exploited by anyone without any restrictions or binding regulations from both the state apparatus and the people of the country itself.

CONCLUSION

Nature conservation in Suli State and Latuhalat State shows a high public perception value, namely 93.71 percent, and 95.67 percent falls within the "Very Good" Criteria in the management of Natural Resources. Respondents' assessment of the local wisdom of mutual cooperation work or Masohi is included in the "Very Good" criteria with the scoring value being: 94.48 percent in Suli State and 94.08 percent in Latuhalat State based on local wisdom such as "Masohi Work" or mutual cooperation. cooperation in Suli Country and in Latuhalat Country. Community assessment in Suli State and Latuhalat State states that Sasi Culture is included in the "Very Good" criteria with a scoring value of: 85.71 percent in Suli State and 87.02 percent in Latuhalat State in managing natural resources based on local cultural wisdom Sasi. The public's assessment of the Ngase Tradition or payment of taxes to the state is included in the "Very Good" criteria and even has the highest score in the two countries, namely Suli State at 97.14 percent and 98.91 percent for Latuhalat State. This shows that the management of natural resources based on local Ngase wisdom in Suli Country is still very well maintained and maintained to this day.

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