

## Education in Sasak Traditional Society and Local Wisdom related to Environmental Management

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### Abstract

*This article discusses the role of education in traditional Sasak society in Lombok which is influenced by local wisdom related to environmental management and cultural preservation. This education involves hereditary practices that focus on ecosystem sustainability, such as the use of traditional medicinal plants which not only function as medicine, but also to maintain environmental balance. Local practices such as the Ngelowong tradition demonstrate an environmentally friendly approach that has long been part of Sasak people's lives. Education based on local wisdom also plays an important role in instilling character values, such as mutual cooperation and respect for nature, in the younger generation. These values are integrated into daily activities, helping to ensure environmental sustainability through the participation of the next generation. This research uses a literature review method, namely examining information published in a certain field of study within a certain time period. Data collection techniques involve searching for journals or books relevant to the research title. The data analysis technique uses Miles and Huberman's theory which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. With this approach, the Sasak community becomes a model for sustainable environmental management that is relevant for other indigenous communities.*

**Keywords:** Education, Sasak Traditional Society, Local Wisdom

### INTRODUCTION

The traditional Sasak community in Lombok has an education system that is rich in local wisdom values, which have been integrated into their daily lives. This education not only functions as a tool to transfer knowledge, but also as a means to preserve culture and preserve the environment. The local wisdom-based education system in the Sasak community reflects their deep understanding of the relationship between humans and nature, where these two elements must coexist in harmony.

The local wisdom of the Sasak people, such as the use of traditional medicinal plants and the Ngelowong tradition, is a concrete manifestation of knowledge passed down from generation to generation. Knowledge about medicinal plants, for example, is not only used for health purposes but also plays an important role in maintaining ecosystem balance. Practices like this show how the Sasak people are utilize natural resources wisely, avoid over-exploitation, and ensure environmental sustainability for future generations.

Apart from that, character education based on local wisdom is the foundation for forming environmental awareness among the

younger generation of Sasak. Through traditions and daily activities, values such as mutual cooperation, respect for nature, and social responsibility are instilled from an early age. The younger generation is taught to understand that maintaining the balance of nature is not just an individual task, but a collective responsibility that will determine the sustainability of their community. Traditions such as Ngelowong, which is used to repel pests naturally without chemicals, are concrete examples of how local wisdom is applied in everyday life to preserve the environment.

The importance of education based on local wisdom is also increasingly relevant in this modern era, where pressure on natural resources is increasing. Formal education systems can utilize these local values and practices to provide young people with a holistic understanding of the importance of environmental conservation. By integrating local wisdom into the formal curriculum, education can be an effective tool for building ecological awareness while preserving cultural heritage.

Overall, education in Sasak society not only plays a role in the transfer of knowledge, but is also a means of preserving local wisdom

that contributes to sustainable environmental management. This makes the Sasak people an inspiring model for other indigenous communities in facing global environmental challenges.

## METHOD

In this research, the literature review method was used (Asih et al., 2021; Gall et al., 2003). This method examines information published in a particular field of study within a particular time period. Literature reviews can be simple summaries of sources, but usually have an organizational pattern and combine summary and synthesis. A summary is a recapitulation of important information from a source. Synthesis can be a reorganization, or overhaul, of that information. It may provide new interpretations of old material or combine new with old interpretations.

The research object is an article regarding Education in Sasak Traditional Society and Local Wisdom related to Environmental Management. The data collection technique is to search for journals or books that are relevant to the research title. The data analysis technique used is the theory of Miles and Huberman as found in research (Sustiyo Wandu Tri Nurharsono 2013) which includes stages of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. The Role of Local Wisdom of the Sasak Tribe in Sustainable Environmental Management

Local wisdom passed down from generation to generation in the Sasak community has proven to be an important foundation in sustainable environmental management. Knowledge about nature and local ecosystems is integrated in everyday life, such as in the use of traditional medicinal plants. As explained by Sundari et al. (2022), the Sasak people have in-depth knowledge about plants that can be used for treatment. However, apart from its health function, the use of this plant also contributes to environmental preservation.

They not only reap direct benefits from nature but also maintain the balance of the ecosystem through selective and non-destructive collection practices. The use of local plants as the main ingredients for traditional medicine reduces dependence on modern chemicals that can pollute the environment. Yamin (2018) emphasized the importance of the tradition of harmonious nature management, where the relationship between humans and nature is always maintained with the principles of mutual benefit and sustainability.

### 2. Integration of Local Wisdom Values in Sasak Traditional Community Education to Maintain Ecosystem Balance

Education in the Sasak community not only aims to teach life skills, but also internalizes values related to environmental conservation. Local wisdom values, such as mutual cooperation and respect for nature, have been instilled from an early age. Muliadi et al. (2022) revealed that integrating local values in the traditional education system helps the younger generation understand and appreciate the ecosystem in which they live. For example, children are taught to understand the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance, both in the way they cultivate agricultural land, choosing plants that suit soil conditions, and maintaining the biodiversity around them. This education is not only conveyed formally, but through daily activities and traditions carried out by the community. Sudarwo (2023) added that internalizing these values is key in ensuring that the younger generation of Sasak can continue the tradition of environmental conservation carried out by their ancestors.

### 3. Contribution of Local Traditions and Practices Such as the Use of Medicinal Plants and the Ngelowong Tradition to Environmental Conservation

Traditional practices such as the use of medicinal plants and the Ngelowong tradition have a significant influence on

environmental conservation in Lombok. The use of traditional medicinal plants, which are based on local wisdom, reflects a deep understanding of biodiversity and the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance. Sundari et al. (2022) shows that the Sasak people not only use plants for medicine, but also make careful selection of the plants to be used while maintaining the continuity of these plants in nature. Meanwhile, the Ngelowong tradition, which is used to naturally repel pests from fields, is another example of how the Sasak people use environmentally friendly methods to protect their agricultural products. According to Sudiartawan & Sutama (2022), this practice is not only effective in repelling pests but also maintaining the balance of the ecosystem, because they do not use chemicals that can damage the soil and other organisms. This tradition also reflects respect for nature, where the Sasak people understand that every action towards nature must consider its long-term impact.

#### **4. Character Education Based on Local Wisdom in Increasing Environmental Awareness of the Young Generation of the Sasak Community**

Character education based on local wisdom plays an important role in forming environmental awareness among the younger generation of Sasak. This educational process is not only carried out through the formal curriculum, but also through daily life experiences in the community. Values such as respect for nature, mutual cooperation and responsibility for the environment are instilled from an early age. Muliadi et al. (2022) explained that education based on local wisdom can be an effective tool for increasing the environmental awareness of the younger generation. They are taught to understand the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature, where nature must be protected for the survival of humans and future generations. This

education also helps Sasak children appreciate the traditions of their ancestors who have maintained environmental balance for centuries. Sudarwo (2023) added that character education needs to be strengthened in the formal education system to ensure that environmental awareness is maintained along with developments over time.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Education in traditional Sasak society is strongly influenced by local wisdom related to environmental management. Knowledge and practices passed down from generation to generation, such as the use of medicinal plants and the Ngelowong tradition, show how the Sasak people have developed natural and sustainable ways to maintain ecosystem balance. Apart from that, character education based on local wisdom not only instills cultural values but also increases environmental awareness among the younger generation.

#### **SUGGESTION**

1. To maintain and strengthen local wisdom-based education in the Sasak community, several things that need to be done are: Increase the integration of local wisdom into the formal education system, especially in curricula related to environmental conservation and character education.
2. Develop training programs for educators and community leaders to increase awareness of the importance of local wisdom in protecting the environment.
3. Conduct further research to identify and document sustainable local wisdom practices in various aspects of Sasak community life.
4. Encourage the participation of the younger generation in environmental conservation activities based on local wisdom to ensure that these traditions continue to be preserved.

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