THE MODEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS KAMPUNG NAGA TASIKMALAYA

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Abstract: Kampung Naga is a village have traditional values and traditions were very strong today are still well preserved. The increasing number of tourists who visited Kampung Naga can reduce the comfort of residents across the region, as conservation area. This study to analyze the implementation of policies for the protection of indigenous region, the capacity of the Region and the zoning area of Kampung Naga. This research using quantitative descriptive method ,Instruments and techniques of data collection using a questionnaire. Conclusion Implementation of policies (X1) and Zoning Area (X2) significantly affects the protection of cultural conservation Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya (Y)

Keywords : Policy , Region, Conservation, Zoning

1. INTRODUCTION

Kampung Naga is a village have traditional values and traditions were very strong today are still well preserved. The increasing number of tourists who visited Kampung Naga can reduce the comfort of residents across the region, as Kampung Naga is a conservation area which has the foundations of cultural customs

The society belief system of the space realized on the belief that space or places have certain limits controlled by certain forces anyway. Place or area having boundaries with different categories such as boundary rivers, the boundary between the yard of the house frontage to the road, where the paddies with gutter, where the water began to enter or referred to *huluwotan*, places hillside, where between the village and the forest, and so on, are the places inhabited by certain forces. Areas that have certain limits are inhabited by spirits and was considered haunted or sanget. That is why in the area of Kampung Naga society likes to keep "*sasajen*" (offerings).

Kampung Naga people's trust over time manifested in their belief in what is called *palintangan (astrologi)*. At certain moments there is a month or time are

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considered bad, restrictions or taboos to carry out jobs which is very important as building a house, marriage, hitanan (circumcision), and ceremonies. The time is considered taboo called the ban a month. Prohibition month fall in Sapar and Rhamadhan month. In these months the forbidden or taboo held the ceremony because it coincided with a retreat ceremony. In addition, the calculation determines a good day based on the fateful days in each month, as listed below

1. Muharam (Muharram) Saturday-Sunday, (time 11.14)
2. Sapar (Safar) Saturday-Sunday, (Time 1.20)
3. Maulud day (Rabiul Thani) Saturday-Sunday, (Time 1.15)
4. Reparation Mulud (Rabi Thani) Monday-Tuesday, (Time 10.14)
5. Initial Jumalid (Jumada Awwal) Monday-Tuesday, (Time 10.20)
6. Jumalid End (Jumada Thani) Monday-Tuesday, (Time (10.14)
7. Rajab day (Rajab) Wednesday-Thursday, (Time 12.13)
8. Rewah day (Sha'ban) Wednesday-Thursday, (Time 19.20)
9. Fasting / Ramadan (Ramadan) Wednesday-Thursday, (Time 9.11)
10. Syawal (Syawal) Friday (Time 10.11)
11. Hapit (Dzulqaidah) Friday (Time 2.12)
12. Rayagung (Dzulhijjah) Friday (Time 6.20)

In the days and dates are taboo to organize a party or wedding ceremonies, or circumcision. The wedding ceremony may be held to coincide with the day-to-day implementation of the retreat ceremony. In addition to the calculation to determine a good day to start a job as a wedding ceremony, circumcision, build houses, and others, based on the ill-fated days contained in each month. (Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas, 9 Pebruari 2016).

In general, the traditional architectural design of Sundanese society basic concept of is one with nature. Nature is a potential or a force that must be respected and properly used in everyday life. Kampung Naga is one of the surviving villagers holding Sundanese traditional cultural heritage, which of them is to appreciate the nature of culture as an integral part of village life. For Kampung Naga society, the forest is the bank and a pharmacy as well as life. Forest storing wealth of flora and fauna invaluable in protecting their survival, both physical and spiritual. The picture is still equipped with Kampung Naga people's allegiances to the physical area where he lived so ecologically has four ecological characteristics (Rubianto Ramelan, Sri Handayani Volume IX Nomor 2, Desember 2009).

In order to gain understanding of the meaning of symbolic variants of the myth in Kampung Naga, an objective analysis is required. Therefore, this paper ap-plied the linguistic model study offered by Levi-Strauss as a new step for the ob-jectivity of myth interpretation. The basic assumption of Levi-Strauss' linguistic

model is that myth often display a diverse surface structure, but in fact the diver-sity is the description of the human deep structure. The selection of this myth was solely based on the life of the Kampung Naga community as part of Sundanese Society. The results indicated that the myth in the religious life of the Kampung Naga community contains a various stories which include the revelation, the reincarnation, and the descent of revelation. These episodes can be constructed into the structure of a Levi-Strauss linguistic model, a binary opposition, namely the mandate giver (active) the mandate recipient (passive). The relationship be-tween the giver and the receiver is vertical (structural) called "structure of three" (regular). From the "structure of three", the "culinary triangle" can be construct-ed. From the "combined triangle", the Batara Guru will also appear to become a central event that other figures have to go through. Finally, it can be stated that the deep structure construction that still refers to the aspect of Javanese cosmol-ogy in General. (Wahyu Iryana ALBAB - Borneo Journal of Religious Studies (BJRS) Volume 3 Number 2 December 2014).

The lives of the indigenous people of Kampung Naga is often disturbed by the arrival of domestic and foreign wisatan , because they do not know their arrival time , want to ask and many interfere customs Kampung Naga society . Some areas that it shall not be allowed to didatangai even used to a place of rest by the tourists . While the area of Kampung Naga protection policy has not been optimally implemented by the competent authority

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Peter John (2013) The development of the sub-discipline of public policy is represented as three distinct ages of theory building and testing. The FIrst was the classic period of studies of decision-making and rationality; the second was an age of synthesis when theories of decision-making were blended into accounts of agenda setting; the third|which is starting to take shape|is the age of political economy when models and methods that have been applied to international relations and comparative politics are increasingly appearing in public policy. The paper's argument offers a challenge to public policy scholars to use models and methods from political economy, and to integrate classic and synthetic approaches so that knowledge and theory building is cumulative. The paper contains a review of the development of public policy theory in the 1990s; provides an account of the current period as one of normal science of routine testing; and then elaborates of some recent work in comparative political economy as as examples of the new kind of research taking place.

Casey J. Dawkin (2003) The review places emphasis on three themes that are discussed throughout the regional development literature: (1) the theoretical predictions regarding the convergence or divergence of per capita incomes across regions over time, (2) the assumptions regarding the importance of internal and

external scale economies to regional economic growth, and (3) the role of space in shaping regional labor market outcomes. The final section of the paper examines several seminal articles in the regional economic development policy literature in light of the theories discussed to determine what theory has to say about the role of policy and planning in achieving the social welfare objectives of efficiency and equity.

Robert E.Stipe (2003) A. What Is a Region? What is meant by the term region? Although all regional development theorists are interested in understanding the process of regional growth and decline, thereis surprisingly little agreement among researchers as to how regions should be defined. Some theorists merely presume the a priori existence of a cohesive geographic and economic entity known as a region, whereas others base theory on more explicit definitions. A few of the most common approaches to defining regions are reviewed below. Christaller (1933) and Losch (1954) provide an early approach to defining a region. In Christaller and Losch's central place theory, regions are defined as hierarchical systems of central places or cities. Each region has a small number of large higher order cities and a large number of smaller lower order cities. The order of a city is determined by the diversity of goods offered in the city, which in turn is determined by the relative size of market areas for different goods. Cities are assumed to import goods from higher order cities, export goods to lower order cities, and not interact with other cities of the same order. Alimitation of this definition is that it is only useful as a way to determine the spatial structure of regions that house market-oriented (as opposed to labor- or input-oriented) firms.

What Is A Conservation Area?

In the best use of The term, the ideal conservation area is One that is crisply, If broadly, defined and easily Distinguished from the traditional historic district. A Working definition which originated in North Carolina more Than a decade ago, defines A conservation area As one that "possesses form, character, And visual qualities derived from arrangements or combinations Of topography, vegetation, space, architecture, appurtenant features,or places of natural or cultural significance, that createan image of stability, comfort, local identity, and livable atmosphere."This definition goes considerably beyond the defining element of a traditional historic district.

William A. Fischel (1999; Teng, F., Quoquab, F., Hussin, N., & Mohammad, 2015) Zoning confers an interest in the property of each landowner to those who Control the political power of the locality. This allows municipalities to Shape their residential environments and their property-tax base. Voters in Most communities will accept developments that raise the value of their Major personal asset, their homes. The efficiency of zoning thus depends on The transaction costs of making mutually advantageous trades between Existing voters and

development-minded landowners. High transactions Costs of selling zoning plus the endowment effect that zoning confers Probably create land-use patterns with excessively low densities in American metropolitan areas

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Material and Procedures

This study uses survey, by interview using a questionnaire (questionnaire). Sampling method in this research is done by using purposive sampling, the sampling technique with a certain consideration. The method can be used if the sources or respondents interviewed are people who are experts or working in a field, The data used in this research is primary data and secondary data . The primary data is data obtained directly from study subjects using a measuring device or appliance makers as a source of information of data such as interviews, questionnaires, or observation. Secondary data were obtained with a literature study of the relevant agencies. The sampling technique is :

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \, \alpha / 2 \, p(1-p)N}{d^2(N-1) + Z^2 \, \alpha / 2 p(1-p)}$$

This study aimed to analyze the implementation of policies for the protection of indigenous region , analyzed the capacity of the Region and analyze the zoning area , with the aim of providing protection area of Kampung Naga. This research using quantitative descriptive method, with. Instruments and techniques of data collection using a questionnaire first tested for validity and reliability. Activities undertaken in this study is a) an action plan ; socializing protection policies to the public and stakeholders b) implementation of the action; publish the notice board, operationally implement policies and carry out surveillance of the effectiveness of policy implementation c) observation and reflection on the implementation of policy measures as well as how big implications for program improvement activities examined.

Giving meaning to categories based on the coefficient as follows :

1. 0.00 and 0.20, the category is very small and can be ignored
2. 0.20 and 2.99, the low category
3. 3.00 and 3.50, the moderate category (enough)
4. 3.51 and 3.99, the category is High
5. > 4.00 then the very high category

Pictures of the general design of an action research with spiral cycle as follows:
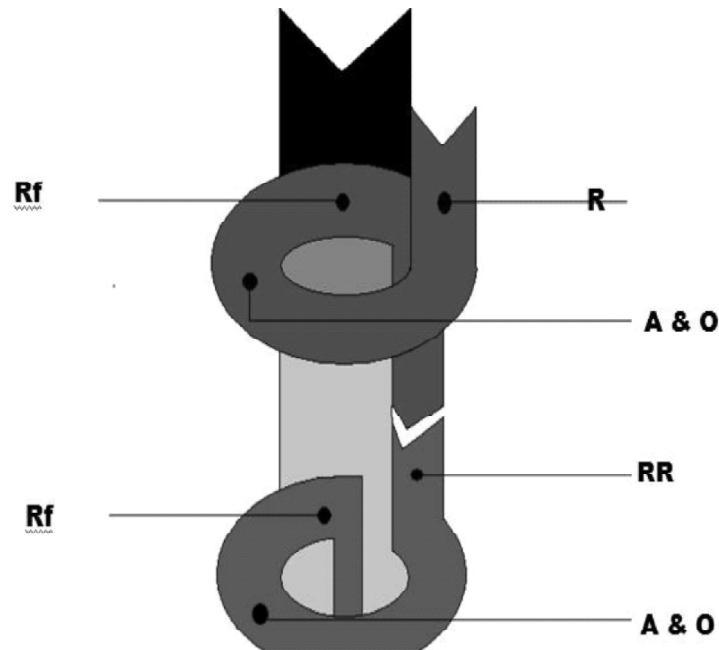
R	= Action Plan
A & O	= Action Application dan observation
Rf	= Reflecsion
RR	= Revition Plan

3.2. Data Analyzed

As for the criteria that should be analyzed in this study are described in the next section. The instrument by using the formula Pearson Product Moment Correlation (Pearson Product Moment Correlation). as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{\{N\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2\}\{N\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2\}}}$$

Structural equation model to be tested take the form of The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis as follows: $Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e$

4. RESULT

4.1. Statistical Test

To determine the degree of relationship variables Implementation of Policies (X_1), Zoning Area (X_2) and the protection of cultural conservation Kampung Naga

Tasikmalaya (Y) then used Pearson correlation analysis . Based on the results of data processing SPSS20 .0 for Microsoft Windows.

Table 4.1
Correlations

			Implemen-tation	Zoning	Protection
Spearman's rho	Implementation	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.415	714
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.919	.736
		N	50	50	50
	Zoning	Correlation Coefficient	.415	1.000	.364**
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.	.709
		N	50	50	50
	Protection	Correlation Coefficient	.714	.364**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.736	.709	.
		N	50	50	50

Tabel 4.2
Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.850[a]	.722	719	3.48320	2.031

a. Predictors: (Constant), Implemntation
b. Dependent Variable: Protection

Tabel 4.3
ANOVA[b]

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13.106	2	6.553	.540	.586[a]
	Residual	570.236	47	12.133		
	Total	583.341	49			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kinerja, Motivasib. Dependent Variable: Budaya

Tabel 4.4
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	9.912	1.600		6.195	.000		
	Motivasi	653	.660	651	5,331	.742	.874	1.144
	Kinerja	662	.678	524	3.804	.425	.024	1.144

a. Dependent Variable: Budaya

Table 4.5
Activities; socializing protection policies

No	Activities	Score	Kategories
	The mass media	3,58	High
	The electronic media	3,34	Enough
	Community Organization	3,60	High
	Political party	3,82	High
	The Forum Group Discussion	3,56	High
	Average	3,58	High

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSSION

5.1. Discussion

5.1.1. Implementation of Policies (X_1) significantly affect the protection of cultural conservation Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya (Y)

Based on Table 4.1 Correlation that the influence between variables Implementation of Policies (X_1) on the protection of cultural conservation Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya (Y), which is calculated with a correlation coefficient of 0.714 or (r_{xy} = 0.714). This shows the strong influence among organizational culture on performance. Meanwhile, to declare the size of contributions X_1, Y or coefficient against diterminan = r^2 X 100% or 0.714² X 100% = 52.91%, while the remaining 47.01% is determined by other variables. Then to find significant levels of correlation coefficients X_1 to Y by using one hand (one tailed) of output (measured from Probabbility) .00 Since the probability of generating numbers far below 0.50, then the influence of organizational culture on Protectiom of Cultural Concervation was significant

Coefficients of table 4.4, illustrates that the regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1 x_1 = 9.912 + 0.651$$

The constant of 9.912 states that if there is no increase in the value of the variable Implementation of Policies (X_1), then the value of the Protection of Cultural Concervation (Y) is 9.912. A regression coefficient of 0.651 states that any additions (for the sign +) of the score or the value of Implementation of Policies will give rise to a score of 0.651. T test to test the significance of the constants and the dependent variable Protection of Cultural Concervation. Test criteria regression coefficients of the variables on the Protection of Cultural Concervation of Implementation of Policies as follows:

The first hypothesis proposed in the form of the sentence is:

Ha: Implementation of Policies significantly affect Protection 0f Cultural Concervation

Ho: Implementation of Policies does not significantly affect Protection of Cultural Concervation

Basis for a decision by comparing the value t table with t, as follows:

If the t count > t table, then Ho is rejected it means a significant regression coefficient

If t < t table, then Ho accepted means of regression coefficients were not significantt = 5,331

Taken from table 4.4, t value variable coefficient X_1 = 5,331 t table = 1.684. The significance level œ = 0.05 df (degrees of freedom) = the number of data (n) -2 = 50-2 = 48. The test was done one side, so that the value t table = 1.684 (interpolation). Decision: because t count > t table, or 5.331 > 1.684, then Ho Rejected. Visible column sig (significant) in the table 3.4 cooficien sig 0,000 or less than the probability value 0.05, or 0.05 value> 0,000 hence Ho refused and Ha acceptable means significant regression coefficients, it is thus Implementation of Policies significantly affect Protection of Cultural Concervation

5.1.2. Work Zoning (X2) significantly affect the Protection of Cultural Concervation

Based on Table 4.1. Correlation between variables that the influence of Zoning (X_2) on the Protection of Cultural Concervation (Y), which is calculated with a correlation coefficient of 0.709 or (r_{xy}) = 0.709. This shows the strong influence among the Protection of Cultural Concervation . As for the size of the contribution declare variables X_2 to Y or coefficient diterminant = r^2 X 100% or 0.7092 X_2 100% = 50.27%, while the remaining 49.73% is determined by other variables.

Then to find significant levels of correlation coefficients X_2 to Y by the method of one-sided (one tailed) of output (measured from Probability) .00 Since the probability of generating numbers far below 0.50, then the influence of Zoning on Protection of Cultural Concervation was significant

Coefficients of table 4.4, illustrates that the regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + b2x2 = 9.912 + 0.524$$

The constant of 9.912 states that if there is no increase in the value of the variable Zoning (X_2), then the value of the Protection of Cultural Concervation (Y) is 9.912. A regression coefficient of 0.524 states that any additions (for the sign +) of the score or the value of Zoning will give rise to a score of 0.24.

T test to test the significance of the constants and the dependent variable Protection of Cultural Cocervation. Test criteria regression coefficient of variable Zoning on protectiopn of cultural Concervation as follows:

The first hypothesis proposed in the form of the sentence is:

Ha: Zoning significantly affect protection of Cultural Concervation

Ho: Zoning does not significantly affect protection of Cultural Concervation

Basis for a decision by comparing the value t table with t, as follows:

If the t count > t table, then Ho is rejected it means a significant regression coefficient

If t < t table, then Ho accepted means of regression coefficients were not significant

t = 3.804. Taken from table 4.4. , the coefficient t value X_2 = 3.804

t table = 1.684. The significance level œ = 0.05 df (degrees of freedom) = the number of data (n) -2 = 50-2 = 48

The test was done one side, so that the value t table = 1.684 (interpolation). Decision: because t count> t table, or 3.804> 1.684, then Ho rejected. Show column sig (significant) in the table 4.4. cooffecient sig 0.24 or smaller than the probability value 0.05, then Ho is rejected and Ha accepted means significant regression coefficients, it is thus Zoning Area significantly affect Protection of Cultural Concervation

5.1.3. Cultural Organization (X1), and work motivation (X2) jointly significant effect on performance (Y)

According to the table 4.2. Model Summary that the influence of organizational culture and work motivation together -Same against which performance is calculated by the correlation coefficient is 0.850 or r_{X1X2Y} = 0.850, suggesting a strong influence, while usi forðunga together (simultaneously) variable X_1 and X_2 to Y = R^2 = 0.850^2 x 100% x 100% = 72.25% while the remaining 27.75% is determined by other variables. Then to determine the level of significant multiple correlation coefficient shown in Table 4:3 Anova between variables Implementation of Policies and Zoning together on Protection of Cultural Concervation . With the first method tailed of output (measured by probability), yielding 0.000 sig figures. Because the probability is much lower than the figures sig 0.05, then the influence of Implementation of Policies and Zoning together against Protection of Cultural Concervation is significant

From table 4.4 illustrates that multiple regression coefficient as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 = 9.912 + 0.524 + 0,651 \; X_1 \; X_2$$

Constantant amounted to 9.912 states that if there is no increase of the variable Implementation of Policies (X_1) and Zoning Area (X_2), then the performance value is 9.912. A regression coefficient of 0.651 and 0.524 states that each additional score or value of Implementation of Policies and Zoning , will give rise to a score of

0.651 and 0.524. F test at Anova table 4.3 , for test the significance of the constants and the dependent variable (Protection of Cultural Cocervation). Test criteria regression coefficients of the variables of Implementation of Policies and Zoning Area on Protection of Cultural Concervation as follows:

The third hypothesis is proposed:

Ha: Implementation of Policies and Zoning Area jointly significant effect on Protection of Cultural Concervation

Ho: Implementation of Policies and Zoning Area together no significant effect on Protection of Cultural Concervation

Taken from the table 4.3. Anova, F count = 7.544. Basis for a decision by comparing the value of F arithmetic with F table value as follows: If F count> F table value, then Ho is rejected, it means a significant regression coefficient. If the value of F arithmetic <F table value, then Ho received, meaning that a significant regression coefficient

Looking Ftable value using the F table with the formula:

Significance œ = 0.05

Ftable = F (1-œ) (df = k), (df = n-k-1)

    = F (1-œ) (df = 2), (df = 50-2-1)

    = F (1 to 0.05), (2.47)

Or numerator = 2, denominator = 47

Ftable = 3.20 (interpolation) Decision:

It turned out that F count > F table value, or 7.544> 3.20, then reject Ho and Ha accepted that Implementation of Policies and Zoning Area jointly significant effect on Protection Of Cultural Concervation

5.1.4. Activities undertaken in this study

Activities undertaken in this study is an action plan ; socializing protection policies to the public and stakeholders, implementation of the action; publish the notice board, operationally implement policies and carry out surveillance of the effectiveness of policy implementation, observation and reflection on the implementation of policy measures as well as how big implications for program improvement activities examined. The result is The mass media score 3,58 (High), The electronic media score 3,34 (enough), Community Organization score 3,60 (High), Political party 3,82 (high), and The Forum Group Discussion score 3,56 (High), and average 3,58 (High). It mean implementation of Policies to Protection of cultural Concervation of Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya is Efective.

5.2. Conclussion

(a) Implementation of Policies showed good applicability

(b) Zoning Area shown good improvement / increase

(c) Protection of Cultural Concervation in Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya high performance / good

(d) Implemntation of Policies and Zoning Area significant effect either partially or jointly against the Protection of Cultural Cvoncervation in Kampung Naga Tasikmalaya

(e) Conservation area protection policy customs Kampung Naga can be implemented effectively and be understood by all the public and stakeholders

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