



PRAKTEK PERBURUAN SUKU KANUM DI PAPUA

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Intisari

Berburu merupakan bagian penting dalam kehidupan masyarakat Suku Kanum. Kegiatan berburu dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan protein, maupun kebutuhan lain dengan menjual hasil buruan. Tingginya perburuan liar mempengaruhi penurunan pada populasi satwa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan konsep dan praktek budaya perburuan dan mendeskripsikan proses penurunan budaya berburu lintas generasi di Suku Kanum.

Penelitian dilakukan pada Kampung Tomerau, Kampung Rawabiru, dan Kampung Yanggandur, menggunakan metode observasi partisipasi yang sebelumnya dilakukan studi pustaka kemudian dilanjutkan dengan observasi dan wawancara maupun diskusi. Selanjutnya data di analisis secara deskriptif-kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menjelaskan bahwa konsep dan praktek perburuan oleh Suku Kanum merupakan perpaduan praktek tradisional dan modern, pemilihan lokasi dan jenis yang diburu masih dilakukan sesuai dengan kepercayaan mereka. Pewarisan budaya berburu dilakukan pada anak laki-laki sejak anak usia dini sampai anak usia remaja dan pada umur 17 tahun anak sudah di izinkan untuk berburu. Masyarakat harus mempertahankan nilai kearifan dalam berburu yang di anggap baik sehingga kebutuhan rumah tangga dan kelestarian alam terjaga.

Kata Kunci : Perburuan, Suku Kanum, Taman Nasional Wasur



KANUM TRIBE HUNTING PRACTICES IN PAPUA

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Abstract

Hunting is an important part of the life of the Kanum people. Hunting activities are carried out to meet protein needs, as well as other needs by selling the game. The high level of poaching affects the decline in animal populations. This study aims to describe the concept and practice of hunting culture and to describe the process of decreasing hunting culture across generations in the Kanum Tribe.

The research was conducted in Tomerau Village, Rawabiru Village, and Yanggandur Village, using the participatory observation method which was previously carried out by literature study and then continued with observations and interviews as well as discussions. Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively-qualitatively. The results of the study explain that the concept and practice of hunting by the Kanum Tribe is a combination of traditional and modern practices, the selection of locations and species being hunted is still carried out according to their beliefs. The inheritance of hunting culture is carried out on boys from early childhood to teenage children and at the age of 17 children are allowed to hunt. The community must maintain the value of wisdom in hunting which is considered good so that household needs and natural preservation are maintained.

Keyword : Hunting, Kanum Tribe, Wasur National Park