

## STUDI PERENCANAAN MODEL PENGELOLAAN HUTAN BERBASIS KEARIFAN MASYARAKAT MAMASA PROPINSI SULAWESI BARAT

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### INTISARI

Kabupaten Mamasa memiliki wilayah yang sangat strategis karena berlokasi pada bagian hulu DAS Mamasa, DAS Mapilli, dan sebagian wilayah hulu DAS Sa'dang. Sungai Mamasa berfungsi sebagai sumber energi pembangkit listrik tenaga air (PLTA) Bakaru, merupakan pembangkit energi listrik terbesar di Pulau Sulawesi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji: bentuk-bentuk kearifan masyarakat lokal dalam aktifitas pemanfaatan lahan hutan, upaya perlindungan dan pelestarian fungsi ekosistem hutan, dan merumuskan perencanaan model pengelolaan hutan berbasis kearifan masyarakat Mamasa. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif mengacu pada metode penelitian naturalistik kualitatif. Penelitian dilaksanakan di 3 desa yang dipilih secara *purposive* yaitu; Desa Orobua Timur, Desa Orobua Selatan dan Desa Lisuan Ada', wilayah ke 3 desa merupakan daerah hulu DAS Mamasa - Sulawesi Barat

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat di Kabupaten Mamasa memandang hutan sebagai sumber kehidupan, pemanfaatan hutan dan tindakan perlindungan dilakukan berdasarkan nilai, pengetahuan dan praktik-praktik tradisional yang berwawasan lingkungan. Kearifan *Ma'lianan* (perladangan tradisional) dan kearifan *Pangngala Ombo* (hutan larangan), adalah bentuk hubungan masyarakat dengan hutan yang stabil. Dengan kebijakan paradigma *social forestry*, sehingga perencanaan *insentif-artukulatif* pengelolaan hutan yang mengacu pada model *management regime* dan mengadopsi nilai-nilai kearifan *ma'lianan* dan *pangngala ombo*, dihasilkan model *MR IV Plus* dan model *MR K Plus* sebagai rumusan perencanaan model pengelolaan hutan berbasis kearifan masyarakat Mamasa.

Kata kunci: kearifan masyarakat, *ma'lianan*, *pangngala ombo*, *social forestry*, perencanaan, pengelolaan hutan, *management regime*.

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## STUDY OF FOREST MANAGEMENT MODEL PLANNING BASED ON MAMASA'S SOCIETY WISDOM SULAWESI BARAT PROVINCE

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### ABSTRACT

Mamasa Regency is a strategic area which is located on Upper Mamasa, Mapilli and part of Sa'dang Watersheds. Mamasa River functions as source of Bakaru PLTA (Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air) that is the biggest power-plant in Sulawesi.

The research aimed: (1) to study kinds of Mamasa's society wisdom in using forest fields, (2) to analyze efforts in preserving and conserving forest ecosystem functions, (3) to formulate a planning forest management model based on Mamasa's society wisdom. It was descriptive study that referred to kualitative- naturalistic research method. The research was carried out by purposive sampling which was conducted in tree villages, that were East Orobua, South Orobua and Lisuan Ada'. Those villages were located on upper Mamasa watershed.

The research showed the people in Mamasa Regency considered the forests as a resources of live. Usage and preservation of forest were done on moral value, knowledge and traditional practices by considering environmental perspective. *Ma'lianan* wisdom (traditional cultivation) and *Pangngala Ombo* (forbidden forest) were a form of a stable relation between the society the forest. Application of social forestry paradigm, incentive – articulate planning of forests management that referred to management regime model and adopted *Ma'lianan* and *Pangngala Ombo* wisdoms resulted MR IV Plus and MR K Plus models. The both models were formulated of forests management planning based on Mamasa's society wisdom.

Key words : social wisdom, *Ma'lianan*, *Pangngala Ombo*, social forestry, planning, forests management, management regime.

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