

**PERAN LEMBAGA ADAT GOLO  
DALAM PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN  
HUTAN LINDUNG BERBASIS MASYARAKAT HUKUM ADAT**  
(Kasus Hutan Lindung Mbeliling, Manggarai Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur)  
(Wigbertus Gaut Utama<sup>1</sup>, Su Ritohardoyo<sup>2</sup>, Luthfi Muta'ali<sup>3</sup>)

**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini mengkaji relevansi peran lembaga adat *golo* dalam pengelolaan lingkungan hutan lindung. Peran-peran tersebut akan menjadi dasar bagi pengelolaan lingkungan hutan lindung berbasis masyarakat hukum adat. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada komunitas-komunitas masyarakat hukum adat yang bermukim di sekitar Hutan Lindung Mbeliling.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara mendalam, studi pustaka dan dokumentasi. Data diolah dengan cara induksi konsep, untuk menyimpulkan peran lembaga adat *golo* dalam pengelolaan lingkungan Hutan Lindung Mbeliling Berbasis Masyarakat Hukum adat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan masyarakat hukum adat *golo* di sekitar kawasan Mbeliling masih diakui oleh masyarakat. Peran lembaga adat *golo* yang relevan untuk pengelolaan lingkungan hutan lindung bersumber dari wewenangnya dalam mengatur pemanfaatan tanah ulayat, menjaga kearifan lokal dan menegakkan hukum adat. Dalam kenyataannya, peran-peran ini kurang optimal karena dominasi peran lembaga-lembaga pemerintah terutama di tingkat pemerintahan desa. Adapun strategi yang perlu diambil adalah: 1) membatasi pembangunan jaringan jalan dalam kawasan Hutan Lindung Mbeliling, 2) memanfaatkan tanah-tanah ulayat yang masuk dalam kawasan hutan lindung dengan tidak mengganggu fungsi utama kawasan, 3) penguatan lembaga adat *golo*, 4) pembentukan desa otonom, 5) menyerahkan sebagian wewenang pengelolaan Hutan Lindung kepada lembaga adat *golo* (pengamanan hutan dan kawasan hutan serta penyelesaian konflik di luar pengadilan), dan 6) pengembangan ekowisata berbasis komunitas masyarakat hukum adat. Berbagai strategi ini diharapkan tidak hanya berkontribusi terhadap kelestarian hutan, tetapi juga berdampak pada kelestarian budaya dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat hukum adat yang bermukim di sekitar Hutan Lindung Mbeliling.

Kata Kunci: Lembaga adat *golo*, *Hutan Lindung*, *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa Magister Pengelolaan Lingkungan, Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup> Dosen Fakultas Geografi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>3</sup> Dosen Fakultas Geografi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

## THE ROLES CUSTOMARY COUNCIL OF *GOLO* PLAYED IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

(The Case of Protected Forest Area of Mbeliling, West Manggarai,  
East Nusa Tenggara)

(Wigbertus Gaut Utama<sup>2</sup>, Su Ritohardoyo<sup>3</sup>, Luthfi Muta'ali<sup>4</sup>)

### ABSTRACT

The study examined the roles customary council of *golo* played that are relevant to the management of the protected forest. Those roles constituted the basis of indigenous community-based management of Mbeliling Protected Forest. The current research was conducted to study the communities of indigenous people living around the Protected Forest of Mbeliling. The data are collected using the techniques of observation, in-depth interviews, literature review and documentation. It was performed by concept induction to make inference on the role of customary council of *golo* in the indigenous community-based management of Mbeliling Protected Forests.

The results showed that the existence of indigenous people of *golo* around Mbeliling area was still recognized by other local communities. The roles of customary council of *golo* that are relevant to the management of protected forest are derived from its authorities to regulate the indigenous communal land utilization, to maintain local wisdom and to enforce customary law. In fact, these roles are less optimal due to the dominant role played by local government agencies, especially in rural level. For these reasons, the strategies to pursue are: 1) to limit the development of road network in the area of Mbeliling protected forest, 2) to utilize the indigenous communal land encompassed by the territory of protected forest area without impairing the main functions of that area, 3) to inaugurate the customary council of *golo*, 4) to establish an autonomous village, 5) to delegate a portion of managing authority of the protected forest to the customary council of *golo*' (in terms of safeguarding forests and forested areas as well as extrajudicial conflict resolution), and 6) to develop an ecotourism on indigenous community basis. These strategies are expected not only to contribute to the sustainability of forests, but also to the sustainability of local culture and improved livelihoods of indigenous people that settled in the vicinity of Mbeliling protected forest.

**Keywords:** Customary Council of *Golo*, Protected Forest, Management, Indigenous people.

---

<sup>2</sup> Student at Master of Environmental management Program , Graduate Program of Gadjah Mada University

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer at Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University

<sup>4</sup> Lecturer at Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University