Pasang sebagai Modal Sosial Pengelolaan Hutan pada Masyarakat Adat Ammatowa

Abstrak:

The case of forests' destructions occurred on the entire Indonesian territory, including in South Sulawesi. Large plantations and farmlands found in the lowland forests in South Sulawesi, but an area of 250 km to the east of Makassar, called Kajang, remained as a rain forest that had various flora and fauna. This article aimed to discover and describe the origins of Tana Toa community as well as identifying and analysing the value of pasang, so that enable to be a catalyst to preserve the forest and the surrounding areas. The data of this research obtained from observation and interviews with community leaders and indigenous elders of the "Ammatoa" community. In order to obtain accurate information in different points of view, three groups-- indigenous functionaries (pemangku adat), community members, and local government officials-- were interviewed. The Kajang community succeeded to maintain their forest because of the "local wisdom" called "pasang"; was a value which contained messages, advices, guidance or compulsory life direction in order to have happiness in the world and afterlife. The people believed that the equilibrium of the world created by "Turie' A 'ra' na" must be kept. Nineteen out of 120 pasang codes discussed how to manage and protect the forest. These codes not only spoke of uses and functions of the forest, but also contained a number of sanctions to be applied to any person who committed an act of destruction upon the environment. The entire maintenance system of nature in Tanah Kajang was related to the local inhabitants' worldview toward nature. The people believed that in nature existed a mysterious power that, if not handled well, would bring disaster.

Keyword:

pasang, forest preservation, Ammatowa, destruct, local wisdom

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