

INTERACTION PATTERN BETWEEN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DAYAK KATAB KEBAHAN AND FOREST ENVIRONMENT AS FORM OF FOREST MANAGEMENT BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN WEST KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

This research is a collaborative research between Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY) and Yala Rajabhat University (YRU), Thailand. One member of the research team came from YRU, namely Associate Professor Dr. Vichit Rangpan who has a lot of research on environmental management. The objectives of this collaboration research are; (1) to investigate the interaction pattern between the Dayak Katab Kebahan community and the forest environment in West Kalimantan; (2) to analyse the forms of forest management carried out by the Dayak Katab Kebahan community; and (3) to analyse the condition of the forest ecosystem managed based on local wisdom compared to the forest ecosystem managed not based on local wisdom.

This research is a study in forest management of the Dayak Katab Kebahan community located in Melawi Regency, West Kalimantan. The research will be conducted using qualitative methods. Sociology and anthropology approaches will be widely used to analyze data and field finding, especially using explanation of the meaning of life and symbol that exist in the custom and culture of the Dayak Muslim Katab Kebahan community and its relation to environmental management. To find out the condition of the forest ecosystem managed by the Dayak Katab Kebahan indigenous people and compared to the conventionally managed forest ecosystem, an analysis of forest vegetation from the two systems will be carried out. Identify the type and number of trees, measure the diameter and height (total height and free of branche) for pole and tree levels. As for the seedling and sapling levels, only identify the type and count the number. Data obtained from the field activity are then processed using the formulation of the quadratic plot method to calculate the density (number of individuals / ha), frequency and dominance (m^2 / ha) and important value index of each species (IVI). To find out the forest ecosystem differences between traditional and conventional managements, a different test was conducted with ANOVA, namely between the vegetation structure (density and Shanon-Wiener diversity index) in the two different forest management systems.

The results of this collaboration research are; (1) there is a special interaction pattern between the Dayak Katab Kebahan community and the forest environment in West Kalimantan; (2) there are two forest zones managed by the Dayak Katab Kebahan community, namely the core zone which is a zone that should not be disturbed; and the cultivation zone which can be utilized and can be intercropped with plantation crops; and (3) the forest managed by the Dayak Katab Kebahan community has a higher biodiversity than conventional managed forest, both its flora and fauna.

Kata Kunci: Forest management, Dayak Katab Kebahan, Local wisdom