

## ABSTRAK

### PENGELOLAAN HUTAN MANGROVE DENGAN KEARIFAN LOKAL OLEH MASYARAKAT DI TAHURA NGURAH RAI BALI

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Ekosistem mangrove berperan penting secara ekologis, sosial, dan ekonomi bagi masyarakat pesisir. Pada beberapa daerah di Indonesia, khususnya Bali, keberhasilan ekosistem mangrove ditentukan oleh nilai-nilai sosial dan budaya masyarakat setempat. Sehingga, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis kepercayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan hutan mangrove, mengkaji budaya lokal, serta mengetahui persepsi masyarakat terhadap kebijakan dan program pemerintah dalam pelestarian hutan mangrove di Taman Hutan Raya Ngurah Rai. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus etnografi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan dan wawancara mendalam terhadap Kepala Tahura, polisi hutan, tokoh adat, kelompok nelayan, serta masyarakat sekitar. Analisis data menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepercayaan masyarakat Bali didasari filosofi *Tri Hita Karana*, yaitu keharmonisan manusia, lingkungan, dan Tuhan, yang membentuk perilaku dalam pengelolaan mangrove. Budaya lokal tercermin dalam gotong royong pada kegiatan pembibitan hingga pemanenan. Masyarakat juga memiliki persepsi positif terhadap kebijakan dan program pemerintah seperti Kemitraan Konservasi, Pokmaswas, Poklahsar, rehabilitasi mangrove, sosialisasi, pelatihan HHBK, dan kegiatan bersih sampah. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa *Tri Hita Karana* dan gotong royong merupakan modal sosial utama dalam mendukung pengelolaan mangrove berkelanjutan, dengan kepercayaan spiritual, partisipasi masyarakat, serta persepsi positif terhadap kebijakan sebagai faktor kunci keberhasilan.

Kata Kunci: Hutan Mangrove, Kearifan Lokal, Konservasi, Taman Hutan Raya, *Tri Hita Karana*.

## ABSTRACT

### MANGROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM BY COMMUNITIES IN TAMAN HUTAN RAYA NGURAH RAI BALI

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Mangrove ecosystems play an important ecological, social, and economic role for coastal communities. In several regions, particularly Bali, the sustainability of mangrove ecosystems is determined by the social and cultural values of local communities. This study aims to identify and analyze community beliefs in mangrove forest management, examine local cultural practices, and assess community perceptions of government policies and programs in mangrove conservation in Taman Hutan Raya Ngurah Rai. This research employs a qualitative approach using an ethnographic case study method. Data collection was conducted through field observations and in-depth interviews with the Head of Tahura, forest rangers, traditional leaders, fisher groups, and local communities. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. The results show that Balinese community beliefs are based on the philosophy of *Tri Hita Karana*, which emphasizes harmony among humans, the environment, and God, and plays a role in shaping community behavior in mangrove management. Local culture is reflected in mutual cooperation activities from seedling to harvesting stages. The community also shows positive perceptions of government policies and programs such as Conservation Partnerships, Pokmaswas, Poklahsar, mangrove rehabilitation, socialization, non-timber forest product (NTFP) training, and coastal clean-up activities. This study concludes that *Tri Hita Karana* and mutual cooperation are key social capital supporting sustainable mangrove management, with spiritual beliefs, community participation, and positive perceptions of government policies as the main success factors.

Keywords: Mangrove Forest, Local Wisdom, Conservation, Forest Park, *Tri Hita Karana*.