

EFEKTIVITAS SISTEM PENDATAAN, MONITORING, DAN EMERGENCY REPORT (SIDARING) DALAM KEGIATAN PENDAKIAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERBABU

Oleh:

Indah Zuli Pratami¹, Much. Taufik Tri Hermawan², Djoko Soeprijadi²

INTISARI

Dalam mengelola kegiatan pendakian, Taman Nasional Gunung Merbabu menerapkan sistem pendataan, monitoring, dan *emergency report* (SIDARING). Keberadaan sistem ini untuk mendukung pencapaian tujuan pengelolaan pendakian melalui monitoring dan evaluasi efektivitasnya. Dalam konteks ini, penelitian dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui *stakeholder*, implementasi SIDARING, dan efektivitas sistem dalam pengelolaan pendakian.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan evaluasi kualitatif menggunakan kerangka pikir *Structured Development Life Cycle* (SDLC) untuk mengetahui gap antara kondisi yang diharapkan dan kondisi aktualnya. Sistem yang diharapkan dideskripsikan dengan *Structured Analysis and Design Technique* (SADT) yang direpresentasikan dengan diagram konteks dan *data flow diagrams* (DFD). Teknik pengambilan data dilakukan dengan studi dokumen, wawancara mendalam, dan pengamatan terhadap penggunaan dan keterbatasan SIDARING.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan *stakeholder* sistem adalah sub bagian tata usaha, petugas pemungut penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP), pengendali ekosistem hutan (PEH), polisi hutan, pendaki gunung, masyarakat, dan tim SAR. Sementara, analisis gap menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa SIDARING belum mampu mendukung penyediaan data pada proses registrasi, monitoring, dan penanganan keadaan darurat sehingga secara keseluruhan aplikasi SIDARING belum efektif. Namun, dalam pendataan pendaki sudah efektif karena data dapat disajikan dalam bentuk yang lebih baik.

Kata kunci: *efektivitas, SDLC, SADT, SIDARING*

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan, UGM

² Dosen Fakultas Kehutanan, UGM

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEM MONITORING (SIDARING) IN CLIMBING ACTIVITIES IN THE MOUNT MERBABU NATIONAL PARK

By:

Indah Zuli Pratami¹, Much. Taufik Tri Hermawan², Djoko Soeprijadi²

ABSTRACT

Mount Merbabu National Park implements SIDARING for data collection, monitoring, and emergency report concerning climbing management activities. The purpose of this system is to facilitate the achievement through effective monitoring and evaluating. The research aims to identify stakeholder, SIDARING's implementation, and system effectiveness.

The approach is qualitative assessment through identifying the gap between expected and observed system by Structured Development Life Cycle (SDLC) framework. An expected system described through a Structured Analysis and Design Technique (SADT) methodology which represented by context diagrams and data flow diagrams (DFD). Data collection was carried out through documents analysis, in-depth interviews, and observations of SIDARING's uses and its limitations.

The result show that stakeholder system are Mount Merbabu National Park administrative section, non-tax state revenue collection officers, forest ecosystem controllers, forest police, climbers, the local community, and the SAR team. Meanwhile, the gap analysis concludes that SIDARING was unable to support the data availability concerning registration, monitoring, and emergency handling, so the overall with SIDARING application still ineffective. However, the climber's data collection was effective because the data could be presented in a better form.

Keyword: *effectiveness, SDLC, SADT, SIDARING*

¹ Student of Faculty of Forestry, UGM

² Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry, UGM