

RESILIENSI DAN DUKUNGAN MASYARAKAT DESA PENYANGGA TAMAN NASIONAL BROMO TENGGER SEMERU (TNBTS) TERHADAP PENGELOLAAN WISATA ALAM SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19

INTISARI

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Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru (TNBTS) merupakan salah satu kawasan konservasi yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai wisata alam, dengan berorientasi pembangunan ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan. Namun, kegiatan wisata alam sangat rentan terhadap guncangan global seperti COVID-19. Meningkatkan resiliensi masyarakat merupakan dasar untuk memperkuat kemampuannya dalam menahan guncangan. Tujuan pada penelitian ini yaitu mengidentifikasi tingkat resiliensi dan korelasinya terhadap dukungan pengelolaan wisata alam selama pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Ngadisari sebagai salah satu desa penyangga TNBTS. Total 94 responden terkumpul dengan *face to face* menggunakan skala *Likert* dan *in-depth interview* terhadap tokoh kunci. Kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi *rank spearman* dan deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat resiliensi sosial dan tata kelola termasuk kategori baik, resiliensi ekonomi dan ekologis memiliki kategori sangat baik. Korelasi resiliensi sosial dan tata kelola menunjukkan lemah dan negatif, sedangkan resiliensi ekonomi dan ekologis menunjukkan sedang dan positif terhadap dukungan pengelolaan wisata alam. Penelitian ini mengkonfirmasi kemungkinan masyarakat untuk menjadi tangguh selama Pandemi COVID-19 dan menyiratkan bahwa pemangku kepentingan harus fokus tidak hanya pada aktivitas wisata di tengah pandemi COVID-19 dan alokasi manfaat wisata alam tetapi juga meminimalkan tingkat kerentanan masyarakat, sehingga dapat meningkatkan resiliensi dan bertransformasi mewujudkan wisata alam yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Taman Nasional, Masyarakat Desa Penyangga, Resiliensi Sosial-Ekologis

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RESIDENT RESILIENCE AND SUPPORT TOURISM IN GUNUNG BROMO TENGGER SEMERU NATIONAL PARK (BTSNP) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

ABSTRACT

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Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (BTSNP) is a conservation area that has become a nature-based tourism, with a orientation towards economic, social and environmental development. However, nature-based tourism activities are highly vulnerable to global shocks such as COVID-19. Increase community resilience is the basis for strength its ability to withstand shocks. The purpose of this study is to identify the level of resilience and its correlation with support the development of nature tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was conducted in Ngadisari Village as one of the buffer villages of BTSNP. In total, there of 94 respondents were collected face to face using the Likert scale and in-depth interview with key figures. Then analysis using correlation tests Spearman rank and descriptive. The results showed that the the level of social and governance resilience was in the good category, economic and ecological resilience in the very good category. The correlation of social resilience and governance shows weak and negative, while economic and ecological resilience shows moderate and positive towards support for nature-based tourism. This research confirms the possibility for society to be resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research also implies that stakeholders must focus not only on tourism activities during the COVID-19 pandemic and the allocation of tourism benefits but also minimize the level of vulnerability of the resident around BTSNP, so as to increase resilience and transformation into sustainable nature-based tourism.

Keywords: National Park, buffer village resident, socio-ecological resilience

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