

**PERSEPSI DAN ASPIRASI MASYARAKAT DESA PENYANGGA  
TERHADAP GANGGUAN MONYET EKOR PANJANG DI RESORT  
MUSUK CEPOGO TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI**

**Oleh :**

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**INTISARI**

Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi merupakan habitat dari monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*). Semenjak terjadi erupsi Gunung Merapi pada tahun 2010, monyet ekor panjang turun ke arah pemukiman masyarakat dan sering terjadi konflik antara monyet dengan masyarakat. Lokasi penelitian adalah Desa Sangup dan Desa Mriyan Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe dan karakteristik konflik antara masyarakat dengan monyet ekor panjang, mengetahui persepsi dan aspirasi masyarakat dalam menghadapi gangguan konflik dengan monyet ekor panjang, dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perbedaan persepsi dan aspirasi masyarakat. Metode pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan wawancara terpandu. Sampel ditentukan dengan metode *Cluster Sampling* dengan jumlah 100 orang. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Tipe konflik yang terjadi pada Desa Mriyan yaitu serangan fisik dan perusakan kebun, dan pada Desa Sangup terjadi perusakan kebun. Pola serangan monyet dilakukan secara berkelompok dengan waktu serangan terbanyak pada siang hari. Persepsi masyarakat terhadap monyet pada Desa Mriyan dan Desa Sangup adalah negatif. Aspirasi masyarakat dari kedua desa yaitu masyarakat berharap konflik dengan monyet ekor panjang dapat segera berakhir. Persepsi masyarakat dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pendidikan dimana 3% masyarakat dengan pendidikan tinggi memiliki persepsi positif dan 97% masyarakat dengan tingkat pendidikan yang rendah memiliki persepsi negatif. Diperlukan campur tangan pengelola kawasan untuk dapat menyelesaikan konflik seperti menanam tanaman pakan monyet sehingga intensitas gangguan monyet di lahan masyarakat dapat berkurang.

Kata kunci: Aspirasi, Persepsi Masyarakat, Monyet Ekor Panjang, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi

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**PERCEPTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE BUFFER VILLAGE  
COMMUNITY ON LONG-TAILED MACAQUE DISORDER AT MUSUK  
CEPOGO RESORT GUNUNG MERAPI NATIONAL PARK**

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**ABSTRACT**

Mount Merapi National Park is the habitat of the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*). Since the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010, long-tailed macaque descended into community settlements and there were frequent conflicts between long-tailed macaque and the community. This study was done in Sangup Village and Mriyan Village. The study aims to identify the types and characteristics of conflict between the community and the long-tailed macaque, to identify the community's perceptions and aspirations in dealing with long-tailed macaque conflict, and to identify the factors that influence differences in perceptions and community aspirations. The data collection technique is guided interview. The sample was determined by the Cluster Sampling method with a total of 100 respondents. The quantitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data. Physical attacks and fields destruction were the type of conflict occurred in Mriyan Village, while fields destruction was only found in Sangup Village. The long-tailed macaque attacked in group on a daytime. People's perceptions of the long-tailed macaque in Mriyan Village and Sangup Village were negative. The aspirations of both villages were that the conflict with the long-tailed macaque will end soon. The community's perception was affected by the level of education as 3% of communities with higher education have positive perceptions and 97% of communities with low education levels have negative perceptions. Area manager assistance such as planting long-tailed macaque edible plants is needed to be able to resolve conflicts thus the intensity of long-tailed macaque disturbances on community land can be reduced.

**Keywords:** Aspiration, Community Perception, Long Tailed Macaque, Mount Merapi National Park

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