

INTISARI

Masifnya pembangunan pariwisata di Candi Borobudur disertai dengan serangkaian praktik perubahan fungsi lahan yang telah terjadi sejak tahap awal pengembangannya. Akibatnya, hadir berbagai macam isu eksklusi sosial yang meminggirkan peran dan hak warga Borobudur atas potensi wisata yang berkembang di desanya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami proses praktik perubahan fungsi lahan sejak dijalankannya pembangunan Taman Purbakala Nasional serta dampak dimensi eksklusi sosial yang dirasakan oleh warga di Dusun Ngaran, Desa Borobudur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnohistoris di Dusun Ngaran, Desa Borobudur. Penelitian ini melibatkan pemerintah Desa Borobudur, Lembaga Adat Borobudur, ketua serikat pariwisata, ketua Himpunan Pramuwisata Indonesia, perangkat desa, saksi sejarah, dan warga Dusun Ngaran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik perubahan fungsi lahan di Desa Borobudur dilakukan melalui berbagai macam mekanisme, seperti penetapan regulasi hingga intimidasi yang ditujukan kepada warga yang terdampak. Temuan ini juga menunjukkan hasil analisis isu eksklusi sosial di Dusun Ngaran, Desa Borobudur, yang terbukti menghadirkan empat dimensi eksklusi sosial, yaitu politik, ekonomi, hubungan, dan budaya. Hasil penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memproyeksikan arah pembangunan pariwisata dan menjadi acuan dalam pembuatan kebijakan yang lebih berkelanjutan bagi pariwisata Candi Borobudur.

Kata kunci: perubahan fungsi lahan, eksklusi sosial, Candi Borobudur

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of tourism at Borobudur Temple has been accompanied by a series of land appropriate practices that have occurred since its initial development stages. Consequently, various social exclusion issues have arisen, marginalising the participation and rights of the Borobudur community in the vibrant tourism potential of their village. Therefore, this study aims to comprehend the process of land appropriate practices from establishment of the National Archaeological Park, as well as the impact of the social exclusion dimensions felt by the Borobudur community. This research employs a qualitative method with an ethnohistorical approach in Borobudur Village. In its execution, this study involves the Borobudur Village government, customary institutions, tourism association chairperson, Indonesian tourist guides association chairperson, village apparatus, historical witnesses, and the Ngaran Hamlet community. The research findings indicate that the series of land appropriate practices in Borobudur Village are carried out through various mechanisms, such as regulatory determination to intimidation actions aimed at the affected communities. These findings also reveal the results of the analysis of social exclusion issues in Borobudur Village, which have proven to bring forth four dimensions of social exclusion, namely political, economic, relational, and cultural exclusion. The results of this research can contribute to projecting the direction of tourism development and serve as a reference in formulating more sustainable policies for Borobudur Temple tourism.

Keywords: land appropriation, social exclusion, Borobudur Temple