

KONTESTASI PENGETAHUAN DALAM PENGELOLAAN SEMPADAN

SUNGAI DI KAWASAN WISATA KAMPUNG WARNA-WARNI

JODIPAN, KOTA MALANG

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INTISARI

Perebutan atas ruang adalah keniscayaan. Sempadan sungai di Indonesia, beserta badan sungai, mengalami peningkatan pembangunan fisik relatif cepat utamanya selama sepuluh tahun terakhir. Kawasan Wisata Kampung Warna-Warni Jodipan Kota Malang merupakan permukiman sekaligus kawasan wisata yang secara geografis menempati sebagian Sempadan Sungai Brantas, yang mana secara geomorfologis dan legalitas telah ditetapkan sebagai kawasan lindung yang seyogianya bebas dari tutupan lahan yang tidak mendukung fungsi sungai. Penelitian ini kemudian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengelolaan sempadan sungai oleh masyarakat, pemerintah, serta adakah kontestasi di antara keduanya serta polanya. Guna tujuan tersebut, penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dengan perolehan data melalui wawancara, diskusi kelompok terpusat, serta mempelajari data sekunder berupa instrumen hukum yang berlaku di lokasi penelitian. Kontestasi diidentifikasi berpola dominansi pada pemahaman dan pengelolaan sempadan sungai, berpola koeksistensi pada pemahaman dan pengelolaan permukiman, serta berpola hibridisasi pada pemahaman dan pengelolaan kawasan wisata. Studi diharapkan memantik penelitian-penelitian baru di lokasi ini guna lebih memahaminya, seperti berkenaan dengan daya dukung lahan, kontribusi pada pendapatan asli daerah, dan kelestarian/keberlanjutan permukiman dan kawasan wisata ini.

Kata kunci: kontestasi, permukiman, kawasan wisata, sempadan sungai.

***KNOWLEDGE CONTESTATION IN RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT IN
JODIPAN COLOURFUL VILLAGE TOURISM AREA, MALANG CITY***

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ABSTRACT

The struggle for space is inevitable. Riparian areas in Indonesia, along with river bodies, have experienced a relatively rapid increase in physical development, especially over the last ten years. The Jodipan Colourful Village Tourism Area, Malang City, is a residential area as well as a tourism area that geographically occupies part of the Brantas Riparian Area, which geomorphologically and legally has been designated as a conserved area that should be free from land cover that does not support the function of the river. This research then aims to determine the management of riparian area by the community, government, and whether there is contestation between the two and its patterns. For these purposes, the research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive method, by obtaining data through interviews, focused group discussions, and studying secondary data in the form of legal instruments that apply at the research location. Contestation was identified as having a dominance pattern in the understanding and management of riparian area, a coexistence pattern in the understanding and management of settlements, and a hybridization pattern in the understanding and management of tourist areas. It is hoped that the study will trigger new researches at this location to better understand it, such as regarding the carrying capacity of the land, contribution to local revenue, and the sustainability of this settlement and tourism area.

Key words: contestation, settlements, tourism areas, riparian area.