



Etnoekologi Penduduk Desa Wonodoyo di Sekitar Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi

oleh

Dewi Rafika Sari¹, San Afri Awang², Rohman Rohman²

INTISARI

Upaya konservasi kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi (TNGM) berdampingan dengan kehidupan masyarakat Desa Wonodoyo yang secara turun-temurun memiliki hubungan spiritual, sosial, dan ekologis dengan kawasan hutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi penerimaan masyarakat terhadap perubahan kawasan konservasi, mengidentifikasi bentuk *Traditional Ecological Knowledge* (TEK), norma, dan nilai sosial yang ada, serta merumuskan strategi konservasi berbasis masyarakat.

Metode fenomenologi digunakan untuk menggali pengalaman masyarakat dalam berinteraksi dengan kawasan konservasi di Desa Wonodoyo, Kecamatan Cepogo, Kabupaten Boyolali, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian dilakukan pada Desember 2024 hingga Februari 2025. Informan dipilih melalui teknik *purposive* dan *snowball*, dengan delapan partisipan kunci yang merupakan tokoh masyarakat dan kader konservasi. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, dan studi literatur. Analisis dilakukan dengan pendekatan fenomenologi deskriptif untuk menafsirkan makna sosial dan budaya. Selanjutnya, hasil temuan kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan metode SWOT (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats*).

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerimaan masyarakat Wonodoyo terhadap perubahan status kawasan konservasi TNGM tumbuh melalui proses adaptasi sosial, spiritual, dan kelembagaan, dengan peran penting tokoh lokal serta penghormatan terhadap tempat sakral seperti Gunung Bibi. TEK, norma, dan nilai sosial saling terhubung membentuk mekanisme kontrol sosial terhadap tindakan eksploitatif, menunjukkan bahwa konservasi hutan tidak terlepas dari sistem makna budaya yang hidup di masyarakat. Strategi konservasi yang dirumuskan berbasis budaya lokal, partisipatif, dan adaptif, menjadi fondasi bagi pelestarian kawasan TNGM secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya integrasi nilai-nilai lokal, penguatan kelembagaan masyarakat, dan dukungan kebijakan adaptif dalam mewujudkan konservasi hutan yang berkelanjutan secara sosial dan ekologis.

Kata Kunci: etnoekologi, *Traditional Ecological Knowledge*, konservasi partisipatif, nilai sosial, TNGM

¹Mahasiswa Magister Ilmu Kehutanan, Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Dosen Pengajar Magister Ilmu Kehutanan, Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

***Ethnoecology of Wonodoyo Village Communities near Gunung Merapi
National Park***

by

Dewi Rafika Sari¹, San Afri Awang², Rohman Rohman²

ABSTRACT

Conservation efforts in Gunung Merapi National Park (TNGM) coexist with the daily lives of the Wonodoyo village community, who have maintained spiritual, social, and ecological ties with the forest for generations. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing community acceptance of changes in the conservation area, identify the forms of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), norms, and social values, and formulate community-based conservation strategies.

A phenomenological research method explored the community's experiences interacting with the conservation area in Wonodoyo Village, Cepogo Sub-district, Boyolali Regency, Central Java. The research was conducted from December 2024 to February 2025. Informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques, involving eight key participants: local community leaders and conservation cadres. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and literature review. Analysis was carried out using a descriptive phenomenological approach to interpret social and cultural meanings. Subsequently, qualitative findings were analyzed using the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) method to formulate conservation strategies based on local values and community capacity.

The study found that the community's acceptance of the designation TNGM conservation area evolved through social, spiritual, and institutional adaptation processes, with significant roles played by local leaders and reverence for sacred sites such as Mount Bibi. TEK, norms, and social values are interconnected, forming social control mechanisms that discourage exploitative actions, indicating that forest conservation is inseparable from the cultural meaning systems embedded in the community. The formulated conservation strategies, rooted in local culture, participatory, and adaptive, provide a foundation for sustainable conservation of the TNGM area. This research highlights the importance of integrating local values, strengthening community institutions, and fostering adaptive policy support in achieving socially and ecologically sustainable forest conservation.

Keywords: *ethnoecology, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, participatory conservation, social values, TNGM*

¹*Graduate Student, Master of Forestry Science, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada*

²*Lecturer, Master of Forestry Science Program, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada*