

KETERGANTUNGAN MASYARAKAT DESA SIDOREJO TERHADAP RUMPUT DI KAWASAN RESORT KEMALANG TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI

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INTISARI

Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi (TNGM) merupakan kawasan pelestarian alam yang dikelola dengan sistem zonasi untuk tujuan penelitian, pendidikan, dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan. Rumput menjadi sumber daya alam utama yang dimanfaatkan masyarakat sekitar, namun perlindungan kawasan menghadapi tantangan seiring meningkatnya ketergantungan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui sebaran lahan pemanfaatan rumput, (2) menganalisis tingkat ketergantungan masyarakat, dan (3) mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat ketergantungan masyarakat Desa Sidorejo terhadap rumput di kawasan TNGM Resort Kemalang. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data dilakukan secara spasial, deskriptif, dan regresi linier. Hasil analisis overlay menunjukkan bahwa pemanfaatan rumput tidak hanya terjadi di zona tradisional, tetapi telah meluas ke berbagai zona termasuk zona terlarang, sehingga mengancam upaya konservasi. Tingkat ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap rumput TNGM dengan nilai tingkat ketergantungan mencapai 80,99% (kategori sangat tinggi). Faktor-faktor yang signifikan mempengaruhi tingkat ketergantungan adalah usia dan pendidikan. Rekomendasi penelitian meliputi penegakan aturan zonasi melalui realokasi aktivitas ke zona tradisional, penerapan strategi pengelolaan berbeda berdasarkan tingkat ketergantungan masyarakat, serta pengembangan diversifikasi mata pencaharian dan pakan ternak alternatif untuk mengurangi tekanan terhadap kawasan konservasi TNGM.

Kata kunci : Ketergantungan masyarakat, pemanfaatan rumput, zonasi, konservasi.

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***THE DEPENDENCE OF THE SIDOREJO VILLAGE COMMUNITY ON
GRASS IN THE KEMALANG RESORT AREA OF GUNUNG MERAPI
NATIONAL PARK***

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ABSTRACT

Gunung Merapi National Park (TNGM) is a nature conservation area managed with a zoning system for research, education, and sustainable use purposes. Grass is a primary natural resource utilized by the surrounding community, but protection of the area faces challenges as community dependence increases. This study aims to: (1) determine the distribution of grass utilization areas, (2) analyze the level of community dependence, and (3) identify factors influencing the level of dependence of the Sidorejo Village community on grass in the TNGM Resort Kemalung area. The research method uses a quantitative approach with data collection techniques through observation and interviews. Data analysis was conducted spatially, descriptively, and using linear regression. The results of the overlay analysis indicate that grass utilization does not only occur in traditional zones, but has expanded to various zones including prohibited zones, thus threatening conservation efforts. The level of community dependence on TNGM grass has a dependency level value reaching 80.99% (very high category). Factors that significantly influence the level of dependency are age and education. Research recommendations include enforcement of zoning regulations through reallocation of activities to traditional zones, implementation of different management strategies based on the level of community dependency, and development of diversified livelihoods and alternative livestock feed to reduce pressure on the TNGM conservation area.

Keywords: Community dependence, grass utilization, zoning, conservation.

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