

TINGKAT KETERGANTUNGAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP SUMBER MATA AIR DI KAWASAN TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI

Oleh:

Amirul Mustofa¹

Denni Susanto²

INTISARI

Kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi merupakan kawasan konservasi yang memiliki sumber daya alam melimpah, khususnya sumber mata air yang dimanfaatkan masyarakat sekitar desa penyangga, seperti di Desa Sidorejo. Ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap sumber daya hutan dapat memberikan dampak positif, namun juga berpotensi menimbulkan dampak negatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis ketergantungan masyarakat Desa Sidorejo terhadap sumber mata air TNGM, dengan fokus pada ragam pemanfaatan, tingkat ketergantungan, dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Metode kuantitatif digunakan dengan kuesioner terstruktur pada 330 responden. Hasil menunjukkan 79% masyarakat memanfaatkan air TNGM untuk kebutuhan konsumsi (minum dan masak), mencuci, MCK, dan peternakan. Tingkat ketergantungan masyarakat tergolong tinggi, disebabkan oleh terbatasnya sumber air alternatif dan frekuensi pemanfaatan yang intens. Analisis regresi mengonfirmasi bahwa proporsi penggunaan air dari TNGM, jenis pemanfaatan, dan jumlah anggota keluarga berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ketergantungan, sementara sumber alternatif, berpengaruh negatif.

Kata kunci: kawasan konservasi, ketergantungan masyarakat, desa penyangga, sumber daya air.

¹ Mahasiswa Program Studi Pengelolaan Hutan, Departemen Departemen Teknologi Hayati dan Veteriner, Sekolah Vokasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

² Dosen Pembimbing Tugas Akhir, Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Pengelolaan Hutan, Departemen Teknologi Hayati dan Veteriner, Sekolah Vokasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

LEVEL OF COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE ON WATER SOURCES IN THE GUNUNG MERAPI NATIONAL PARK AREA

By:

Amirul Mustofa¹

Denni Susanto²

ABSTRACT

Gunung Merapi National Park is a conservation area endowed with abundant natural resources, particularly water springs utilized by the surrounding communities in its buffer zone villages, such as Sidorejo Village. Community dependence on these forest resources can yield positive outcomes but also carries the potential for negative impacts. This study aims to analyze the dependence of the Sidorejo Village community on the water springs within Gunung Merapi National Park, focusing on the variety of uses, the degree of dependence, and the influencing factors. A quantitative method was employed, utilizing structured questionnaires administered to 330 respondents. The results indicate that 79% of the community utilizes the park's water for consumptive needs (drinking and cooking), washing, sanitation (bathing, washing, and toilet), and livestock farming. The community's dependence level is classified as high, driven by the limited availability of alternative water sources and the intensity of use. Regression analysis confirmed that the proportion of Gunung Merapi National Park water use, type of use, and number of family members had a significant positive effect on dependency, while alternative sources had a negative effect.

Keywords: conservation area, community dependence, buffer zone village, water resources.

¹ Student at Bachelor of Applied Science in Forest Management, Department of Biotechnology and Veterinary, School of Applied Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada

² Thesis Advisor at Bachelor of Applied Science in Forest Management, Department of Biotechnology and Veterinary, School of Applied Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada