



1 **Status Keberlanjutan Ekowisata Kalitalang di Taman Nasional Gunung** 2 **Merapi menggunakan Multidimensional Scaling**

3 4 **ABSTRAK**

5 Ekowisata Kalitalang merupakan Objek Wisata Alam (OWA) di kawasan Taman Nasional
6 Gunung Merapi yang dikelola melalui kerja sama antara pengelola kawasan konservasi dan
7 masyarakat lokal. Perkembangan tersebut menuntut pengelolaan yang berkelanjutan
8 mengingat adanya berbagai tantangan, seperti risiko keselamatan akibat medan yang curam,
9 tekanan lingkungan, pentingnya menjaga keanekaragaman hayati, dinamika sosial-
10 kelembagaan, serta risiko bencana vulkanik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai status
11 keberlanjutan pengelolaan Ekowisata Kalitalang secara multidimensi. Penilaian dilakukan
12 menggunakan pendekatan *multidimensional scaling* melalui metode *Rap-Ecotourism*
13 dengan menyusun matriks atribut yang terstruktur dan transparan pada lima dimensi
14 keberlanjutan, yaitu ekologi, ekonomi, sosial, hukum dan kelembagaan, serta aksesibilitas
15 dan infrastruktur. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, wawancara terstruktur dengan
16 *interview guide*, observasi lapangan oleh peneliti, dan data sekunder. Hasil penelitian
17 menunjukkan status keberlanjutan Ekowisata Kalitalang berada pada kategori cukup
18 berkelanjutan (65.33%). Dimensi ekologi menunjukkan nilai 80.67% dengan kategori sangat
19 berkelanjutan, sedangkan dimensi ekonomi (69.45%), sosial (62.23%), hukum dan
20 kelembagaan (71.30%), serta aksesibilitas dan infrastruktur (66.96%) berada pada kategori
21 cukup berkelanjutan. Rekomendasi difokuskan pada beberapa atribut sensitif yang
22 teridentifikasi sebagai faktor penentu keberlanjutan melalui penguatan lintas dimensi.

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24 Kata kunci: ekowisata; keberlanjutan; *multidimensional scaling*; *Rap-Ecotourism*; Taman
25 Nasional Gunung Merapi

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27 **Sustainability Status of Kalitalang Ecotourism in Mount Merapi**
28 **National Park Using Multidimensional Scaling**

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ABSTRACT

31 *Kalitalang Ecotourism is a Natural Tourism Object (OWA) within the Mount Merapi*
32 *National Park area managed through collaboration between conservation area managers*
33 *and local communities. This development demands sustainable management given various*
34 *challenges, such as safety risks due to steep terrain, environmental pressures, the*
35 *importance of preserving biodiversity, socio-institutional dynamics, and the risk of volcanic*
36 *disasters. This study aims to assess the status of Kalitalang Ecotourism's management*
37 *termination multidimensionally. The assessment was conducted using a multidimensional*
38 *scaling approach using the Rap-Ecotourism method by developing a structured and*
39 *transparent attribute matrix across five ecosystem dimensions: ecology, economy, social,*
40 *law and institutions, as well as accessibility and infrastructure. Data were collected through*
41 *questionnaires, structured interviews with interview guidelines, field observations by*
42 *researchers, and secondary data. The results indicate that the drought status of Kalitalang*
43 *Ecotourism is categorized as fairly sustainable (65.33%). The ecological dimension scored*
44 *80.67%, categorized as highly sustainable. Meanwhile, the economic (69.45%), social*
45 *(62.23%), legal and institutional (71.30%), and accessibility and infrastructure (66.96%)*
46 *dimensions were categorized as moderately sustainable. Recommendations focus on several*
47 *sensitive attributes identified as critical success factors through cross-dimensional*
48 *strengthening.*

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50 **Keywords:** ecotourism; entry; multidimensional scaling; Rap-Ecotourism; Mount Merapi
51 **National Park**