

INTISARI

Meningkatnya aktivitas pendakian gunung di Indonesia berdampak pada penumpukan sampah di kawasan pegunungan, termasuk di Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem, Wonosobo, yang mengancam kelestarian ekosistem setempat. Untuk mengatasi hal ini, pengelola *Basecamp* Blembem menerapkan konsep *zero waste* dalam pendakian. Penelitian ini mengkaji konsep *zero waste* di Pendakian Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem menggunakan prinsip gerakan lingkungan ekosentrisme Arne Naess. Ekosentrisme merupakan salah satu aliran etika lingkungan yang menyatakan bahwa seluruh ekosistem memiliki nilai intrinsiknya sendiri di luar kepentingan manusia.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian filsafat tentang problem aktual. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan ketua pengelola *Basecamp* Blembem, komunitas Pencinta Alam *Skydoors*, dan beberapa pendaki, serta observasi lapangan. Data sekunder didapat melalui studi pustaka yang relevan dengan penelitian ini. Analisis hasil dilakukan dengan menggunakan unsur-unsur metodis deskripsi, analisis kritis, refleksi kritis, dan holistika.

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa konsep *zero waste* di Pendakian Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem tumbuh dari respons pragmatis pengelola terhadap degradasi kondisi jalur dan ancaman keselamatan pendaki, bukan dari kesadaran ekologis yang mendalam. Secara teknis, praktik *zero waste* di kawasan ini hanya menerapkan prinsip *refuse* (menolak) dan *reduce* (mengurangi). Konsep *zero waste* tersebut hanya memenuhi beberapa prinsip gerakan lingkungan ekosentrisme dan bersifat parsial. Selain itu, konsep *zero waste* ini belum berhasil memfasilitasi perubahan paradigma relasi manusia dengan alam secara menyeluruh, karena pergeseran *mindset* dari orientasi antroposentris menuju ekosentris baru dialami sebagian pendaki dan masih membutuhkan edukasi yang berkelanjutan serta keterlibatan seluruh *stakeholder*.

Kata kunci: *zero waste*, ekosentrisme, pendakian, perubahan paradigma

ABSTRACT

The increasing mountain climbing activities in Indonesia have contributed to waste accumulation in mountainous areas, including Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem, Wonosobo, which threatens the sustainability of local ecosystems. To address this, the Basecamp Blembem management implemented a zero waste concept in mountaineering. This study examines the zero waste concept at Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem using Arne Naess's ecocentrism environmental movement principles. Ecocentrism is one of the environmental ethics schools of thought that holds that entire ecosystems possess their own intrinsic value beyond human interests.

This research is a philosophical study about current problems. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with the head of Basecamp Blembem management, the Skydoors Nature Lovers community, and several climbers, as well as field observations. Secondary data were obtained through literature studies relevant to this research. The results analysis was done using elements of methodical description, critical analysis, critical reflection, and holistic approach. The research findings reveal that the zero waste concept at Gunung Kembang Jalur Blembem was driven by the manager's pragmatic response to trail degradation and hiker safety concerns, rather than by deep ecological awareness. Technically the zero waste practice in this area only applies two principles: refuse and reduce. The concept only partially fulfills several principles of the ecocentrism environmental movement. Furthermore, it has not succeeded in facilitating a comprehensive paradigm shift in the human-nature relationship, as the transition from an anthropocentric to an ecocentric mindset has only been experienced by some hikers and still requires sustained education and the involvement of all stakeholders.

Keywords: zero waste, ecocentrism, mountaineering, paradigm shift