

Intisari

Terjadi peningkatan luas lahan kritis Pulau Jawa sebesar 28,33% dalam 5 tahun terakhir (2009-2014) (BPS Indonesia, 2016). Keputusan untuk melakukan konservasi lahan kritis didukung adanya sikap kesadaran lingkungan yang dimiliki dalam diri petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kearifan lokal petani dengan keberlanjutan konservasi, mengestimasi pengaruh kesadaran lingkungan petani terhadap motivasi adopsi teknik konservasi dan keberlanjutan konservasi, serta menginvestigasi tingkat keberlanjutan konservasi lahan kritis. Metode *multistage purposive sampling* digunakan untuk pengambilan sampel sebanyak 600 petani yang pernah melakukan konservasi (masing-masing 200 petani di dataran tinggi, dataran rendah, dan pesisir). Hasil penelitian mengindikasikan semakin terjaga kearifan lokal maka keberlanjutan konservasi lahan kritis dapat terwujud. Semakin tinggi tingkat kesadaran lingkungan petani maka semakin kuat keinginan petani melakukan konservasi. Penggabungan aspek sosial, ekonomi, dan biofisik diperoleh kategori keberlanjutan konservasi lahan kritis (dari yang terendah sampai tertinggi) yaitu dataran rendah, dataran tinggi, dan pesisir.

Kata Kunci: lahan kritis, konservasi, adopsi, keberlanjutan

Abstract

Degraded land area of Java Island has increased by 28.33% in the last 5 years (2009-2014) (BPS Indonesia, 2016). The decision to conserve critical land is supported by the existence of an environmental awareness attitude within farmers. This study aims to determine the relationship of farmers' local wisdom with conservation sustainability, estimate the influence of farmers' environmental awareness on the motivation to adopt conservation techniques and sustainability of conservation and investigate the level of sustainability of critical land conservation. The multistage purposive sampling method was used for sampling as many as 600 farmers who had done conservation (200 farmers in the highlands, lowlands, and coastal areas). The results of the study indicate that the more local wisdom is maintained, the more sustainable conservation of critical land can be realized. The higher the level of environmental awareness of farmers, the stronger the desire of farmers to do conservation. The incorporation of social, economic, and biophysical aspects resulted in the category of sustainability of critical land conservation (from the lowest to the highest), namely the lowlands, highlands, and coastal areas.

Keywords: critical land, conservation, adoption, sustainability