

## ABSTRAK

### KONFLIK SATWA LIAR PENGGANGGU TANAMAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA LABUHAN RATU 9, KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TIMUR

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Pertanian warga yang berbatasan langsung dengan hutan tak luput dari serangan satwa liar. Perubahan serta rusaknya habitat alami satwa liar menyebabkan pakan alaminya semakin berkurang. Hal tersebut memaksa insting satwa liar keluar dari hutan ke lahan pertanian warga untuk mencari pakannya. Akibatnya timbul konflik antara satwa liar serta warga sekitar kawasan hutan dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya. Beragam jenis satwa liar yang masuk ke lahan pertanian membuat masyarakat mencari cara untuk mencegahnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis satwa liar apa saja yang masuk ke lahan pertanian warga serta cara mereka melakukan pencegahannya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan panduan kuesioner terhadap tiga puluh responden yang dipilih secara acak (*random sampling*). Responden merupakan masyarakat Desa Labuhan Ratu 9, Kabupaten Lampung Timur yang merupakan salah satu desa penyangga Taman Nasional Way Kambas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis satwa liar yang mengganggu lahan pertanian warga diantaranya gajah, monyet, beruk, tikus hutan, babi hutan (sudah jarang terjadi diakibatkan virus *African Swine Fever (ASF)*), dan burung pipit. Tanaman pertanian warga seperti singkong, jagung, rumput gajah dan pisang umumnya disukai satwa gajah, babi hutan, beruk, dan monyet ekor panjang. Lahan persawahan warga umumnya disukai burung pipit. Upaya-upaya yang sudah dilakukan masyarakat dalam mencegah konflik dengan satwa liar berupa pemasangan kawat duri disekitar lahan warga, pembuatan kanal pembatas antara Taman Nasional Way Kambas dengan lahan warga, serta monitoring terhadap lahan pertaniannya. Satwa liar yang sudah terlanjur masuk ke lahan warga biasaya di atasi dengan cara diusir, dipindahkan ke lokasi lain, dan dilaporkan ke petugas PAM Swakarsa.

**Kata kunci:** Konflik, masyarakat, persepsi, satwa liar.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **CONFLICT OF WILD ANIMALS PLANTING COMMUNITIES IN LABUHAN RATU 9 VILLAGE, LAMPUNG TIMUR DISTRICT**

**By**

**Wiyoga Adhitya Pratama**

*Residents' farms which are directly adjacent to the forest are not spared from attacks by wild animals. Changes and damage to the natural habitat of wild animals cause their natural food to decrease. This forces the instincts of wild animals to come out of the forest to the residents' agricultural land to find their food. As a result, conflicts arise between wild animals and residents around the forest area in meeting their needs. Various types of wild animals that enter agricultural land make people look for ways to prevent them. This study aims to find out what types of wild animals enter the agricultural land of residents and how they can prevent them. Data collection was carried out through interviews with a questionnaire guide to thirty respondents who were randomly selected (random sampling). Respondents are residents of Labuhan Ratu 9 Village, East Lampung Regency which is one of the supporting villages of Way Kambas National Park. The results showed that the types of wild animals that disturbed the residents' agricultural land included elephants, monkeys, macaques, forest rats, wild boar (which is rare due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) virus), and sparrows. Residents' agricultural crops such as cassava, corn, elephant grass and bananas are generally favored by elephants, wild boars, macaques and long-tailed monkeys. Residents' rice fields are generally favored by sparrows. Efforts that have been made by the community to prevent conflicts with wild animals include installing barbed wire around residents' land, building a dividing canal between Way Kambas National Park and residents' land, as well as monitoring their agricultural land. Wild animals that have already entered the residents' land are usually dealt with by being evicted, moved to another location, and reported to PAM Swakarsa officers.*

**Keywords:** *Conflict, society, perception, wildlife.*