

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS ASPEK EKO-SOSIOLOGIS TERHADAP PELESTARIAN BURUNG DI DESA PENYANGGA TAMAN NASIONAL BERBAK DAN SEMBILANG: STUDI KASUS DI DESA SIMPANG KECAMATAN BERBAK KABUPATEN TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR PROVINSI JAMBI

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Burung memiliki peran sebagai indikator kesehatan ekosistem. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman jenis, pemerataan jenis, kekayaan jenis, dominansi, kelimpahan relatif serta status konservasi jenis burung di beberapa tipe ekosistem. Merumuskan model karakteristik responden dan persepsi terhadap partisipasi masyarakat terkait pelestarian burung. Metode pengumpulan data yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini berupa observasi lapangan melalui *point count* dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa burung di Desa Simpang ditemukan sebanyak 36 spesies dari 22 famili yang tersebar di tiga ekosistem berbeda, yaitu rawa, semak belukar, dan badan air, dengan masing-masing memiliki karakteristik keanekaragaman yang unik. Ekosistem rawa memiliki indeks keanekaragaman sedang (2,295), semak belukar tinggi (3,754), dan badan air sedang (2,940), serta penyebaran jenis yang stabil pada semua ekosistem. karakteristik responden dan persepsi masyarakat, berpengaruh positif terhadap persepsi masyarakat dalam pelestarian burung. Semakin baik karakteristik individu, seperti jenis pekerjaan, semakin baik pula persepsi mereka terhadap pentingnya pelestarian burung. Selanjutnya, persepsi juga memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap partisipasi masyarakat, yang menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi pemahaman dan kesadaran seseorang mengenai pelestarian burung, semakin besar kemungkinan mereka untuk berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan pelestarian tersebut.

Kata kunci : eko-sosiologis, burung, pelestarian, partisipasi, persepsi

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF ECO-SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF BIRD CONSERVATION IN BUFFER VILLAGES OF BERBAK AND SEMBILANG NATIONAL PARKS: A CASE STUDY IN SIMPANG VILLAGE, BERBAK DISTRICT, TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR REGENCY, JAMBI PROVINCE

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Birds have a role as an indicator of ecosystem health. The purpose of this study is to analyze species diversity, species evenness, species wealth, dominance, relative abundance and conservation status of bird species in several ecosystem types. Formulate a model of respondent characteristics and perception of community participation related to bird conservation. The data collection method applied in this study is in the form of field observation through point count and interviews. The results of the study showed that as many as 36 species of birds in Simpang Village were found from 22 families spread across three different ecosystems, namely swamps, shrubs, and water bodies, with each having unique diversity characteristics. Swamp ecosystems have a moderate diversity index (2,295), tall shrubs (3,754), and medium water bodies (2,940), as well as a stable distribution of species across all ecosystems. The characteristics of respondents and public perception have a positive effect on public perception in bird conservation. The better the characteristics of individuals, such as the type of work, the better their perception of the importance of bird conservation. Furthermore, perception also has a positive influence on community participation, which shows that the higher a person's understanding and awareness regarding bird conservation, the more likely they are to participate in such conservation activities.

Keywords : eco-sociological, bird, conservation, participation, perception