

ABSTRAK

GANGGA MALIKA ISLAM JAELANI. 2026. **Studi Etnokonservasi Primata Di Kawasan Suaka Margasatwa Gunung Sawal Sebagai Suplemen Pembelajaran Biologi.** Jurusan Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi.

Primata merupakan salah satu kelompok satwa yang memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem hutan, namun keberadaannya menghadapi berbagai ancaman yang berasal dari aktivitas manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui praktik etnokonservasi primata yang dilakukan masyarakat di sekitar Suaka Margasatwa Gunung Sawal, serta mengembangkan hasil penelitian sebagai suplemen pembelajaran biologi. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara semi-terstruktur, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian terdiri atas masyarakat, perangkat desa, dan pihak Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) yang dipilih secara purposive pada enam desa sekitar kawasan Suaka Margasatwa Gunung Sawal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat mengenal empat jenis primata, yaitu monyet ekor panjang (*Macaca fascicularis*), surili jawa (*Presbytis comata*), lutung budeng (*Trachypithecus mauritius*), dan kukang jawa (*Nycticebus javanicus*). Praktik etnokonservasi primata tercermin melalui hubungan antara aspek kosmos berupa mitos, pamali, dan nilai budaya; aspek corpus berupa pengetahuan lokal mengenai jenis, habitat, dan peran ekologis primata; serta aspek praxis berupa tindakan menjaga habitat, tidak melakukan perburuan, dan menghormati larangan adat yang berkaitan dengan primata. Ketiga aspek tersebut membentuk sistem etnokonservasi yang mendukung perlindungan primata dan kelestarian habitatnya.

Kata Kunci: Etnokonservasi, Suaka Margasatwa Gunung Sawal, Kearifan Lokal, Primata

ABSTRACT

GANGGA MALIKA ISLAM JAELANI. 2026. **Ethnoconservation Study Of Primates In The Mount Sawal Wildlife Sanctuary Area As A Supplement To Biology Learning**. Department Of Biology Education, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

*Primates play an important role in maintaining forest ecosystem balance; however, their existence is increasingly threatened by various human activities. This study aimed to analyze primate ethnoconservation practices conducted by communities surrounding the Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve, examine the relationship among the dimensions of cosmos, corpus, and praxis in primate conservation, and develop the findings into a local wisdom-based biology learning supplement. The study employed a qualitative descriptive approach using semi-structured interviews, field observations, and documentation as data collection techniques. Informants consisted of local community members, village officials, and representatives of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), selected purposively from six villages surrounding the Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve. The results revealed that local communities recognized four primate species, namely the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Javan surili (*Presbytis comata*), ebony langur (*Trachypithecus mauritius*), and Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*). Ethnoconservation practices were reflected through the interaction of cosmos, including myths, and cultural values; corpus, including local knowledge regarding primate species, habitats, behavior, and ecological roles; and praxis, including actions such as protecting habitats, avoiding hunting activities, and respecting traditional prohibitions related to primates. These three dimensions form an ethnoconservation system that supports primate protection and habitat sustainability. Furthermore, the research findings were integrated into a local wisdom-based biology learning supplement to enhance students' conservation literacy.*

Keywords: *Ethnoconservation, Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve, Local Wisdom, Primates*