

## ABSTRAK

Danau Ranu Kumbolo merupakan danau yang menjadi bagian hidup dari Suku Tengger Desa Ranu Pani, Kecamatan Senduro, Kabupaten Lumajang, dan danau ini ramai dikunjungi pendaki. Fenomena ini menarik diteliti, dengan rumusan masalah 1) bagaimana hubungan masyarakat Suku Tengger dengan lingkungan alam Danau Ranu Kumbolo, 2) kendala dan strategi masyarakat Suku Tengger dalam beradaptasi dengan lingkungan alam Danau Ranu Kumbolo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode etnografi. Lokasi penelitian di Desa Ranu Pani, Kecamatan Senduro, Kabupaten Lumajang. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan observasi dan wawancara mendalam berdasarkan pedoman wawancara. Teknik penentuan informan secara *purposive*, yaitu sepuluh orang informan (Petugas Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru, Tetua Desa Ranu Pani, Masyarakat desa Ranu Pani, dan Pendaki). Data dianalisis dengan teori Antropologi Ekologi Haviland dan Adi Sukadana.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan hubungan masyarakat Suku Tengger dengan lingkungan alam Danau Ranu Kumbolo terkait pemanfaatan air danau untuk konsumsi air dan rekreasi bagi pendaki. Kendala yang muncul akibat hubungan itu berupa meningkatnya kuantitas sampah dari pendaki dan turunnya kualitas air. Berdasarkan pengetahuan masyarakat Suku Tengger tentang cerita legenda Prasasti Mpu Kameswara, maka makna air danau Ranu Kumbolo bagi Suku Tengger merupakan air suci. Kondisi ini mendasari masyarakat Suku Tengger untuk mengambil keputusan mengatasi kendala meningkatnya kuantitas sampah dan turunnya kualitas air, dengan strategi pemberian edukasi oleh masyarakat Suku Tengger yang bekerja sama dengan SAVER (Sahabat Volunteer Semeru) kepada pendaki. Edukasi ini berupa penyuluhan pra-pendakian yang diikuti pendaki sebagai syarat melakukan pendakian Gunung Semeru dan pemberian peringatan tersirat maupun secara gamblang, seperti menceritakan mitos Air Suci Ranu Kumbolo, Legenda Prasasti Mpu Kameswara, kain putih yang disematkan di pohon-pohon tertentu, hingga pencegahan verbal dan papan peringatan. Edukasi tersebut merupakan langkah strategi dan perilaku adaptasi yang dilakukan masyarakat Suku Tengger guna menyelamatkan lingkungan alam Danau Ranu Kumbolo dari kerusakan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Suku Tengger, Mpu Kameswara, air suci Danau Ranu Kumbolo, pendaki

**ABSTRACT**

Lake Ranu Kumbolo is a lake that is a living part of the Tengger Tribe in Ranu Pani Village, Senduro District, Lumajang Regency, and the lake is crowded with climbers. This phenomenon is interesting to study, with the formulation of the problem 1) how is the relationship between the Tengger Tribe and the natural environment of Lake Ranu Kumbolo, 2) the constraints and strategies of the Tengger Tribe in adapting to the natural environment of Lake Ranu Kumbolo.

This study uses ethnographic methods. Research location in Ranu Pani Village, Senduro District, Lumajang Regency. Data collection techniques with observation and in-depth interviews based on interview guidelines. The technique of determining informants was purposive, namely ten informants (National Park Bromo Tengger Semeru Officers, Elders of Ranu Pani Village, Ranu Pani Village Community, and Climber). The data were analyzed by Anthropological Ecology theory Haviland and Adi Sukadana.

The results of this study indicate the relationship of the Tengger Tribe community with the natural environment of Lake Ranu Kumbolo related to the use of lake water for water consumption and recreation for climbers. Constraints that arise due to the relationship in the form of increasing quantity of garbage from climbers and decreasing water quality. Based on the knowledge of the Tengger Tribe about the legendary story of the Mpu Kameswara Inscription, the meaning of Ranu Kumbolo lake water for the Tengger Tribe is holy water. This condition underlies the Tengger tribe community to make a decision to overcome the obstacles of increasing the quantity of waste and decreasing the quality of water, with a strategy to provide education by the Tengger Tribe community in collaboration with SAVER (*Sahabat Volunteer Semeru*) to climbers. This education is in the form of pre-climbing counseling followed by climbers as a condition for climbing Mount Semeru and giving implicit and explicit warnings, such as telling the myth of the Holy Water Ranu Kumbolo, Legend of the Mpu Kameswara Inscription, white cloth pinned on certain trees, to verbal prevention and warning board. The education is a strategy step and adaptation behavior carried out by the Tengger Tribe community to save Lake Ranu Kumbolo's natural environment from environmental damage.

Keywords: Tengger Tribe, Mpu Kameswara, Holy water of Ranu Kumbolo Lake, climber