

Pengembangan Praktikum Biologi di Sekolah Menengah Berbasis Etnobiologi

Development of Biology Practical Work in High School Based on Ethnobiology

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Abstract: Local knowledge of the Dayak Ngaju community in Gunung Mas regency, Central Kalimantan there were believed that many species of plants, animals and their surroundings can be used as an indicator of a particular environment. The local people experience is one example of local knowledge which needs to be studied scientifically through ethnobiology. Study of ethnobiology was confined to the local community's knowledge about the medicinal plants (ethnobotany), local community knowledge about the utilization of existed nearby animals (ethnozoology) and knowledge of the local community in ecosystems around their living quarters (ethnoecology). Afterwards these studies was arranged into biology practical work material. The purposes of the study are (1) to study the ethnobiology of local knowledge of Dayak Ngaju communities in Gunung Mas regency, (2) to inventory and identify several species that are used in foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, industry and utilization of the environment for the practical work in high school. Research activities consists of two phases, the first phase is the study of ethnobiological research by using qualitative approaches. Data was collected after observation and in-depth interviews. The second phase is the development of research by using Hannafin and Peck development model. The results showed that the Dayak Ngaju in Gunung Mas have local knowledge about the uses of plants, animals and their environment for food, industrial materials, pharmaceuticals and mining. This should be well documented and to be taught to the next generations to avoid the extinction of local knowledges. Integrating the material ethnobiology into learning biology is one of the best ways to deliver local knowledge in formal education. It was suggested to teach ethnobiology in biology practical work, especially in high school who have forest environment as characteristic of their territory since ethnobiological material was very important.

Key words: ethnobiology; practical work; high school.

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DISKUSI

Lilik Mawartingsih

Pertanyaan:

Bagaimana cara menentukan persentase pemanfaatan tumbuhan.

Jawaban:

Pada observasi dibantu oleh tiga mahasiswa. Presentase ditentukan berdasarkan statistika deskriptif berupa presentase hasil peelitian pada tabel 1. Dengan cara menghitung keseluruhan hasil tumbuhan, hewan dan sumber daya alam non hayati yang dimanfaatkan pada setiap deskriptor yang ada pada angket penelitian kemudian frekuensinya dipresentasikan.

Fahmi Nasirudin

Pertanyaan:

Apa kendala yang dihadapi dalam penelitian ?

Jawaban:

Kendala yang dihadapi dalam penelitian antara lain ; (a) kekurangan keterbukaan dari sebagian informan. Masyarakat daerah kurang bisa berbagi informasi dengan kami, karena mereka takut apabila disalah gunakan. Apabila boleh syarat yang harus dilakukan juga terlalu berat seperti memberikan beras hingga emas. (b) keterbatasan waktu dan lokasi penelusuran tumbuhan, hewan diwilayah hutan yang vegetasinya cukup beragam.

Purwaning Budi Lestari

Pertanyaan:

Berdasarkan kajian etnobiologi, mengapa hanya dibatasi pada etnobotani, etnozoologi dan entokologi?

Jawaban:

Kajian etnobiologi sangatlah luas , adapun dibatasi pada tiga kajian tersebut karena keterbatasan pada tim ahli dalam penelitian.