DISTRIBUSI LONGSOR, PERUBAHAN PENUTUP LAHAN, DAN KETERKAITANNYA TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN SELURUH KABUPATEN DI PULAU JAWA TAHUN 2000 - 2020

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INTISARI

Pembangunan di Pulau Jawa menyebabkan konversi lahan yang kurang tepat, seperti sektor bisnis, transportasi, dan pertambangan, yang meningkatkan risiko tanah longsor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui distribusi spasial longsor di Pulau Jawa, (2) Mengetahui perubahan tutupan lahan beserta kaitannya terhadap kejadian longsor, dan (3) Mengidentifikasi keterkaitan antara longsor, perubahan lahan, dan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah.

Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari instansi nasional seperti BNPB, KLHK, dan BPS dari tahun 2000 hingga 2020 dan dianalisis menggunakan QGIS dengan Metode Analisis Distribusi Longsor, Metode Analisis Perubahan Tutupan Lahan Akibat Longsor, dan Metode *Ex-Post Facto*. Sejak tahun 2000 hingga 2020, terdapat 5572 kejadian longsor di Pulau Jawa dengan kejadian terbanyak di Provinsi Jawa Tengah dan terendah di Provinsi DKI Jakarta.

Perubahan tutupan lahan dari lahan terbuka alami menjadi lahan yang dikelola untuk menunjang perekonomian dapat berdampak buruk bagi lingkungan, seperti terjadinya peningkatan bencana longsor di Pulau Jawa yang disebabkan oleh produktivitas lahan yang masif. Pertanian lahan kering paling sering mengalami longsor (1850 kejadian), sedangkan penutup lahan tambak paling jarang mengalami longsor (1 kejadian). Kota/kabupaten di Pulau Jawa dengan kelas perekonomian sangat tinggi hanya memiliki persentase terjadi longsor besar sekitar 0,66% sejak 2006 hingga 2020. DKI Jakarta, dengan nilai PDRB yang sangat tinggi, tidak memiliki data kejadian longsor besar yang dapat didata oleh BNPB karena telah memperhatikan aspek kebencanaannya sebelum melakukan pembangunan pada wilayah tersebut. Oleh karena itu, tinggi rendahnya perekonomian memiliki pengaruh terhadap bencana longsor yang terjadi di suatu wilayah.

Kata kunci : Longsor, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Penutup Lahan, Bencana, Ekonomi.

LANDSLIDE DISTRIBUTION, LAND COVER CHANGE, AND ITS RELATIONSHIPS TO THE ECONOMY OF ALL DISTRICTS IN JAVA ISLAND 2000 – 2020

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ABSTRACT

The inhabitants of Java Island are continuing to develop the island's natural resources, including its land resources. The development of Java Island has resulted in improper land conversion, particularly in the business, transportation, and mining sectors, leading to an increase in the risk of landslides. This study aims to achieve the following objectives: (1) Determine the spatial distribution of landslides in Java Island, (2) Determine the relationship between land use changes and landslides occurrence, and (3) Identify the correlation between landslides, land use changes, and regional economic growth.

The research data was collected from national institutions such as BNPB, KLHK, and BPS from 2000 to 2020. The data was analyzed using QGIS with three methods: Landslide Distribution Analysis Method, Land Use Change Analysis Method Due to Landslides, and Ex-Post Facto Method. Between 2000 and 2020, there were 5572 landslide occurrences in Java Island, with the highest occurrence in Central Java Province and the lowest in DKI Jakarta Province.

Land use changes from natural open land to land managed to support the economy can have a negative impact on the environment, such as the increase of landslides in Java Island caused by massive land productivity. Dryland agriculture is the sector that experiences the highest number of landslides (1850 occurrences), whereas ponds have the lowest likelihood of experiencing landslides (1 occurrence). Cities/districts in Java Island that belong to a very high economic class only have a landslide occurrence rate of around 0.66% from 2006 to 2020. DKI Jakarta, which has a very high GDP value, has no data on large landslide occurrences recorded by BNPB because the area prioritizes disaster management before development. Therefore, the level of economic development has an influence on the occurrence of landslides in a region.

Keyword : Landslide, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP), Landcover, Disaster, Economics.