

Intisari

Pengurangan risiko bencana kegunungapian merupakan isu krusial bagi masyarakat perdesaan Gunung Merapi di Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Rentang erupsi Merapi yang relatif pendek menyebabkan masyarakat kawasan tersebut senantiasa terancam bahaya. Permasalahan demikian menyebabkan diperlukannya strategi pengurangan risiko berkelanjutan yang berbasis pada pemanfaatan potensi sosial setempat. Dalam konteks tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi modal sosial sebagai faktor utama penguatan kapasitas adaptif menghadapi ancaman bencana. Penelitian dilaksanakan di dua desa: Kelurahan Kepuharjo dan Kelurahan Umbulharjo, yang merupakan bagian dari Kawasan Rawan Bencana di Kapanewon Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif lapangan, di mana data dihimpun melalui observasi lapangan, studi dokumen, wawancara informan, serta diskusi kelompok terarah dengan perwakilan pemangku kepentingan dan relawan lokal. Hasil penelitian menemukan eksistensi dua dimensi modal sosial: struktural dan kognitif, yang berkontribusi penting terhadap penguatan kapasitas adaptif masyarakat setempat. Modal sosial struktural hadir melalui skema desa tangguh, yang mengungkit keterlibatan warga dalam aktivitas kerelawanan, perancangan rencana kontinjensi, dan beragam kerja sama komunal untuk pencegahan atau pengurangan risiko bencana erupsi. Sedangkan modal sosial kognitif terungkap melalui eksistensi nilai, kepercayaan, maupun kepercayaan tradisional yang menjadi basis terbentuknya norma kolektif dan budaya kolaborasi. Secara teoritik, hasil penelitian ini berimplikasi terhadap perluasan lensa modal sosial dalam studi sosial kebencanaan. Secara praktis penelitian ini mendorong signifikansi pendekatan struktural dan kognitif dalam pengembangan kapasitas adaptif masyarakat kawasan rawan bencana untuk menghadapi ancaman bencana.

Kata kunci: kapasitas adaptif, kawasan rawan bencana, ketangguhan bencana, modal sosial, modal sosial struktural, modal sosial kognitif

Development of Social Capital for Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Mount Merapi's Disaster-Prone Communities in Sleman Regency Special Region of Yogyakarta

Abstract

Reducing the risk of volcanic disasters is a crucial issue for the Mount Merapi rural slopes community in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The relatively short range of Merapi's eruption implies that the residents of the areas are always in danger. Such problems require a sustainable risk reduction strategy utilizing local social potential. This research explores social capital as the main factor in strengthening the adaptive capacity to face disaster threats. The research was conducted in the villages of Kepuharjo and Umbulharjo, part of the Disaster Prone Area in the Cangkringan District of Sleman Regency. The research design utilizes qualitative field methods; data were obtained through field observations, document studies, informant interviews, and focused group discussions with stakeholder representatives and local volunteers. The research results found two dimensions of social capital, structural and cognitive, which contribute significantly to strengthening the adaptive capacity of local communities. Structural social capital is present through the resilient village scheme, which leverages community involvement in voluntary activities, designing contingency plans, and various communal collaborations to prevent or reduce the risk of eruption disasters. Meanwhile, the cognitive social capital was revealed through traditional values and beliefs, which are the basis for forming collective norms and a culture of collaboration. Theoretically, the results of this research have implications for expanding the social capital lens in the social study of disaster. Practically, this research supports the significance of structural and cognitive approaches in developing the adaptive capacity of communities in disaster-prone areas to encounter the threat of disaster.

Keywords: adaptive capacity, disaster-prone area, community resilience, disaster preparedness, Merapi, social capital