

## **ANALISIS KERENTANAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT PETANI TERHADAP BENCANA GEMPA BUMI DI KECAMATAN IMOIRI**

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### **INTISARI**

Kecamatan Imogiri memiliki indeks bahaya gempa bumi sedang hingga tinggi. Gempa tersebut diduga berpusat di daerah Tempuran Opak-Oyo (pertemuan Sungai Opak dan Sungai Oyo) di perbatasan Kecamatan Imogiri dan Kecamatan Pundong, Kabupaten Bantul. Diperlukan penelitian mengenai strategi penghidupan masyarakat petani guna mengurangi dampak negatif bencana gempa bumi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengkaji karakteristik masyarakat petani terhadap bencana gempa bumi yang berpotensi terhadap kerentanan sosial di Kecamatan Imogiri, (2) untuk menganalisis kondisi kerentanan sosial masyarakat petani di Kecamatan Imogiri terhadap bencana gempa bumi, (3) mengetahui bentuk strategi penghidupan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat petani di Kecamatan Imogiri.

Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder, angket, dan wawancara mendalam. Sampel berjumlah 94 responden petani dan ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode *simple random sampling*. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis statistik deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa indikator yang saling berpengaruh terhadap indeks kerentanan sosial adalah variabel kelompok umur rentan dan jenis petani. Secara spasial distribusi kerentanan sosial di Kecamatan Imogiri memiliki tingkat rendah hingga tinggi dengan dominasi indeks kerentanan sosial tinggi berada di bagian barat wilayah Kecamatan Imogiri. Strategi penghidupan berkelanjutan masyarakat petani didominasi oleh strategi konsolidasi sebesar 70%, kemudian strategi survival 26%, dan sebagian kecil melakukan strategi akumulasi sebesar 4%. Penerapan strategi penghidupan berkelanjutan tersebut tidak lepas dari adanya modal sosial, modal alam, modal finansial, modal fisik, dan modal manusia.

Kata kunci: Kerentanan, Bencana, Gempa Bumi, Penghidupan, Aset, Strategi

***SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF FARMERS TO EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS  
IN IMOIRI SUB DISTRICT***

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***ABSTRACT***

Imogiri sub-district has a moderate to high earthquake hazard index. The earthquake is thought to have been centered in the Tempuran Opak-Oyo area (the confluence of the Opak and Oyo Rivers) on the border of Imogiri Sub-district and Pundong Sub-district, Bantul Regency. Research is needed on the livelihood strategies of farming communities to reduce the negative impact of an earthquake. The objectives of this study are (1) to assess the characteristics of farming communities towards earthquake disasters that have the potential for social vulnerability in Imogiri Subdistrict, (2) to analyze the condition of social vulnerability of farming communities in Imogiri Subdistrict towards earthquake disasters, (3) to find out the form of livelihood strategies carried out by farming communities in Imogiri Subdistrict.

The data collection techniques used in this study were secondary data, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews. The sample amounted to 94 farmer respondents and was determined using the simple random sampling method. The analysis used was a descriptive statistical analysis

The results show that the indicators that mutually influence the social vulnerability index are the variables of vulnerable age groups and types of farmers. The spatial distribution of social vulnerability in the Imogiri Sub-district is low to high, with the dominance of the high social vulnerability index in the western part of the Imogiri Sub-district. The sustainable livelihood strategy of the farming community is dominated by the consolidation strategy at 70%, then the survival strategy at 26%, and a small portion of the accumulation strategy at 4%. The implementation of sustainable livelihood strategies cannot be separated from the existence of social capital, natural capital, financial capital, physical capital, and human capital.

Keyword: Vulnerability, Disaster, Earthquake, Livelihood, Assets, Strategy