

INTISARI

Kelurahan Tahunan Kecamatan Umbulharjo merupakan salah satu kelurahan di Kota Yogyakarta yang mengalami kerusakan terparah akibat gempa Bumi 27 Mei 2006. Kegiatan rehabilitasi diharapkan dapat menjadi media untuk menyediakan perumahan dan permukiman tahan gempa yang lebih sehat, lebih tertib, lebih teratur, dan lebih estetik beserta sarana dan prasarana pendukungnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kualitas lingkungan permukiman dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan pemulihan lingkungan permukiman di Kelurahan Tahunan Kecamatan Umbulharjo Kota Yogyakarta pasca gempa bumi 27 Mei 2006.

Penelitian ini merupakan gabungan penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif, yang menggunakan metode deskriptif sebagai prosedur pemecahan masalah dengan menggambarkan atau melukiskan keadaan objek penelitian pada saat sekarang berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagaimana adanya. Teknik untuk mengumpulkan data ialah melalui interpretasi peta, observasi lapangan, wawancara, dan telaah dokumen. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa peta, daftar isian dan panduan wawancara.

Penilaian kualitas lingkungan permukiman dengan variabel-variabel penentu kualitas lingkungan permukiman, yakni genangan air, air minum, sanitasi, saluran air hujan, tempat pembuangan sampah, jalan masuk, keadaan umum bangunan, saluran air limbah, pendapatan penduduk, umur kampung, lay-out umum bangunan, kepadatan bangunan, dan pendidikan penduduk, menunjukkan bahwa seluruh satuan lingkungan permukiman di Kelurahan Tahunan Kecamatan Umbulharjo Kota Yogyakarta termasuk dalam kelas lingkungan permukiman dengan kualitas baik (Kelas II). Dorongan percepatan pelaksanaan pemulihan perumahan dan permukiman pasca gempa bumi 27 Mei 2006 lebih terpusat pada upaya agar penduduk dapat segera membangun serta menempati rumahnya kembali. Tujuan untuk menyediakan perumahan dan permukiman tahan gempa dapat tercapai, namun tidak berarti lebih sehat, lebih tertib, lebih teratur, dan lebih estetik. Tingginya harga material dan tenaga kerja memaksa penduduk untuk lebih fokus hanya pada beberapa komponen utama bangunan tahan gempa, agar dana yang tersedia cukup untuk membangun rumah. Keterbatasan dan status hukum lahan menjadi kendala utama Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta dalam penataan permukiman.

Kata Kunci: kualitas lingkungan, permukiman kota, rehabilitasi

ABSTRACT

Tahunan Village Umbulharjo Subdistrict was one of the villages in the Yogyakarta Municipality that experienced most serious damage resulted from the earthquake on May 27th 2006. The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities were hopefully become the media to provide healthier, orderlier, more arranged, and more aesthetic housing and settlement kept from the earthquake, together with structure and infrastructure supported. The aim of the research was to know the quality of the settlement environment and to evaluate the implementation of restoration settlement environment in the Tahunan Village Umbulharjo Subdistrict Yogyakarta Municipality post the earthquake on May 27th 2006.

This research was combination of the quantitative and qualitative research, which used descriptive method as the solution procedure to solve the problem by depicting or describing the object situation of the research at the time of now based on the current facts or as the existence. The technique to gathered the data were through map interpretations, field observations, interviews, and document studies. The instruments were the map, the list and the interview escort.

The assessment of the quality of the settlement environment were using determining variables of the settlement environment quality, viz. the water inundation, the drinking water, the sanitation, the rain water channel, the garbage disposal place, the access road, the building general condition, the waste water channel, the inhabitants's income, the village's age, the building general layout, the building density, and the inhabitants's education, showed that all of the unit of the settlement environment in the Tahunan Village Umbulharjo Subdistrict Yogyakarta Municipality was included on the good quality class (Kelas II) of the settlement environment. The urge of the acceleration implementation housing and the settlement restoration post the earthquake on May 27th 2006 was more focussed on the efforts, therefore the inhabitants could immediately build as well as occupy them. The aim of providing housing and the settlement kept from the earthquake could be reached, but it didn't significantly means healthier, orderlier, more arranged, and more aesthetic. The height of the material and manpower cost, forced the inhabitants to more focus only on the several main components of the building kept from the earthquake, therefore the available fund was enough to build their houses. The limitations and the legal status of the land has became the Government of Yogyakarta Municipality main constraint in the settlement arrangement.

Keywords: environmental quality, urban settlement, rehabilitation