

**STUDI KECENDERUNGAN PENURUNAN FUNGSI LAHAN
(*LAND DEGRADATION*) DAN KORELASINYA DENGAN
KERENTANAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT DI SUB DAS MERAWU
KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA**

INTISARI

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui laju erosi dan kerentanan sosial ekonomi di sub DAS Merawu Banjarnegara serta mengetahui pengaruhnya terhadap upaya konservasi tanah dan air. Daerah Tangkapan Air (DTA) sebagai unit terkecil tangkapan air dipilih pada dua penggunaan lahan: DTA pertanian intensif dan DTA agroforestri. Metode USLE digunakan untuk mengetahui laju erosi, dengan kebutuhan data berupa data curah hujan, peta jenis tanah dan peta topografi sub DAS Merawu. Kerentanan sosial ekonomi dinilai dari aspek kepadatan penduduk (geografis dan agraris), umur, jenis kelamin dan tingkat pendapatan. Data untuk prediksi laju erosi didapatkan dari BPDASHL SOP, sedangkan data sifat fisik tanah diperoleh dari penelitian terdahulu. Data kerentanan sosial ekonomi didapatkan dari hasil wawancara dengan responden. Jumlah responden yang diwawancari sebanyak 44 petani dengan komposisi 21 orang dari DTA pertanian intensif dan 23 orang dari DTA agroforestri. Kerentanan sosial dihitung berdasarkan metode scoring. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan, didapatkan laju erosi di DTA pertanian intensif sebesar 126,78 mm/tahun dan DTA agroforestri sebesar 16,81 mm/tahun. Nilai kerentanan sosial ekonomi pada DTA pertanian intensif yaitu sedikit rentan (skor 2,2) dan DTA agroforestri yaitu sedikit rentan (skor 2,4). Korelasi antara erosi dengan kerentanan sosial ekonomi yaitu semakin besar laju erosi maka sosial ekonomi masyarakatnya juga cenderung semakin rentan.

Kata kunci: sub DAS Merawu, degradasi lahan, kerentanan sosial, pertanian intensif, agroforestry

***STUDY ON LAND DEGRADATION AND ITS CORRELATION WITH
SOCIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MERAWU WATERSHED IN
BANJARNEGARA REGENCY***

ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study is to determine the rate of erosion and socio-economic susceptibility in Merawu watershed in Banjarnegara as well as to know the effect on soil and water conservation efforts. The catchment area (DTA) as the smallest catchment unit is selected on two land uses: intensive agriculture DTA and agroforestry DTA. USLE method is used to determine the rate of erosion, with the need for data in the form of rainfall data, soil type map and topographic map of Merawu watershed. Socio-economic susceptibility is assessed by aspects of population density (geographic and agrarian), age, sex and income level. Data for the prediction of erosion rate was obtained from BPDASHL SOP, while the soil physical properties data were obtained from previous research. The socio-economic susceptibility data was obtained from interviews with respondents. Number of respondents interviewed were 44 farmers with 21 people from intensive agriculture DTA and 23 people from agroforestry DTA. Social vulnerability is calculated based on the scoring method. Based on the calculation, the rate of erosion in intensive agriculture DTA is 126,78 mm / year and agroforestry DTA is 16,81 mm / year. The value of socio-economic susceptibility in intensive agriculture DTA is slightly susceptible (score 2.2) and agroforestry DTA is slightly susceptible (score 2.4). The correlation between erosion with socio-economic susceptibility is the greater the rate of erosion, the socio-economic of the community also tend to be more susceptible.

Keywords: Merawu watershed, land degradation, social susceptibility, intensive agriculture, agroforestry