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Kapabilitas Kesiapsiagaan Kelembagaan untuk Wisata Edukasi Geohazard di Geopark Sumbu Imajiner Yogyakarta: Analisis DPSIR
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INTISARI

Meningkatnya kejadian bencana memperparah risiko pada kawasan wisata akibat tata kelola kelembagaan masih bersifat *respons-oriented* dan berfokus pada lembaga teknis tunggal, sementara kerangka DPSIR belum diadaptasi untuk menjelaskan kapabilitas dan umpan balik kelembagaan pada kawasan geopark. Kawasan Geopark Sumbu Imajiner Yogyakarta (GSIY) merupakan koridor multibahaya (erupsi, gempa, dan tsunami) memerlukan kapabilitas kelembagaan untuk mendukung wisata edukasi bencana, namun tata kelolanya masih menghadapi tantangan koordinasi lintas sektor dan terendah pada tingkat kesiapsiagaan. Penelitian ini menjelaskan bagaimana *government capability* memengaruhi *institutional preparedness* dalam pengelolaan wisata geohazard melalui pendekatan *Driving forces Pressures State Impact Response* (DPSIR). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor pendorong-tekanan, mengevaluasi tingkat kesiapsiagaan kelembagaan, dan merumuskan model kelembagaan adaptif berbasis DPSIR di Geopark Sumbu Imajiner Yogyakarta (GSIY).

Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain *embedded single-case study*, GSIY sebagai kasus tunggal dengan enam lembaga pengelola sebagai *unit of analysis*. Data dikumpulkan lewat wawancara semi-terstruktur, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi, dilengkapi *expert assessment* enam dimensi *Government Capability* sebagai instrumen pendukung, dianalisis melalui *open–axial–selective coding* dengan validitas melalui triangulasi sumber, teori, dan metode.

Driving Forces didominasi oleh kebijakan UNESCO Global Geoparks, agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan, dan transformasi menuju *quality tourism* namun menghasilkan kapabilitas berbeda-beda karena dimoderasi lintasan historis tiap lembaga *(path dependence)*. *Pressures* berupa fragmentasi kelembagaan, keterbatasan pendanaan, konflik konservasi–pariwisata, dan perubahan lingkungan. Skor kapabilitas (State) bervariasi dari cukup siap hingga siap dengan *financial capability* sebagai dimensi terlemah dan menunjukkan pola kesenjangan implementasi dan dikompensasi jejaring eksternal.

Secara teoretis hasil riset ini memperluas integrasi DPSIR dengan *Government Capability* dan *geoconservation*. Secara praktis menyediakan model bagi pemerintah daerah dan pengelola geopark untuk memperkuat kesiapsiagaan kelembagaan melalui kolaborasi, pembelajaran organisasi, dan prioritas pendanaan berbasis risiko. Kesiapsiagaan kelembagaan di Geopark Sumbu Imajiner Yogyakarta tidak hanya ditentukan oleh kapasitas internal organisasi, tetapi oleh kemampuan membangun tata kelola adaptif dengan kolaborasi lintas sektor dan pembelajaran kelembagaan dalam menghadapi risiko geohazard secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: kapabilitas pemerintah, kesiapsiagaan kelembagaan, DPSIR, geowisata edukasi bencana, geopark, tata kelola adaptif

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ABSTRACT

The increasing frequency of disasters exacerbates risks in tourism areas, as institutional governance remains response-oriented and focused on a single technical agency, while the DPSIR framework has not yet been adapted to explain institutional capabilities and feedback within geopark areas. The Yogyakarta Imaginary Axis Geopark (GSIY) as a multi-hazard corridor, prone to eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis, requires institutional capabilities to support disaster education tourism. However, its governance faces cross-sector coordination challenges and exhibits the lowest performance in terms of preparedness. This study examines how government capability influences institutional preparedness in geohazard tourism management using the Driving forces Pressures State Impact Response (DPSIR) approach. The research aims to identify driving forces and pressures, evaluate institutional preparedness levels, and formulate a DPSIR-based adaptive institutional model for the GSIY Geopark.

The study employs a qualitative method with an embedded single-case study design, treating GSIY as the single case and six management agencies as the units of analysis. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, field observations, and documentation, complemented by an expert assessment of six Government Capability dimensions and analyzed using open, axial, and selective coding, with validity ensured through source, theory, and method triangulation.

Driving forces are dominated by UNESCO Global Geoparks policies, sustainable development agendas, and the shift toward quality tourism; however, these result in varying capabilities due to the moderating influence of each agency's historical trajectory (path dependence). Pressures include institutional fragmentation, funding limitations, conservation-tourism conflicts, and environmental changes. Capability scores (State) range from "sufficiently prepared" to "prepared," with financial capability identified as the weakest dimension; the findings reveal an implementation gap pattern that is mitigated by external networks.

Theoretically, this research extends the integration of the DPSIR framework with Government Capability and geoconservation concepts. It provides a practical model for local governments and geopark managers to strengthen institutional preparedness through collaboration, organizational learning, and risk-based funding prioritization. Institutional preparedness at the Yogyakarta Imaginary Axis Geopark is determined not only by internal organizational capacity but also by the ability to establish adaptive governance characterized by cross-sector collaboration and institutional learning to address geohazard risks sustainably.

Keywords: *government capability, institutional preparedness, DPSIR, disaster-education geotourism, geopark, adaptive governance*