

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STUDY
DUE TO LANDSLIDE PRONE AREAS
BASED COMMUNITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION
(Case Study in Sampang Village Karangobar District Banjarnegara
Regency, Central Java)**

ABSTRACT

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This research was conducted in Jemblung, the landslide location on December 12, 2014, which is located in Karangobar District. The aims of this study are 1) identify the environmental destruction of abiotic, biotic, and cultural components, 2) determine the environmental destruction level of abiotic, biotic, and cultural components, and 3) arrangements the environmental strategy due to community-based landslide disaster for environmental conservation.

This research used descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. Primary data were collected through observation, direct field measurement, and interviews (in depth and informal). Secondary data collected through communication with the relevant institution and literature studies. Assessment of the environmental destruction level of abiotic and biotic components used by scoring/enhancement. Assessment of the environmental destruction level of cultural components is conducted by qualitative descriptive. The arrangements of environmental management strategy used a community-based approach to environmental conservation.

The results showed that the type of environmental destruction of the abiotic component was measured by scoring every parameter including slope, rock/geology type, soil depth, texture, permeability, and Plasticity Index indicated very severe destruction level 93% (score 28 of maximum 30). The environmental destruction of the biotic component is measured through the scoring of each parameter including vegetation cover and vegetation density indicated moderate destruction 60% (score 6 of maximum 10). The environmental destruction of cultural components is identified through land use parameters, land destruction, settlements destruction, loss of valuable assets, social conflicts, and loss of life indicated very severe categories of destruction (irreversible destruction). This research suggests community-based environmental management for soil conservation preferably by vegetative ways, rural disaster-prone village training, and community economic improvement.

Keywords: *landslide, types of destruction, level of destruction, community-based environmental management strategy*

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**KAJIAN PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN
DAERAH RAWAN LONGSOR
BERBASIS MASYARAKAT UNTUK PELESTARIAN LINGKUNGAN
(Kasus Di Desa Sampang Kecamatan Karangobar Kabupaten
Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah)**

INTISARI

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Penelitian dilakukan di daerah lokasi longsor Jemblung 12 Desember 2014 lalu yang terletak di Kecamatan Karangobar yang merupakan daerah rawan bencana longsor. Tujuan studi ini adalah 1) identifikasi jenis kerusakan lingkungan komponen lingkungan abiotik, biotik dan kultural, 2) penentuan tingkat kerusakan lingkungan komponen lingkungan abiotik, biotik dan kultural, dan 3) perumusan strategi pengelolaan lingkungan akibat bencana longsor berbasis masyarakat untuk pelestarian lingkungan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data primer dikumpulkan melalui observasi, pengukuran langsung di lapangan, dan wawancara (*in depth* dan *informal*). Data sekunder dikumpulkan melalui komunikasi dengan instansi terkait dan studi literatur. Penilaian tingkat kerusakan lingkungan komponen abiotik dan biotik dengan cara skoring/pengharkatan. Penilaian tingkat kerusakan lingkungan komponen kultural dengan cara deskriptif kualitatif. Perumusan strategi pengelolaan lingkungan menggunakan pendekatan berbasis masyarakat untuk pelestarian lingkungan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis kerusakan lingkungan komponen abiotik diukur melalui pengharkatan setiap parameter meliputi kemiringan lereng, jenis batuan/geologi, kedalaman tanah, tekstur, permeabilitas, dan Indeks Plastisitas menunjukkan tingkat kerusakan sangat berat sebesar 93% (harkat 28 dari harkat maksimum 30). Kerusakan lingkungan komponen biotik diukur melalui pengharkatan setiap parameter meliputi tutupan vegetasi dan kerapatan vegetasi menunjukkan tingkat kerusakan sedang sebesar 60% (harkat 6 dari harkat maksimum 10). Kerusakan lingkungan komponen kultural diidentifikasi melalui parameter penggunaan lahan, kerusakan lahan, kerusakan permukiman, kehilangan aset berharga, munculnya konflik sosial, dan korban jiwa diperoleh tingkat kerusakan kategori sangat berat (kerusakan tidak dapat dipulihkan). Penelitian ini menyarankan pengelolaan lingkungan berbasis masyarakat untuk konservasi tanah diutamakan dengan cara vegetatif, pelatihan desa tangguh bencana, dan peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: longsor, jenis kerusakan, tingkat kerusakan, strategi pengelolaan berbasis masyarakat.

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