

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi, adaptasi, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi strategi adaptasi petani terhadap perubahan iklim di Desa Bejiharjo, Kecamatan Karangmojo Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Pada tahun 2017, Desa Bejiharjo mengalami banjir akibat dampak dari La Nina sehingga lahan pertanian dan jembatan penghubung desa sempat mengalami kerusakan. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 32 petani yang diambil dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Persepsi petani diukur dengan 2 indikator berskala Likert, yaitu perubahan anasir iklim dan dampak perubahan iklim terhadap usaha tani. Persepsi petani dikelompokkan berdasarkan rumus Strugers dan dilakukan uji proporsi. Strategi adaptasi diukur dengan menghitung banyaknya tindakan adaptasi yang dilakukan petani. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi adaptasi petani diukur dengan menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa petani di Desa Bejiharjo memiliki persepsi yang kuat terhadap perubahan iklim. Ada 12 strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan petani. Strategi adaptasi yang paling banyak dilakukan oleh petani adalah menyesuaikan masa tanam (90,62% responden). Adaptasi petani terhadap perubahan iklim dipengaruhi secara positif oleh pendidikan kepala rumah tangga, jumlah anggota rumah tangga produktif, persepsi, dan jumlah sumber air irigasi. Adapun faktor yang berpengaruh negatif terhadap adaptasi petani adalah kontribusi pendapatan usahatani.

Kata kunci: persepsi, adaptasi, perubahan iklim

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine perception, adaptation, and factors that influence farmer adaptation to climate change in Bejiharjo Village, Karangmojo District, Gunungkidul Regency. In 2017, the village was flooded by the impact of La Nina. The farmland and a bridge that connecting the village had suffered damage. The sample used were 32 farmers taken using purposive sampling method. Farmer perception was measured by 2 indicators with Likert scale, namely perceived climate change variables and the impact of climate change on farming. Then, the farmers were grouped according to Strugers formula and analyzed with proportion test. Adaptation strategies were measured by calculating the number of adaptation strategies carried out by farmer. The factors that influence the adaptation of farmer were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis. The result of research showed that farmers in Bejiharjo had strong perception on climate change. There were 12 adaptation strategies carried out by farmers. The most adaptation strategy was adjustment the planting period, which is done by 90.62% respondents. Farmer adaptation to climate change is positively influenced by the education of the headhousehold, the number of productive household members, perception, and number of water irrigation sources. The factor that negatively affect was the contribution of farm income.

Keywords: perception, adaptation, climate change