

**KERENTANAN DAN STRATEGI PENGHIDUPAN
PENDUDUK SEKITAR DANAU LIMBOTO
KABUPATEN GORONTALO**

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INTISARI

Penduduk sekitar Danau Limboto umumnya menggantungkan kehidupannya pada aktivitas pertanian dan perikanan sebagai sumber kehidupan. Perubahan lingkungan danau menimbulkan kerentanan sosial dan ekonomi yang bersumber dari kondisi Danau Limboto yang kritis. Pada akhirnya mereka harus mampu mengelola sumberdaya yang dimilikinya dengan mengupayakan berbagai pilihan strategi penghidupan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup rumah tangganya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk; (1) mengkaji karakteristik sosial demografi; (2) mengkaji kerentanan sosial ekonomi; (3) mengkaji aset penghidupan; (4) mengkaji strategi penghidupan rumah tangga; (5) mengkaji hubungan antar karakteristik sosial demografi, kerentanan sosial ekonomi, aset penghidupan dengan strategi penghidupan rumah tangga sekitar Danau Limboto.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian gabungan (*mixed methods*) antara metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Lokasi penelitian di lima desa sekitar Danau Limboto Kabupaten Gorontalo. Jumlah sampel 228 rumah tangga petani dan nelayan. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan daftar pertanyaan yang selanjutnya dianalisis secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Analisis kuantitatif dengan statistik model persamaan struktural (SEM) software Smart-PLS.

Hasil penelitian menjelaskan: 1) Rumah tangga responden berusia produktif, usia kawin pertama 25 tahun, jumlah anak 2-4 orang, rata-rata jumlah anggota rumah tangga 5 orang, tingkat pendidikan dan pendapatan rendah; 2) Tingkat kerentanan sosial ekonomi rumah tangga di lima lokasi penelitian bervariasi. Dari segi tekanan ekonomi memiliki tingkat kerentanan sedang (50,44%), kondisi tempat tinggal kerentanan tinggi (54,82%), konflik sosial kerentanan rendah (50,88%), dan dampak pengetahuan terhadap perubahan musim memiliki tingkat kerentanan rendah (51,86%); 3) Aset penghidupan rumah tangga terdiri dari modal manusia (44,41%), modal alam (34,90%), modal sosial (40,73%), modal finansial (32,73%), dan modal fisik (39,21%); 4) Strategi penghidupan petani dan nelayan berbeda-beda, umumnya petani dan nelayan menerapkan strategi survival (42,40%), konsolidasi (16,68%), dan Akumulasi (14,08%); 5) faktor sosial demografi (X_1), kerentanan sosial dan ekonomi (X_2), dan aset penghidupan (X_3) berpengaruh langsung dan signifikan terhadap strategi penghidupan rumah tangga (Y_1) dengan t -statistik $> 1,96$. Nilai R -square dari strategi penghidupan (Y_1) sebesar 74,85 %.

Strategi penghidupan akan efektif jika penduduk mampu mengolah dan memanfaatkan aset yang dimiliki untuk keberlanjutan kehidupan, maka diperlukan program pemberdayaan penduduk sekitar Danau Limboto yang tepat sasaran, memanfaatkan sumberdaya danau dengan memperhatikan aspek ekologi.

Kata kunci: demografi, kerentanan, aset dan strategi penghidupan

VULNERABILITY AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES FOR PEOPLE SURROUNDING THE LIMBOTO LAKE OF GORONTALO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

For generations, people surrounding the Limboto Lake have depended their livelihood of farming and fisheries activities as a livelihoods. Environment changes of the lake has caused social and economic vulnerability. Eventually, they have to be able to manage their current income and resources by looking at many alternative livelihood strategies in order to fulfill their household needs.

This research objectives are to: (1) study the social demographic characteristics; (2) study the social economic vulnerability; (3) study the livelihood assets; (4) study the livelihood strategy of the households; (5) study the correlation between socio demographic characteristics, socio economic vulnerability, livelihood assets, and livelihood strategy of the households surrounding the Limboto Lake.

This study uses a mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The research sites at the five villages surrounding the Limboto Lake of Gorontalo District. The sample total sizes consists of 228 farmers and fishermen household. Data were collected using a questionnaire and then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data analysis with Smart-PLS Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) statistic software.

The results of research explain that: 1) households are in their productive age, the first marriage of 25 years age, with 2 to 4 children, the average dependents in these households are 5 people, the average their education and income level are low; 2) The level of social and economic vulnerability of households varied in five research sites. Based on economic pressures the vulnerability shows medium rate (50.44%), the living conditions have vulnerability with high rate (54.82%), the social conflicts have low vulnerability (50.88%), and the knowledge impact on change of season have low vulnerability rate (51.86%); 3) Household livelihood asset consist of human capital (44.41%), natural capital (34.90%), social capital (40.73%), financial capital (32.73%) and physical capital (39.21%); 4) Farmers and fishermen are different, for farmers and fishermen, survival strategy are mostly implemented (42.40%), consolidation (16.68%), and accumulation (14.08%); 5) Socio-demographic factors (X_1), social and economic vulnerability (X_2), and livelihood asset (X_3) direct and significant impact on household livelihood strategy (Y_1) with t -statistic more than 1.96, and R -square value of a livelihood strategy (Y_1) is 74.85%.

Livelihood strategies will be effective if the people are able to process and utilize their asset to sustain their life, it is necessary to empower the people surrounding the Limboto Lake appropriately, using the resources of the lake, considering the ecological aspects.

Keywords: demography, vulnerability, assets and livelihood strategies