

INTISARI

Abrasi di wilayah kepebisiran Kabupaten Bantul telah mengakibatkan berbagai dampak terhadap lingkungan. Masyarakat melakukan berbagai upaya untuk mengurangi dampak tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan dampak-dampak abrasi, strategi adaptasi masyarakat dalam pengurangan risiko dampak abrasi, serta mengetahui perbedaan strategi adaptasi yang dikembangkan di kelima desa pesisir Kabupaten Bantul. Metode penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Teknik kualitatif menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi, sedangkan teknik kuantitatif menggunakan tabulasi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang dengan uji *chi square* untuk mengetahui perbedaan masyarakat dengan latarbelakang sosial ekonomi tertentu dengan strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan, serta untuk mengetahui perbedaan strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan masyarakat antardesa pesisir.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa abrasi mengakibatkan hilangnya lahan permukiman dan pertanian, kerusakan bangunan, dan infrastruktur ekonomi serta pariwisata lainnya. masyarakat melakukan strategi adaptasi berupa membuat tanggul penahan ombak, menanam mangrove dan cemara udang, gotong royong, meninggikan pondasi, dan pindah ke tempat yang lebih aman. Hasil uji *chi square* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara penduduk dengan jenis pekerjaan tertentu terkait strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan di kawasan pesisir Desa Tirtohargo dan Desa Poncosari. Perbedaan yang signifikan ditemukan juga antara penduduk dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan di Desa Srigading terkait strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan. Hasil uji *chi square* untuk variabel strategi adaptasi antardesa pesisir memberikan kesimpulan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan masyarakat di desa-desa pesisir Kabupaten Bantul.

Kata kunci : *abrasi, kepebisiran, strategi adaptasi*

Abstract

Abrasion in coastal area of Bantul region has caused negative impact to the environment. Therefore, the communities make various attempts to reduce the negative impact of it. The aims of this research are: to describe the negative impact of abrasion, to explain the community's adaptation strategy to reduce the risks of abrasion, and to identify the differences of adaptation strategy among the five coastal villages at Bantul region. The method of this research is quantitative-qualitative descriptive. The qualitative method was done by using phenomenology approach, meanwhile the quantitative one was done by using frequency tabulation and cross tabulation with chi square test to know the difference between adaptation strategy variable to social-economic variable.

The result of the research showed that the abrasion caused the loss, such as residence and land farm, building damage, and the infrastructure of economic and tourism. The forms of adaptation strategies which are improved by coastal community are: making the simple breaker water, planting mangrove and pine beach, community mutual cooperation, heighten the base floor of building, and moving to safe area. The result of Chi Square test showed that there was significant difference between man and woman related to their adaptation strategy choices. It happened at Srigading Village. The significant difference was found also between the variable of adaptation strategy and that of socio-economic. It happened at Poncosari village. Another chi square test showed that there was no significant difference among adaptation strategies in the five coastal village in Bantul Region.

Key word : Coastal area, abrasion, adaptation strategy