

RINGKASAN

YANUAR SUMARYOKO; Program Studi Ilmu Lingkungan, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Jenderal Soedirman; Kajian Lingkungan tentang Potensi Longsor di Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas; Komisi Pembimbing, Ketua: Dr.rer.nat. Moh. Husein Sastranegara, M.Si., anggota: Dr. Ir. Ismangil, M.S.

Bencana tanah longsor dapat terjadi akibat faktor alam dan faktor pemicu. Wilayah Kecamatan Cilongok sangat besar potensi longsor. Oleh karena itu, potensi longsor diketahui dengan pengukuran kemiringan medan, litologi, hidrologi, tebal tanah, dan vegetasi/tataguna lahan. Selain itu, wilayah Kecamatan Cilongok dihuni oleh masyarakat dimanfaatkan untuk hutan alam, semak, perkebunan, pemukiman, dan sawah sehingga persepsi masyarakat tentang potensi longsor perlu diketahui juga.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui dan membuat peta potensi longsor di wilayah Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas berdasarkan kondisi kelerengan, litologi, curah hujan, ketebalan tanah, vegetasi/tataguna lahan di Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas; mengetahui persepsi masyarakat tentang potensi longsor di Kecamatan Cilongok; serta menganalisis hubungan antara potensi longsor dan persepsi masyarakat tentang ancaman longsor di Kecamatan Cilongok, Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode penelitian menggunakan metode *stratified random sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan dari tanggal 1 November 2015 sampai 27 Desember 2015 dengan tiga kali ulangan. Sampel diambil pada sepuluh satuan peta berbeda yang terdiri dari Satuan Peta I-III berupa daerah datar, Satuan Peta IV-VII berupa daerah bergelombang, dan Satuan Peta VIII-X berupa daerah berbukit.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Potensi longsor di Satuan Peta I-IV (3.330 ha = 31,62%) termasuk kategori agak rendah, Satuan Peta V-VII (4.182 ha = 39,71%) termasuk kategori sedang dan potensi longsor di Satuan peta VIII-X (3.020 ha = 28,68%) termasuk kategori agak tinggi. Faktor paling dominan yang mempengaruhi tingginya potensi longsor adalah tata guna lahan. Secara umum, wilayah Kecamatan Cilongok (10.534 ha) memiliki potensi longsor sedang (2,64). Persepsi baik masyarakat terhadap potensi longsor di SP I (92,23%), SP II (92,23%), SP III (91,10%), SP IV (62,23), SP V (60%), SP VI (57,77%), SP VII (35,77), SP VIII (29,10%), SP IX (29,10), SP X (25,56). Masyarakat yang memiliki tingkat pendidikan baik memiliki persepsi terhadap tanah longsor baik pula. Hubungan antara potensi longsor dan persepsi masyarakat di wilayah Kecamatan Cilongok adalah kuat ($r = -0,886$). Persepsi masyarakat adalah tidak baik pada daerah yang berpotensi longsor tinggi, sedangkan persepsi masyarakat adalah baik pada daerah yang berpotensi longsor rendah.

SUMMARY

YANUAR SUMMARYOKO; Environmental Sciences study Program, Postgraduate Program, Jenderal Soedirman University; Environmental study of Potential for Landslides in Cilongok District, Banyumas Regency; Board of Supervisors, Head: Dr.rer.nat. Moh. Husein Sastranegara, M.Si., Member: Dr. Ir. Ismangil, M.S.

Landslide can be happened due to natural factor itself and other causes factors. District of Cilongok has high potential of landslide. Therefore, the potential of landslide is needed to know a measurement of slide, lithology, hidrology, thickness of soil, and vegetation/function of area. In addition District of Cilongok is used for natural forest, bush, plantation, houses, and ricefield. So, the people perception about potential of landslide is needed to know too.

The aim of this research is to know and make the map of potential landslide in District of Cilongok, Banyumas Regency, based on condition of slope, rainfall, the thickness of soil, vegetation/ function of area in District of Cilongok, Banyumas Regency; to know the perception of people about potential landslide at Cilongok; and to analyze the relation between potential landslide and people perception about potential landslide threat in District of Cilongok, Banyumas regency.

The method of this research was using “stratified random sampling” The research was done from November 1, 2015 to December 27, 2015 with three repetitions. The sample was taken in different ten points of observation. Consisting of point of map I – III on flat area, point of map IV-VII on wave area, and point of map VIII-X on hill

The result of research showed that landslide potential in the point of map I-IV (3,330 ha = 31.62%) belongs to rather less category, the point of map V-VII (4,182 ha = 39.71%) belongs to middle category, and potential landslide in the point of map VIII-X (3,020 ha = 28.68%) belongs to rather high category. The most factor which influenced the highest landslide potency is using area system. In general, Cilongok district (10,534 ha) has middle landslide potential (2.64). Good citizen’s perception toward potential landslide in SP I (92.23%), SP II (92.23%), SP III (91.10%), SP IV (62.23%), SP V (60%), SP VI (57.77%), SP VII (35.77), SP VIII (29.10%), SP IX (29.10%), SP X (25.56%). The citizen with high education degree have a good perception also toward landslide. The correlation between landslide potential and citizen’s perception in Cilongok District is high ($r = -0.886$). The citizen’s perception is bad at high landslide potential, whereas the citizen’s perception is good at low landslde potential.