

KAJIAN KELAYAKAN HUNIAN SEMENTARA (*TEMPORARY SHELTER*) TERHADAP BENCANA LETUSAN dan LAHAR GUNUNG MERAPI PASCA ERUPSI 2010 DI DESA GLAGAHARJO, KECAMATAN CANGKRINGAN, KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Aktivitas erupsi Gunung Merapi pada tahun 2010 memakan total korban meninggal sebanyak 370 orang, jumlah korban luka berat sebanyak 3.075 orang dan sebanyak 61.229 orang mengalami luka ringan. Erupsi Gunung Merapi juga mengakibatkan kerusakan yang parah, erupsi tersebut telah mengakibatkan sebanyak 2.613 unit rumah rusak berat, selain rusak berat, beberapa rumah juga mengalami rusak sedang sebanyak 360 unit rumah dan rusak ringan sebanyak 1.571 unit rumah. Karena banyaknya rumah yang rusak maka dibutuhkan hunian sementara atau huntera.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di huntera Jetis Sumur, Desa Glagaharjo, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman. Adapun permasalahan yang terjadi adalah lokasi huntera Jetis Sumur di bangun di Kawasan Rawan Bencana (KRB) III Merapi dan tidak direkomendasikan untuk hunian tetap tetapi karena kebutuhan Huntera sangat mendesak dan desa tidak memiliki lagi lahan yang luas, kawasan tersebut boleh dibangun huntera. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) Untuk mengetahui apakah kualitas lingkungan permukiman di huntera Jetis Sumur baik, sedang atau buruk. (2) Untuk mengetahui apakah huntera yang dibangun di Dusun Jetis Sumur aman dari ancaman awan panas. (3) Untuk mengetahui apakah Huntera yang dibangun di Dusun Jetis Sumur aman dari banjir lahar.

Metode penelitian yang akan digunakan untuk memperoleh data primer yaitu dilakukan dengan cara survei atau pengamatan langsung di lapangan. Metode survei ini digunakan untuk melakukan pengamatan, pengukuran dan pengambilan dokumentasi tentang kondisi dan lokasi huntera. Metode analisis yang dilakukan adalah dengan cara: (1) Pemberian harkat penilaian kualitas lingkungan. (2) Penilaian harkat jarak terlenda awan panas. (3) Penilaian harkat jarak dan tinggi terlenda banjir lahar..

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kualitas lingkungan permukiman di huntera Jetis Sumur termasuk dalam klasifikasi sedang. Huntera Jetis Sumur berjarak 10 m dari puncak Gunung Merapi masuk dalam zona aman dari ancaman awan panas. Lokasi huntera Jetis Sumur masuk dalam zona aman dari potensi banjir lahar. Ditinjau dari jarak, lokasi huntera Jetis Sumur berjarak 600 Km dari sungai Gendol. Ditinjau dari tinggi, tinggi lokasi huntera Jetis Sumur 11 m dari sungai Gendol.

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TEMPORARY SHELTER TO POST ERUPTION AND
LAVA OF MOUNT MERAPI ERUPTION 2010 AT GLAGAHARJO VILLAGE,
CANGKRINGAN SUBDISTRICT, SLEMAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Eruptive activity of Merapi Mountain in 2010 took the total death toll of 370 people, the number of victims were seriously injured as many as 3075 people and as many as 61,229 people suffered minor injuries. Eruption also resulted in severe damage, such eruptions have caused as many as 2613 housing units were severely damaged, but was heavily damaged, some houses were also damaged as many as 360 housing units and slightly damaged as many as 1571 housing units. Since the number of damaged homes are needed temporary housing or shelters.

The research was conducted in shelters Jetis Sumur, Glagaharjo Village, Cangkringan district , Sleman. The problems is that occurred at the location of Jetis Sumur's shelters built in the area of disaster Prone (KRB) III Merapi and it's not recommended for permanent dwelling but as a very urgent need for shelters and villages do not have more land area, the area should be built shelters. The purpose of this study were: (1) To determine whether the quality of settlements in huntara Jetis Sumur excelent, good or bad. (2) To determine whether the shelters were built in the hamlet of Jetis Sumur safe from the threat of piroclastic. (3) To determine whether the shelters were built in the hamlet of Jetis safe from flood lava Sumur.

The research method that will be used to obtain primary data is by survey or observing the field directly. This survey method used to make observations, measurements and retrieval of documentation about the condition and location of shelters. The method of analysis is conducted by: (1) The provision of environmental quality assessment dignity. (2) Assessment of the distance affected the dignity of hot clouds. (3) Assessment of the dignity of distance and high-flooded lava.

The results of this study indicated that the environmental quality of settlements in huntara Jetis Sumur included in the classification good. Huntara Jetis Sumur within 10 m from the top of Merapi mountain into the safe zone from the threat of Piroclastic. Location huntara Jetis Sumur included in the safety zone of potential lava flood. Based in a distance, location of shelters Jetis Sumur is 600 km from the river Gendol. Based on the light, high location of shelters Jetis Sumur 11 m from the river Gendol.