

ABSTRAK

Rahayu Fitria Ramadani. 2025. “**Tingkat Kerentanan Fisik Sosial dan Ekonomi Masyarakat Terhadap Bencana Tanah Longsor di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Salawu Kabupaten Tasikmalaya**”. Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Siliwangi.

Kondisi fisik daerah Tanjungsari Kecamatan Salawu memiliki topografi yang sangat beragam. Variasi bentuk lahan ini menyebabkan beberapa wilayah memiliki tingkat kemiringan lereng yang curam dan rawan longsor, terutama saat intensitas hujan meningkat. Persebaran kejadian longsor tersebar di beberapa kampung yang berada di sekitar lereng dan area permukiman. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, dilakukan analisis terhadap jenis dan sebaran tanah longsor serta tingkat kerentanan fisik sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat sebagai dasar untuk mendukung upaya mitigasi. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan sebaran tanah longsor di Desa Tanjungsari dan untuk mengetahui tingkat kerentanan fisik sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat terhadap bencana tanah longsor di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Salawu Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, kuisioner, studi dokumenter dan studi literatur. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh masyarakat Desa Tanjungsari yang berjumlah 2.151 KK. Pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan sampel *random sampling* yang ditunjukkan kepada masyarakat Desa Tanjungsari yang tersebar kedalam 7 dusun sebanyak 96 sampel. Teknik analisis data pada penelitian ini menggunakan analisis pola persebaran yaitu analisis tetangga terdekat terhadap variabel jenis dan sebaran tanah longsor dan analisis pengharkatan (*scoring*) terhadap variabel kerentanan fisik sosial dan ekonomi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis tanah longsor di Desa Tanjungsari adalah longsor translasi dengan tipe aliran debris. Longsor translasi dilihat berdasarkan bentuk longsor yang datar dengan material campuran air, tanah, batuan dan vegetasi. Sebaran kejadian tanah longsor tersebar di tujuh lokasi yakni Kampung Cibangbay, Langkob, Gunungsindang, Babakan, Sukasari, Cinehel dan Kampung Cibodas dengan pola persebaran tersebar. Tingkat kerentanan fisik masyarakat terhadap tanah longsor di Desa Tanjungsari adalah tinggi dengan skor 0.76 berdasarkan indikator jumlah rumah, jumlah fasilitas umum dan jumlah fasilitas kritis. Selanjutnya tingkat kerentanan sosial adalah tinggi dengan skor 0.78 berdasarkan indikator kepadatan penduduk, rasio kelompok umur, rasio jenis kelamin, rasio kelompok disabilitas dan rasio kemiskinan. Tingkat kerentanan ekonomi di Desa Tanjungsari adalah tinggi dengan skor 1.0 berdasarkan indikator luas lahan produktif dan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) sektor pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan Desa Tanjungsari.

Kata Kunci: Tanah Longsor, Kerentanan Masyarakat, Jenis dan Sebaran

ABSTRACT

RAHAYU FITRIA RAMADANI. 2025. *"The Level of Social, Physical, and Economic Vulnerability of the Community to Landslide Disasters in Tanjungsari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency."* Geography Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University.

The physical condition of the Tanjungsari area in Salawu District has very diverse topography. This variation in landform causes several areas to have steep slope levels that are prone to landslides, especially during increased rainfall intensity. The distribution of landslide occurrences is spread across several villages located around slopes and residential areas. Based on this, an analysis was conducted on the types and distribution of landslides as well as the level of social, physical, and economic vulnerability of the community as a basis to support mitigation efforts. The aim of this research is to identify the types and distribution of landslides in Tanjungsari village and to understand the physical, social, and economic vulnerability of the community to landslide disasters in Tanjungsari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. The method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, questionnaires, document studies, and literature studies. The population in this study consists of all the people in Tanjungsari village, amounting to 2,151 households. The sample for this research is taken using random sampling, which is distributed to the community of Tanjungsari village across 7 hamlets, totaling 96 samples. The data analysis technique used in this study employs distribution pattern analysis, specifically nearest neighbor analysis for the variables of landslide type and distribution, and scoring analysis for the variables of social and economic vulnerability. The results of this study indicate that the type of landslide in Tanjungsari Village is translational slide with a debris flow type. The translational slide is characterized by a flat landslide form with a mixture of water, soil, rocks, and vegetation. The occurrence of landslides is distributed across seven locations, namely Cibangbay Village, Langkob, Gunungsindang, Babakan, Sukasari, Cinehel, and Cibodas Village, with a clustered distribution pattern. The level of physical vulnerability of the community to landslides in Tanjungsari Village is high with a score of 0.76 based on indicators such as the number of houses, the number of public facilities, and the number of critical facilities. Furthermore, the level of social vulnerability is high with a score of 0.78 based on indicators such as population density, age group ratio, gender ratio, disability group ratio, and poverty ratio. The level of economic vulnerability in Tanjungsari Village is high with a score of 1.0 based on indicators such as the area of productive land and the Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors of Tanjungsari Village.

Keywords: Landslides, Community Vulnerability, Types and Distribution