

ABSTRAK

Rifki Faturrahman, NIM 3211131018, Adaptasi Masyarakat Terhadap Bencana Banjir di Desa Perkebunan Bukit Lawang Kecamatan Bahorok Kabupaten Langkat. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Medan, 2025.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan persebaran daerah terdampak banjir serta menganalisis bentuk adaptasi masyarakat terhadap bencana banjir di Desa Perkebunan Bukit Lawang, Kecamatan Bahorok, Kabupaten Langkat.

Populasi penelitian berjumlah 745 KK dengan sampel sebanyak 88 KK yang ditentukan menggunakan metode Slovin. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis persebaran daerah terdampak banjir menggunakan data spasial yang diolah melalui ArcMap 10.8, sedangkan analisis data mengacu pada model Miles dan Huberman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa daerah terdampak banjir tersebar pada wilayah pemukiman yang berdekatan dengan sungai dengan jarak 3 meter dari tepi sungai. Tingkat sebaran banjir diklasifikasikan menjadi sebaran sedang (0,76–1,5 m) dan sebaran tinggi (>1,5 m). Adaptasi masyarakat dilakukan melalui adaptasi struktural berupa pengkondisian rumah, perbaikan infrastruktur pengendali banjir, serta penyediaan jalur evakuasi dan titik kumpul, serta adaptasi non-struktural melalui pendidikan, pelatihan, kelembagaan, bantuan dana desa, dan peningkatan perilaku kesiapsiagaan. Namun, kapasitas adaptasi masyarakat masih belum optimal sehingga diperlukan penguatan peran pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam upaya mitigasi dan kesiapsiagaan bencana banjir.

Rifki Faturrahman, NIM. 3211131018, Community Adaptation to Flood Disasters in Bukit Lawang Plantation Village, Bahorok District, Langkat Regency. Thesis, Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Medan, 2025.

This study aims to describe the distribution of flood-affected areas and analyze the forms of community adaptation to flood disasters in Perkebunan Bukit Lawang Village, Bahorok District, Langkat Regency.

The study population consisted of 745 families, with a sample of 88 families determined using the Slovin method. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation studies. The analysis of the distribution of flood-affected areas used spatial data processed in ArcMap 10.8, while data analysis referred to the Miles and Huberman model.

The results showed that flood-affected areas were distributed in residential areas adjacent to rivers, within a distance of 3 meters from the riverbank. Flood distribution levels are classified as moderate (0.76–1.5 m) and high (>1.5 m). Community adaptation is carried out through structural adaptation in the form of house conditioning, flood control infrastructure improvements, and the provision of evacuation routes and assembly points. Non-structural adaptation is carried out through education, training, institutionalization, village financial assistance, and increased preparedness behavior. However, community adaptive capacity is still not optimal, so it is necessary to strengthen the role of the government and community in flood disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts.

