

ABSTRAK

Pasca Erupsi Gunung Merapi 2010 menyebabkan pembangunan objek wisata di daerah Kecamatan Cangkringan berkembang pesat. Berdirinya bangunan tersebut tepat berada di atas Kawasan Rawan Bencana III Gunung Merapi, yang berpotensi terlanda awan panas, aliran lava, guguran batu dan lontaran batu pijar. Disayangkan pembangunan objek wisata tersebut telah melanggar Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sleman Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Kabupaten Sleman Tahun 2011-2031 yang mengatur larangan adanya hunian hidup maupun sarana dan prasana baru di area terdampak letusan Merapi 2010.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengkaji dan menganalisis penyebab wilayah Kawasan Rawan Bencana III Gunung Merapi masih dapat di bangun sebagai objek wisata. Serta guna menganalisis penegakan hukum peraturan tata ruang dalam pengurangan resiko bencana melalui kebijakan Tata Ruang Wilayah di Daerah Bencana di Kecamatan Cangkringan Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode *socio-legal research*. Spesifikasi penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitis. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah studi lapangan dan studi kepustakaan guna memperoleh data primer dan data sekunder. Metode analisis data menggunakan metode analisis data kualitatif dengan menarik kesimpulan secara induktif.

Hasil penelitian ditinjau dari alasan wilayah Kawasan Rawan Bencana III Gunung Merapi dapat di bangun objek wisata adalah karena pengaruh faktor penegakan hukum, dan faktor masyarakat. Hanya Patilasan Mbah Maridjan dan *The Lost World Castle* yang melanggar tata ruang, hal ini di sebabkan kurang pahamnya masyarakat terhadap peraturan tata ruang. Penegakan hukum peraturan tata ruang dalam pengurangan resiko bencana melalui kebijakan tata ruang Kabupaten Sleman, ditemukan ketidak tegasnya Pemerintah Daerah dalam menindak kasus *The Lost World Castle* yang dari tahun 2017 hingga sekarang kasus tersebut tidak terselesaikan.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian pemanfaatan tanah di Kawasan Rawan Bencana III Gunung Merapi tidak berjalan dengan baik. Faktor masyarakat dan penegakan hukum menjadi sebab tetap dibangunnya bangunan di Kawasan Rawan Bencana III. Mengingat lemahnya penegakan hukum peraturan tata ruang oleh Pemda Kabupaten Sleman baik melalui sanksi administratif dan sanksi pidana yang bertujuan untuk pengurangan resiko bencana tidak berjalan dengan baik.

Kata Kunci : Tata Ruang, Objek Wisata, Kawasan Rawan Bencana III.

ABSTRACT

After the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010, the development of tourist objects in the Cangkringan District area has grown rapidly. The establishment of the building is right above the Disaster Prone Area III of Mount Merapi, which is hit by hot clouds, lava flows, rock avalanches and throwing incandescent rocks. The construction site of the tourist attraction violates the Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan for the Sleman Regency 2011-2031 which helps to prohibit the existence of housing and new facilities and infrastructure in areas affected by the 2010 Merapi eruption.

The purpose of this research is to study and analyze the report on the Disaster Prone Area III of Mount Merapi which can still be built as a tourist attraction. As well as to analyze the law of spatial planning regulations in the management of Spatial Planning policies in the Disaster Area in Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency.

The research approach method used is the socio-legal research method. The research specification used is descriptive analytical. The data methods used are field studies and literature studies in order to obtain primary data and secondary data. Methods of data analysis using inductively interesting data analysis methods.

The results of the study are based on the reason that the Mount Merapi Hazard Prone Area III can be built a tourist attraction is due to the influence of law enforcement factors and community factors. Only Mbah Maridjan's Patilasan and The Lost Wolrd Castle violate spatial planning, this is due to the lack of public understanding of spatial planning regulations. Law enforcement of spatial regulations in the spatial disaster disaster of Sleman Regency, it was found that the local government was not firm in taking action against the case of The Lost World Castle which from 2017 until now the case has been resolved.

The conclusion in the research on land use in the Becana III Prone Area of Mount Merapi is not going well. Community factors and law enforcement are the reasons for the continued construction of buildings in Disaster Prone Areas III. The weak law enforcement of spatial planning regulations by the Regional Government of Sleman Regency both regulated administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions aimed at assigning disasters did not go well.

Keywords: Spatial Planning, Tourism Objects, Disaster Prone Areas III