

Women In Vulnerability And Risk Disaster Merapi Eruption In the Slopes of South Merapi, Sleman Regency, DIY

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with the aim of describing the vulnerability characteristics of women in South Slope Slope in Sleman, Yogyakarta; reviewing the efforts undertaken by women in reducing the risk of eruption of Mount Merapi eruption on the slope of Merapi Selatan; and analyzing the linkages between women's vulnerability and efforts to reduce the risk of eruptive disasters. Research subjects were women in households in Merapi slopes who were at risk of Merapi eruption disaster. Data collection using interview guidelines related to the demographic characteristics of women. Quantitative data are socio-economic condition of research area including demographic characteristics of women, vulnerability and risk. Qualitative data is used as a complement to clarify the quantitative data obtained in first-stage data collection. Analysis of research data is divided into quantitative data analysis and qualitative data. Quantitative descriptive data analysis is used to analyze primary data and secondary data related to demographic variables of women including age, livelihood, education, land tenure, income, and utilization of transportation, communication, health facilities. Frequency tables are used to explain the pattern and distribution of characteristics of these variables. The relative frequency values ??obtained from the frequency of each class divided by the total number of observations times 100. Research results are expected To be a policy consideration to improve women's safety from threats and risks to Merapi eruption disaster that often threatens the lives of women

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