

OVERVIEW OF YOUTH PREPAREDNESS IN FACING EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS AT PADUKUHAN SINDET, TRIMULYO, JETIS, BANTUL

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Abstract

Yogyakarta location is near the confluence of 2 world plates and on the path of an active volcano in the world. This condition makes Yogyakarta vulnerable to earthquakes, both tectonic and volcanic. Jetis is a district in Yogyakarta that was most affected during the 2006 earthquake disaster. Jetis District is still one of the districts with high risk of earthquakes in the 2016-2020 period. In disaster conditions, youth become the age group that capable of performing important tasks in disaster management. Seeing this condition, it is important to know how prepared the youth is in the face of an earthquake. The purpose of this study is to determine youth preparedness in facing earthquake disasters. This study uses a descriptive analytic method. The population in this study were 51 youths in Sindet, Trimulyo, Jetis, Bantul, and total sample 34 which were taken using simple random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The results showed that there were still 8.8% of respondents with almost ready preparedness category. Most respondents have preparedness in the ready category, but considering that there are still respondents in the almost ready category, recommendations are still needed to improve preparedness.

Keywords: Disaster; Earthquake; Preparedness.

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1. Introduction

Geographically, Indonesia has 17,504 islands from Sabang to Merauke. There are dozens of active faults in Indonesian territory (Damayanti, 2018). Indonesia is located at the junction of four tectonic plates; the Asian Continent plate, the Australian Continent, the Indian Ocean plate and the Pacific Ocean plate. This condition also makes Indonesia prone to earthquakes (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2017). According to the records of the Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (2017), since January 2018 - November 2018 earthquakes with a magnitude >4.0 SR were recorded as many as 8 events that occurred in Banten (6.1 SR), Banjarnegara (4.4 SR), Sumenep (4.8 SR), Sarmi (5.7 SR), Lombok (6.4 SR), Lombok (7.0 SR), Palu (7.7 SR), and northeast of Situbondo (6.3 SR).

The Province of Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) is an area that is prone to earthquakes. Apart from being near the meeting point of two world plates, DIY is also on the path of an active volcano in the world. This position makes DIY vulnerable to tectonic earthquakes and volcanic earthquakes (Rofifah, 2019). An earthquake disaster can cause many casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact on disaster victims.

The last biggest earthquake in DIY occurred on 27th May 2006 in Bantul Regency with a magnitude of 6.2 SR which is centered on the west side of the Opak Fault, coordinates 8.24° LS and 110.43° BT and the center of damage is estimated to be spread along the Opak Fault (Rahil, Amestiasih, & Anwar, 2019). Data compiled from BPBD Bantul Regency found that there were 4,143 victims and 779,287 people who were displaced, while the damage to houses of residents was 71,763 totally damaged, 71,372 severely damaged, and 73,669 slightly damaged. Jetis District, Bantul Regency, was the most affected sub-district due to the earthquake, with 830 casualties and 11,356 houses with total damage, 2,610 heavily damaged, and 664 lightly damaged.

One of the ways of disaster management consists of pre-disaster management. Disaster management at the pre-disaster stage can be carried out in situations where there is a potential for disaster, namely in the form of preparedness (Republik Indonesia, 2007). Preparedness is carried out to ensure fast and appropriate efforts in dealing with disaster events. In the study of earthquake risk management with the case study of the Yogyakarta earthquake on 27th May 2006, preparedness is very important when facing a disaster. The high risk of an

area to disaster must also be balanced with a high community preparedness attitude. It is hoped that the preparedness attitude will be able to reduce the risk of casualties and injuries as well as damage to buildings caused by disasters (Rahil et al., 2019).

Jetis Subdistrict, which was the most affected sub-district during the 2006 earthquake disaster, is still one of the high-risk districts for earthquakes in the 2016-2020 period (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2016). This sub-district consists of 4 villages and the population based on the 2017 census reached 55,083 people with a population density of 2,251 people / km². One of the most populous villages in Jetis District is Trimulyo Village with a population census in 2017 of 17,874 people with a population density of 2,514 people / km² (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bantul, 2017).

Of the various potential for earthquake disasters mentioned above, efforts that can build community resilience in the face of an earthquake are by increasing community-based preparedness. It is important to know how the community is prepared in the face of an earthquake. One element of society that plays an important role in activities to reduce the risk of disaster impacts is the youth sector. In many countries, youth have become actors who play an important role in disaster risk reduction because they are considered effective in a pragmatic way (Pradika, Giyarsih, & Hartono, 2018).

2. Methods

This research was conducted on 26th May 2019. This study used a descriptive-analytic method. The population in this study were 51 youths in Sindet Hamlet, Trimulyo Village, Jetis, Bantul with 34 samples taken using a simple random sampling technique. Researchers limit the characteristics of the sample, namely: a) Willing to be a respondent b) Age 16-30 years old c) Never receiving disaster simulation training d) Not currently joining an organization / NGO / disaster response agency. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The questionnaire in the study was arranged using a Likert scale. The questionnaire contains 20 questions consisting of 10 favorable questions and 10 unfavorable questions.

3. Results and Discussion

The results showed that most respondents had a ready preparedness level (79.4%). The results of a similar study also showed that the majority of respondents with a ready preparedness level were 68.8% (Rusiyah, 2017). The level of preparedness of the respondent who is ready needs attention to be improved to be very ready. The results showed that there were only 4 respondents (11.8%) who had a very ready preparedness level. Earthquake disasters are disasters that cannot be prevented, occur suddenly and are surprising and cannot be accurately and

accurately predicted the location of their center, time of occurrence, and strength so that preparedness is necessary (Nur, 2010).

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Preparedness for Earthquakes

Respondents Preparedness for Earthquakes	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
Very ready	4	11,8
Ready	27	79,4
Almost ready	3	8,8
Not ready	0	0
Total	34	100

Certainly, preparedness is influenced by several factors, including past experiences. Owned disaster experience makes a person know the cause of a disaster, the characteristics of a disaster, and makes someone know the right action before, during, and after a disaster (Havwina, Maryani, & Nandi, 2016). The experience of the biggest earthquake in Yogyakarta that occurred on 27 May 2006 in Bantul Regency with a magnitude of 6.2 SR can be a valuable experience for residents.

However, there are still 3 respondents (8.8%) who are in the almost ready category. This figure, although statistically small, could have a big impact in the future. In disaster preparedness, of course, it is expected that all components have a level of preparedness and readiness. This is because preparedness is a part of the disaster management process and in the current concept of disaster management, increased preparedness is one of the important elements of pro-active disaster risk reduction activities, before a disaster occurs (LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR, 2006).

To ensure that a certain level of preparedness is achieved, various pre-disaster preparation steps are required, while the effectiveness of community preparedness can be seen from the implementation of emergency response and post-disaster recovery activities. During the implementation of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, a preparedness mechanism must also be built in the face of the possibility of the next disaster (LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR, 2006). This activity can take the form of a disaster management simulation.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the preparedness of youth in facing the earthquake disaster in Padukuhan Sindet, Trimulyo Village, Jetis Bantul District, were mostly in the ready category, namely 27 respondents (79.4,%). And there are still 8.8% of respondents with preparedness in the almost ready category.

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