

TINGKAT KESIAPSIAGAAN KOMUNITAS SEKOLAH DALAM MENGHADAPI ANCAMAN GEMPA BUMI DAN TSUNAMI DI KOTA BANDA ACEH

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ABSTRAK

Mengingat Kota Banda Aceh termasuk wilayah rawan gempa bumi dan tsunami, pada tahun 2009 pemerintah melakukan peningkatan kesiapsiagaan melalui sektor pendidikan. Upaya ini dilakukan dengan merintis program Sekolah Siaga Bencana (SSB). SSB bertujuan untuk menciptakan budaya kesiapsiagaan dan keselamatan di lingkungan sekolah, namun masih banyak sekolah di wilayah rawan gempabumi dan tsunami belum menerapkannya. Kondisi ini menunjukkan perlu adanya pengkajian mengenai tingkat kesiapsiagaan komunitas sekolah dan faktor yang mempengaruhi kesiapsiagaan komunitas sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik survey dengan sampel peserta didik, guru, dan tenaga kependidikan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, wawancara, dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan *independent T Test* dan regresi linier. Hasil menunjukkan setiap unsur komunitas SSB dan Non SSB memiliki tingkat kesiapsiagaan dengan kategori sangat siap. Hasil uji *independent T Test* menunjukkan tidak adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkat kesiapsiagaan setiap unsur komunitas SSB dan komunitas Non SSB, dikarenakan faktor internal berupa pengalaman bencana baik secara pribadi maupun keluarga dan persepsi bencana mendorong setiap unsur komunitas untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan. Sedangkan faktor eksternal berupa dukungan sekolah untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan, walaupun dukungan pada SSB sudah tidak dilakukan secara optimal karena alasan mutasi kepala sekolah dan finansial sekolah. Hasil regresi menunjukkan bahwa pada komunitas SSB, kesiapsiagaan peserta didik dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman bencana dan tenaga kependidikan dipengaruhi oleh persepsi bencana, sedangkan guru geografi tidak berpengaruh terhadap kesiapsiagaan komunitas SSB. Selanjutnya pada komunitas Non SSB, kesiapsiagaan peserta didik dan guru dipengaruhi persepsi bencana dan guru geografi, serta tenaga kependidikan dipengaruhi oleh guru geografi. Mempertahankan kesiapsiagaan dapat dilakukan dengan meningkatkan intensitas kegiatan pelatihan kesiapsiagaan, sosialisasi kebencanaan serta meningkatkan peran guru geografi dalam kegiatan kesiapsiagaan pada komunitas sekolah dengan memanfaatkan situs peninggalan bencana gempa bumi dan tsunami dalam proses pembelajaran di sekolah sebagai bahan ajar dan menggunakan buku manual/saku kesiapsiagaan untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan.

Kata Kunci :Kesiapsiagaan komunitas, SSB, Non SSB, gempa bumi, tsunami

THE DEGREE OF PREPAREDNESS OF SCHOOL COMMUNITY IN ENCOUNTERING THE DANGER OF EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN BANDA ACEH

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ABTRACT

Considering Banda Aceh is included as an earthquake and tsunami proneness, in 2009 the government has sought the improvement of preparedness through education sector. This effort has been done by launching the Disaster Prepared School (DPS) program. This program was in the purpose of building the preparedness and safety in the school environment; however, there are still many schools which have not been implemented.. This condition shows the needs of investigation about the degree of preparedness and the factors affected the preparedness of school community. This study used the survey techniques; the sample was consisted of students, teachers, and the principals. In collecting the data, the questionnaire, interview, and observation was utilized. To analyze the data, independent t-test and linear regression was used. The result shows that the DPS community and non-DPS community have the preparedness in the degree of highly prepared. The independent t-test result shows that there is no significant difference between the DPS community and non-DPS community in their degree of preparedness. This is caused by the internal factor in the form of disaster experience whether personally or family and perception about disaster encourage each element to increase the preparedness. Whereas the external factor in the form of school's support to increase the preparedness, even though the support on DPS has not been done optimally for the reason of principals movement and school financial. The regression result reports that on DPS community, the students' preparedness is affected by the experiences of the disaster whereas for the teachers and principals, the preparedness is affected by the perception of disaster. On non-DPS community, the students and teachers preparedness is affected by the experiences of the disaster and the Geographic teacher while for the principals; preparedness is affected by the Geographic teacher. The effort to maintain the degree of preparedness can be done by increasing the intensity of preparedness training activity and socialization of preparedness and increasing the role of Geographic teacher in preparedness activity on school community with utilize the earthquake and tsunami sites on the learning process as a learning material, and also utilize the manual book of preparedness.

Keywords: Preparedness community, DPS, non DPS, earthquake, tsunami