

ISSN 2354-8428
e-ISSN 2598-8727

JURNAL KEPERAWATAN

KOMPREHENSIF

COMPREHENSIVE NURSING JOURNAL

Published by :

**Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Keperawatan
PPNI Jawa Barat**

Vol. 10 No. 1, January 2024



JURNAL KEPERAWATAN KOMPREHENSIF	VOL. 10	NO. 1	Bandung January 2024	ISSN 2354-8428	e-ISSN 2598-8727
------------------------------------	---------	-------	----------------------------	-------------------	---------------------



Research Article

The Influence of Social Cohesion Oncommunity Preparedness in the Face of Tsunami Disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub District, Sukabumi District

Johan Budhiana*

*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan
Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia

*contact

johanbudhiana@dosen.stikesmi.ac.id

Received : 02/01/2024

Revised : 26/01/2024

Accepted : 29/01/2024

Online : 31/01/2024

Published : 31/01/2024

Abstract

Aims: This study was to determine the effect of social cohesion on community preparedness for tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency.

Methods: This type of research is correlational with cross sectional approach. The population was all people in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District and the sample was 160 people using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution table, bivariate analysis with simple linear regression, and multivariate analysis with multiple linear regression.

Results: There is a significant influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster ($p < 0.05$). There is a simultaneous influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disasters ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is an influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency. There is a simultaneous influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency.

Keywords:

Attraction, Community Preparedness, Neighboring, Psychological Sense of Community

INTRODUCTION

A disaster is an event or incident that can cause casualties and losses to humans. Disasters can occur due to natural factors, non-natural factors or humans themselves (1). According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), a disaster is an event or series of events that can disrupt and threaten human life and livelihoods, whether caused by natural, non-natural or

human factors that can cause human casualties, property losses, damage to the environment, and the psychological impact experienced afterward (2).

Indonesia is one of the countries that is hit by many natural disasters because it is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire area and the meeting between the Pacific Ocean plate, the Eurasian plate, and the Indo-Australian plate can make the cause of quite

a high number of natural disasters that occur in Indonesia, one of which is the tsunami disaster (3).

In Japanese, tsunami is derived from the words "tsu" which means harbor and "nami" which means wave so that tsunami is defined as a sea wave that has a long period and is generated by an impulsive disturbance that can be a tectonic earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide that occurs through the sea medium (4).

According to UNISDR (2013); Lovholt et al. (2014), Indonesia has the third highest tsunami-exposed population in the world. It is estimated that around 5.5 million people are at risk of being hit by a tsunami once every 500 years (5). Nearly 9% of the world's tsunamis or around 71 tsunamis have occurred in Indonesia, making Indonesia the second most frequently hit country by tsunamis (6).

Tsunami disasters in Indonesia can occur because the Indonesian archipelago has high earthquake activity and can result in frequent earthquakes that cause tsunamis (5). Shifts in the Australian, Asian, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean plates can also cause earthquake processes at a point of depth and travel along the fault. When these faults occur on the seabed, they can destabilize the seawater, causing a tsunami (7).

Given the magnitude of the impact, community preparedness efforts are needed in the face of tsunami disasters. According to Law No. 24/2007, community preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and through appropriate and effective steps. Preparedness is carried out to minimize the impact of a hazard, crisis or disaster through several actions, such as effective, timely, adequate, and efficient preventive measures for emergency response and disaster relief (8).

Community preparedness is very important and has many benefits in dealing with a disaster. Effective and efficient community

preparedness affects rehabilitation from disasters will run quickly and well and mobilization will also run quickly and precisely (9).

In an effort to improve community preparedness, it is necessary to optimize the role of fundamentals in the community in every phase of the disaster, especially pre-disaster, so that a prepared community will be formed and can avoid the fall of many victims (10).

Community preparedness can be influenced by several factors, one of which is social cohesion. Social cohesion is the result of the relationship between individuals and institutions. Social cohesion is the ability of a group to unite, there is mechanical solidarity which is indicated by the presence of strong community leaders, then there is organic solidarity which is indicated by interdependence between individuals, then a social cohesion will form by itself (11).

There are three characteristics of social cohesion, namely individual commitment to norms, interdependence that arises because of the intention to share individuals who identify with certain groups. Social cohesion can also be seen from the sense of community, where there is a sense of belonging to the community. This sense of community makes individuals realize that they are part of the community and can form social cohesion between individuals in a community. With strong social cohesion, disaster preparedness efforts will be stronger because there is a sense of dependence and cooperation in making disaster preparedness efforts.

Sukabumi Regency is one of the regencies in West Java whose area is directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean, so it is possible that the coastal areas of Sukabumi Regency are vulnerable to tsunami disasters. One of the coastal communities in Sukabumi District is Surade Sub-district, especially Pasiripis Village which is directly adjacent to the South Coast.

Preparedness efforts in the area are needed, especially building community awareness in an effort to avoid disasters, especially tsunamis. The role of social cohesion is indispensable in efforts to improve disaster preparedness, especially since the community is classified as having a strong and positive community life. So the role of social cohesion needs to be taken into account in an effort to improve community preparedness in the face of a tsunami disaster. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social cohesion on community preparedness for tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District.

METHODS

This type of research is correlational with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted from April to December 2023. The population was all people in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District and the sample was 160 people using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution table, bivariate analysis with simple linear regression, and multivariate analysis with multiple linear regression. This research has passed the ethical review at STIKES Sukabumi with no: 000026/KEP STIKES SUKABUMI/2023.

RESULTS

1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

No	Respondent Characteristics	F	%
1	Gender		
	Male	76	47,5
	Female	84	52,5
2	Age (Years)		
	15-25	9	5,6
	26-50	109	68,1
	> 50	42	26,3
3	Marital Status		
	Married	144	90,0
	Unmarried	6	3,6
	Divorce	10	6,4
4	Education		
	Elementary School	63	39,4
	Junior High School	54	33,8
	Senior High School	43	26,9
5	Employment Status		
	Self-Employed	70	43,8
	Private Employee	4	2,5
	Housewife	80	50,0
	Not Working	6	3,8
6	Information Source		
	Relatives	22	13,8
	Internet	75	46,9
	Television	63	39,4
7	Organization Participation		

Participate	14	8,8
Not Participating	146	91,3
8 Pelatihan Bencana Tsunami		
Ever	3	1,9
Never	157	98,1

Table 1 shows that most of the characteristics of respondents were female, 84 people (52.5%), aged 26-50 years, 109 people (68.1%), married, 144 people (90.0%), elementary school education, 63 people (39.4%), working as housewives, 80 people (50.0%), obtaining information from the internet, 75 people (46.9%), not participating in organizations, 146 people (91.3%), and never attended tsunami disaster training, 157 people (98.1%).

2. Univariate Analysis

Table 2. Univariate Analysis

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Psychological Sense of Community	22,61	2,68	14	28
Neighboring	16,11	1,82	12	20
Attraction	19,18	2,66	10	24
Community Preparedness	19,17	3,32	10	24

Table 2 shows that the average value on the psychological sense of community variable is 22.61 with a standard deviation value of 2.68, the lowest value is 14, and the highest value is 28. The average value on the neighboring variable is 16.11 with a standard deviation value of 1.82, the lowest value is 12, and the highest value is 20. The average value on the attraction variable is 19.18 with a standard deviation value of 2.66, the lowest value is 10, and the highest value is 24. The average value on the community preparedness variable is 19.17 with a standard deviation value of 3.32, the lowest value is 10, and the highest value is 24.

3. Bivariate Analysis

Table 3. The Effect of Social Cohesion on Community Preparedness in Facing Tsunami Disaster

Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	-2,006	-1,372	0,172	
Psychological Sense of Community	0,936	14,585	0,000	0,574
(Constant)	5,497	2,640	0,009	
Neighboring	0,849	6,611	0,000	0,217
(Constant)	1,337	1,046	0,297	
Attraction	0,930	14,095	0,000	0,557

The results of the simple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 3, it can be concluded that there is an influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test is 0.000 less than 0.05, which means that H₀ is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster. The amount of contribution of each variable is 57.4%, 21.7%, and 55.7% respectively to community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster.

4. Multivariate Analysis

Table 4. Simultaneous Effect of Social Cohesion on Community Preparedness in Facing Tsunami Disasters

Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	-8,160	-5,359	0,000	
Psychological Sense of Community	0,505	6,886	0,000	0,713
Neighboring	0,375	4,489	0,000	
Attraction	0,514	7,101	0,000	

The results of the multiple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 4 show that of the three variables, all variables, namely psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction, significantly influence community preparedness in the face of a tsunami disaster because each has a p-value of less than 0.05. The magnitude of the multivariate contribution of the three variables is 71.3% to community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster.

DISCUSSION

1. Univariate Analysis

a. Descriptive Analysis of Psychological Sense of Community

The results showed that the average value on the psychological sense of community variable was 22.61 with a standard deviation value of 2.689, the lowest value was 14, and the highest value was 28.

Sense of community is a concept that refers to a feeling of belonging, a perception of importance within a group, and a desire to fulfill shared needs based on shared trust and commitment. In the context of disaster management, Psychological Sense of Community (PSoC) refers to the emotional and psychological connection that individuals have with their community in preparing for and responding to disasters. Research shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between sense of community and

psychological preparedness for disasters. This means that a strong sense of community can contribute to the psychological preparedness of individuals in facing disasters, including teachers in elementary schools (12). There are several factors that influence the psychological sense of community, one of which is marital status.

Marital status is one of the factors that influence psychological sense of community. Marriage in general plays a central role in building social networks and emotional support. Married couples tend to have a more stable and stronger social environment. This can be a source of strength and support during difficult periods, such as disasters (13).

Another factor that influences psychological sense of community is education. PSoC refers to an individual's feelings of attachment, involvement and mutual support within a community. Education can influence PSoC in various ways, especially in disaster situations where community involvement is crucial (14)(15). Education provides communities with a better understanding of disaster risks and mitigation measures. With this knowledge, individuals tend to be more proactive and participate in disaster preparation and response efforts. The higher the level of

education, the more likely people are to have a deep understanding of disasters, which in turn can strengthen PsoC (16)(17)(18).

b. Descriptive Neighboring Analysis

The results showed that the average value on the neighboring variable was 16.11 with a standard deviation value of 1.823, the lowest value was 12, and the highest value was 20.

Neighboring refers to the behavior of the geographically and psychologically closest community, as well as the third attraction, namely visiting each other, giving each other advice, and supporting each other (19). One of the factors that affect neighboring is gender.

Gender is one of the factors that influence neighboring. Differences in traditional gender roles and responsibilities can affect how individuals cope and adapt to emergency situations. In many societies, women are often responsible for caring for children and families, so they may have additional responsibilities during natural disasters (20).

Another factor that can influence neighboring is education. Education is not only a means to improve individual knowledge and skills, but can also shape attitudes, behaviors and collective awareness in society. In a natural disaster situation, a high level of education can create a community that is more prepared and responsive to risks and has the ability to better manage disasters (21).

c. Descriptive Analysis of Attraction

The results showed that the average value on the attraction variable was 19.18 with a standard deviation value of 2.668, the lowest value was 10, and the highest value was 24.

Attraction refers to the attraction or bond between individuals in a group or society. It involves a sense of bonding, togetherness and close relationships between group members. Social cohesion is important in building self-confidence, social justice and community resilience to disasters. For example, in the context of orphanages, group cohesion can build children's self-confidence through relationships of mutual understanding, trust and togetherness (22). One of the factors that influence attraction is marital status.

Marital status is one of the factors that influence attraction. On an individual level, married couples may need each other more intensively in the face of natural disasters. When emergency situations occur, emotional and physical support from a spouse can be a source of strength and comfort. The presence of a spouse can provide a sense of security and stability, reduce anxiety levels, and increase an individual's mental resilience (23).

Another factor that can influence attraction is information sources. Information sources play a crucial role in the context of natural disasters and the interdependence between different sources of information can be a determining factor in community response and recovery efforts. In a natural disaster situation, access to accurate and timely information can be the difference between life and death. Key sources of information include the government, aid agencies, the media and local communities. The government has the responsibility to provide official information related to early warning, evacuation and safety instructions. Aid agencies can provide information on resources and

assistance available to affected communities (24).

d. Descriptive Analysis of Community Preparedness

The results showed that the average value on the community preparedness variable was 19.17 with a standard deviation value of 3.324, the lowest value was 10, and the highest value was 24.

Preparedness is the preparation for the impact of a disaster whose purpose is to build a readiness to face a tsunami, build individual and community resilience, and successfully handle evacuation. (25). Factors that influence preparedness include education level and age.

Education level is one of the factors that influence preparedness. Education is a process to change the attitude of a person or group. In addition, efforts to mature a person through teaching and training, both formally and informally (26). Directly, through education and learning, individuals acquire knowledge, skills abilities, and perceptions that enable them to effectively prepare for and cope with the consequences of disasters. Indirectly, education provides individuals and households with access to material, informational and social resources that can help reduce their disaster vulnerability. Better education levels were found to be positively associated with various vulnerability outcomes, such as the level of preparedness, reaction to early warnings, evacuation and relocation decisions, adaptation to changing environmental conditions, and the ability to cope with the consequences of a disaster afterwards (27).

Age is also one of the factors that influence preparedness. Age is a very important factor because the older a person is, the more experience he has,

and vice versa. Age can also affect a person's memory and recall. As a person's age increases, so does the knowledge that will be obtained. The knowledge he acquires will get better because of the development of his capture patterns and mindset. The older the wiser, the more information is obtained, the more things are done so as to increase knowledge (28).

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. The Effect of Psychological Sense of Community on Community Preparedness in Facing Tsunami Disasters

The results showed that there is a significant influence of psychological sense of community on community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, which means that H₀ is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of psychological sense of community on community preparedness. The magnitude of the variable contribution is 57.4% to community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District.

The results of this study are supported by Widyastuti & Maryam's research (2019), which explores the psychological sense of community. According to LIPI-UNESCO, preparedness is actions that enable governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to be able to respond to a disaster situation quickly and appropriately. Preparedness is one of the important elements of proactive disaster risk reduction control activities, before a disaster occurs (29)(30). One of the factors that influence preparedness is the psychological sense of community.

Psychological Sense of Community (PSOC) refers to an individual's

feelings of attachment, identity and involvement in a group or community. Community preparedness in the face of disaster is strongly influenced by PSOC, as this factor can strengthen solidarity and cooperation between individuals in a community. When individuals feel they have strong emotional and social ties with fellow community members, they tend to be more proactive and willing to work together in the face of disaster threats (31).

One of the positive impacts of PSOC on community preparedness is the sense of shared responsibility for the safety and well-being of the group. Individuals who feel connected to their community are more likely to engage in disaster preparation activities, such as evacuation training, developing emergency plans and sharing relevant information. This active engagement helps to increase the overall level of community preparedness (12).

In addition, PSOC can form effective social networks to support post-disaster recovery. The existence of strong relationships between individuals in the community enables the exchange of resources, emotional support and coordination of action in crisis situations. Communities that feel they have good PSOC tend to find it easier to adapt and recover after a disaster, as they have a strong foundation to cope with stress and trauma together (32)(33).

b. The Effect of Neighboring on Community Preparedness in Facing Tsunami Disasters

The results showed that there is a significant influence of neighboring on community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, which means that H₀ is rejected, meaning that there is an

influence of neighboring on community preparedness. The magnitude of the variable contribution is 21.7% to community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District.

The results of this study are supported by research by Nurhadi et al. (2017), which shows that there is a significant influence between neighborliness and community preparedness in facing disasters (34).

The importance of community preparedness in facing disasters does not only depend on individual efforts, but is also strongly influenced by the conditions of the surrounding environment or neighbors. The concept of neighboring has a significant role in shaping collective disaster preparedness. First of all, through the sharing of information and experiences, neighboring communities can strengthen their knowledge of disaster risks that may occur in their area. This creates a greater collective awareness of potential threats and motivates individuals to collectively take preventive measures (34).

In addition, the existence of good relationships between neighbors can facilitate effective collaboration during emergency situations. Solid engagement between neighbors can form a strong social support network, enabling the exchange of resources, information and assistance in crisis situations. When neighboring communities know and trust each other, they are more likely to work together more efficiently and effectively, assisting in evacuation, rescue, and post-disaster recovery (35).

In this context, communication between neighbors is key. Establishing effective communication

systems between neighborhoods can help in the quick and accurate dissemination of emergency information. This can include establishing discussion groups or online communities on social media, organizing joint preparedness trainings, or even developing joint evacuation plans. Through these interactions, neighboring communities can provide each other with moral and practical support, which is an important factor in dealing with disasters (36).

c. The Effect of Attraction on Community Preparedness in Facing Tsunami Disasters

The results showed that there is a significant influence of attraction on community preparedness in facing a tsunami disaster. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test is 0.000 less than 0.05, which means that H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of attraction on community preparedness. The magnitude of the variable contribution is 55.7% to community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Sub-district, Sukabumi District.

The results of this study are supported by Jaya's research (2020) which shows that there is a significant influence between attractiveness and community preparedness in facing disasters (37).

Attraction or mutual need between individuals, groups or communities can be a key factor in improving community disaster preparedness. When people feel bonded to each other through interdependent relationships, they are more likely to cooperate and help each other in emergency situations. This emotional and social engagement creates the

foundation for effective collaboration during times of crisis (38).

One of the positive impacts of attraction in this context is the formation of strong social networks. Interdependence between individuals leads to a more connected community, which in turn can improve access to information and resources needed in emergency situations. Through these social networks, communities can quickly and effectively share knowledge, experiences and resources that can support disaster preparation and response efforts (39)(40).

Attraction can also increase individuals' motivation to participate in disaster preparation programs. When communities feel that they need each other to achieve a common goal, they tend to be more motivated to engage in preparedness activities, such as evacuation training, organizing disaster simulations or establishing local emergency response teams. With the active involvement of community members, collective preparedness can be significantly improved (41).

3. Multivariate Analysis

The results showed that there is a simultaneous or joint influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on disaster preparedness. The results prove that the p-value of each is less than 0.05. The magnitude of the multivariate contribution of the three variables is 71.3% to community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi District.

Preparedness is the preparation for the impact of a disaster whose purpose is to build a readiness to face a tsunami as well as to build the resilience of individuals and communities there

and their success in handling evacuation (42). Community preparedness in the face of disaster is crucial in maintaining the safety and sustainability of a community. Several factors have been identified as key determinants of community preparedness, and these include psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction.

Psychological Sense of Community (PSoC) refers to an individual's perception of their interconnectedness and dependence on the community in which they live. When individuals feel a strong connection with members of their community, they are more likely to cooperate in emergency situations. Sense of community creates an important emotional and psychological foundation to support solidarity in the face of disaster. When people feel connected to each other, they are more likely to help each other and provide support when needed (31).

Neighboring also plays a key role in improving community disaster preparedness. Good communication between neighbors, information exchange and a sense of mutual responsibility can strengthen local social networks. In the context of a disaster, positive neighboring relationships can be an invaluable source of support. When local communities have good relationships with each other, they are more likely to organize a joint response and share resources to cope with the impact of a disaster (34).

Attraction to an area or neighborhood can also play a role in improving community preparedness. People who feel attached to their neighborhood tend to care more about the sustainability and safety of their community. Attraction to an area can encourage individuals to actively engage in social activities and joint preparations to deal with potential disasters. A sense of neighborhood attachment can also trigger efforts to

maintain and improve infrastructure, which in turn can increase a community's resilience to disasters (38).

The relationship between psychological sense of community, neighboring and attraction can provide a basis for developing more effective preparedness strategies. Building a psychological sense of community can involve community activities that increase individuals' sense of community and attachment to their neighborhood. Programs to strengthen neighbor relations can encourage information exchange and cooperation in the face of potential disasters. Meanwhile, increasing the attractiveness of a region can involve efforts in environmental conservation, safe infrastructure, and policies that support sustainability (43).

Overall, the simultaneous relationship between psychological sense of community, neighboring and attraction has a significant impact on community disaster preparedness. An in-depth understanding of these factors can serve as a foundation for designing more effective and sustainable preparedness strategies. By building a strong emotional, social, and environmental foundation, communities can better cope with disasters and respond quickly and efficiently to mitigate their impacts.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the average value of the psychological sense of community variable was 22.61, the neighboring variable was 16.11, the attraction variable was 19.18, and the community preparedness variable was 19.17. The results also showed that there was an influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency. In addition, the results showed that there was a simultaneous influence of psychological sense of community, neighboring, and

attraction on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Pasiripis Village, Surade Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency. Suggestion on the research provide continuous disaster-related information and make efforts to improve community preparedness through activities such as training, seminars and workshops related to natural disasters, especially tsunamis.

REFERENCES

1. Afrian R. Kajian Mitigasi terhadap Penyebab Bencana Banjir di Desa Sidodadi Kota Langsa. *J Georafflesia* Artik Ilm Pendidik Geogr. 2020;5(2):165-169.
2. Nugraha I. Pemetaan Jalur Evakuasi Tsunami dengan Metode Network Analysis (Studi Kasus: Kabupaten Lampung Selatan). *J Chem Inf Model*. 2021;53(9):1689-1699.
3. Mayzarah EM, Batmomolin PSM. Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat terhadap Bencana Tsunami di Kelurahan Pasir Putih, Manokwari. *Jambura Geo Educ J*. 2021;2(1):7-14.
4. Santoso D, Yamin M, Makhrus M. Penyuluhan tentang Mitigasi Bencana Tsunami Berbasis Hutan Mangrove di Desa Ketapang Raya Kecamatan Keruak Lombok Timur. *J Pengabd Magister Pendidik IPA*. 2019;2(1):12-6.
5. Wuwungan C, Pasau G, Tongkukut SHJ. Pemodelan Perambatan Gelombang Tsunami di Laut Banda Berdasarkan Skenario Gempa 8.0 dan 9.0 Mw. *J MIPA*. 2021;5(2):55-8.
6. Naryanto HS. Analisis Sumber Tsunami untuk Pertimbangan Perencanaan Jalur Kabel InaCBT di Selat Makasar. *J ALAMI J Teknol Reduksi Risiko Bencana*. 2021;5(1):8-18.
7. Nugroho F, Yuniarno EM, Hariadi M. Desain Serious Game Sosialisasi Bencana Berbasis Model Teori Aktifitas. *J Tek Inform*. 2019;2(1):59-66.
8. Adiwijaya C. Pengaruh Pngetahuan Kebencanaan dan Sikap Masyarakat terhadap Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Bencana Tanah Longsor (Studi di Kelurahan Lawanggingtung, Kecamatan Bogor Selatan, Kota Bogor). *J Prodi Manaj Bencana*. 2017;3(2):81-101.
9. Marlyono SG, Urfan F. Optimalisasi Kecerdasan Spasial untuk Meningkatkan Kesiapsiagaan Bencana. *Semin Nas Peningkatan Mutu Pendidik*. 2020;1(1):440-8.
10. Salasa S, Murni TW, Emaliyawati E. Pemberdayaan pada Kelompok Remaja melalui Pendekatan Contingency Planning dalam Meningkatkan Kesiapsiagaan terhadap Ancaman Kematian Akibat Bencana 154. *J Pendidik Keperawatan Indones*. 2017;3(2):154-66.
11. Asra AA, Khairulyadi K, Nusuary FM. Analisa Kohesi Sosial Antara Penduduk Lokal (Suku Gayo) dengan Penduduk Pendetang (Suku Aceh) di Kampung Mutiara Pondok Baru, Kecamatan Bandar, Bener Meriah. *J Ilm Mhs Fak Ilmu Sos Ilmu Polit*. 2021;6(2).
12. Rukmana U. Hubungan antara Sense of Community dengan Kesiapsiagaan Psikologis dalam Menghadapi Bencana pada Guru Sekolah Dasar di Kota Banda Aceh. Universitas Syah Kuala Banda Aceh; 2015.
13. Trifianingsih D, Agustina DM, Tara E. Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bencana Kebakaran di Kota Banjarmasin (Community Preparedness to Prevent Fire Disaster in the City of Banjarmasin). *J Keperawatan Suaka Insa*. 2022;7(1):7-11.
14. Ahmad M, Ninawati M. Workshop Membangun Karakter Guru Sekolah Dasar melalui Budaya Literasi untuk Mempersiapkan Pendidik yang Profesional. *ABDI SABHA (Jurnal Pengabd Kpd Masyarakat)*. 2021;2(1):88-95.
15. Asdiqoh S, Zaman B. Implementasi

- Pendidikan Karakter pada Siswa Madrasah Aliyah. *Insa J Pemikir Altern Kependidikan*. 2020;25(1):92-102.
16. Qurrotaini L, Putri AA, Susanto A, Sholehuddin S. Edukasi Tanggap Bencana Melalui Sosialisasi Kebencanaan sebagai Pengetahuan Anak terhadap Mitigasi Bencana Banjir. *AN-NAS J Pengabd Masy*. 2022;2(1):35-42.
 17. Sukamdani NB, Sukwika T, Sukamdani HB. Peningkatan Pengetahuan Risiko dan Bencana Lingkungan yang Bersumber dari Regulator Tabung Gas pada Ibu Rumah Tangga. *RESWARA J Pengabd Kpd Masy*. 2023;4(1):282-8.
 18. Roziqin M, Astuti IA. Pembuatan Prototype Augmented Reality sebagai Langkah Mitigasi Bencana Gunung Merapi. *INFOS Journal-Information Syst J*. 2019;2(1):1-6.
 19. Hayati A, Yuswadi H. Pola Hubungan Ketetangaan di Masyarakat Urban: Studi Kasus di Kampung Osing, Jember. *Electron J Soc Polit Sci*. 2019;6(1):14-20.
 20. Marini L, Yurliani R, Nasution IK. Ekspektasi Peran Pernikahan pada Generasi Z Ditinjau dari Jenis Kelamin, Usia, Agama dan Suku. *Anal J Magister Psikol UMA*. 2022;14(1):89-98.
 21. Amran F, Taali T. Pengaruh Motivasi dan Kreativitas Praktik terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Pembelajaran Instalasi Penerangan Listrik. *J Pendidik Tek Elektro*. 2022;3(2):5-13.
 22. Ilma MF. *The Role of Social Cohesion in The Community Resilience Against Disasters*. Studi Pustaka; 2017.
 23. Suwarningsih S. Koping dengan Tingkat Ansietas pada Lansia yang Tinggal Diwilayah Rawan Bencana Longsor Kabupaten Bandung. *J Ilm Kesehatan*. 2018;10(1):90-6.
 24. Wiratama RA, Andriyanto R, Firdaus RA, Adiyaksa W, Wulandari R, Novitasari L, et al. Penguatan Peran Masyarakat dalam Mewujudkan Desa Tangguh Bencana . *TA'AWUN*. 2022;2(1):30-7.
 25. Setiawicaksana N, Fitriani DR. Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dengan Kesiapsiagaan Remaja dalam Menghadapi Banjir di Samarinda. *Borneo Student Res*. 2021;2(2):921-7.
 26. Wahida AZ, Fatmala SD. Hubungan Karakteristik, Pengetahuan dan Sikap Perawat dengan Kesiapsiagaan Perawat Menghadapi Bencana di RSUD Palabuan Ratu Kabupaten Sukabumi. *J Heal Soc*. 2020;9(2).
 27. Nastiti RP, Pulungan RM, Iswanto AH. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Kelurahan Kebon Pala Jakarta Timur. *Poltekita J Ilmu Kesehat*. 2021;15(1):48-56.
 28. Al Fatih H. Hubungan Karakteristik Individu dengan Kesiapsiagaan Perawat Puskesmas dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Kabupaten Bandung. *J Ilm Kesehatan Keperawatan*. 2019;15(1):1-6.
 29. Widyastuti W, Maryam EW. Sense of Community dan Wellness pada Mahasiswa (Studi pada Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo). *Psycho Idea*. 2019;17(1):1-8.
 30. Fa'uni AM, Diana RR. Psychological Preparedness for Disaster in Terms of Self Efficacy and Religious Coping. *Al-Qalb J Psikol Islam*. 2021;12(1):28-38.
 31. Cooper K, Russell AJ, Lei J, Smith LG. The Impact of a Positive Autism Identity and Autistic Community Solidarity on Social Anxiety and Mental Health in Autistic Young People. *Autism*. 2023;27(3):848-57.
 32. Lardier Jr DT, Opara I, Roach E. A Latent Profile Analysis of Psychological Sense of Community and Ethnic Identity among Racial-Ethnic Minority Young Adults from



- The Southwestern United States. *J Community Psychol.* 2022;50(2):857-75.
33. Lardier, D. T., Opara, I., Brammer, M. K., Pinto, S. A., Garcia-Reid, P., & Reid RJ. Psychological Sense of Community, Community Civic Participation, and Ethnic Identity on Social Justice Orientation and Psychological Empowerment between LGBTQ and Non-LGBTQ Youth of Color. *J LGBT Youth.* 2023;20(1):1-32.
 34. Nurhadi N, Ashari A, Suparmini S. Karakteristik Lingkungan dan Infrastruktur Kaitannya dengan Tingkat Kesiapsiagaan di Kawasan Rawan Bencana Erupsi Merapi. *Geo Media Maj Ilm dan Inf Kegeografian.* 2017;15(2):149-64.
 35. Surakusuma L, Abdiana A, Rita RS, Firdawati F, Gustia R, Irrahmah M. Analisis Hubungan Tingkat Kepuasan Masyarakat dengan Kolaborasi Inter Profesi di Rumah Sakit. *J Ilmu Kesehat Indones.* 2022;3(4):333-41.
 36. Cahyati W, Zaelani PI, Dianti D. Komunikasi Rukun Tetangga dan Rukun Warga dalam Pelayanan Kepada Masyarakat saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Buana Komun (Jurnal Penelit dan Stud Ilmu Komunikasi).* 2022;2(2):142-51.
 37. Jaya IK. Pengaruh Pemberian Edukasi dengan Media Pembelajaran Poster terhadap Kesiapsiagaan Siswa dalam Menghadapi Bencana. *Poltekkes Denpasar;* 2020.
 38. Laimeheriwa EY. Hubungan Relasi Guru Siswa dan Dukungan Sosial Teman dengan Ketrelibatan Belajar Siswa di Sekolah. *Semin Nas Teknol Pembelajaran dan Pendidik Dasar* 2017. 2017;541-52.
 39. Adi NNS, Oka DN, Wati NMS. Dampak Positif dan Negatif Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *J Ilm Pendidik dan Pembelajaran.* 2021;5(1):43-8.
 40. Sari TH, Delvira W, Wirdaniza D, Ashali SS. Peningkatan Pengetahuan Remaja tentang Dampak Positif dan Negatif Penggunaan Media Sosial Terhadap Kesehatan Fisik dan Mental dengan Pendekatan Peer Group di SMPN 21 Pekanbaru. *J Pengabd Masy Multidisiplin.* 2020;3(2):134-44.
 41. Rahmawati N, Wibowo SB, Septora R. Managemen Layanan Konseling Individu untuk Meningkatkan Self-Acceptance. *Couns Milen.* 2022;4(1):101-13.
 42. Anggraini M, Yaslina Y, Kartika K, Maidani S. Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dan Ketersediaan Informasi terhadap Perilaku Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Erupsi Gunung Merapi pada Siswa SMPN 2 Tanjung Baru Kab. Tanah Datar. *Pros Semin Kesehat Perintis.* 2018;1(2):99-99.
 43. Pitaluki IWA. Strategi Pengembangan Kesiapsiagaan Bencana melalui Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Tim Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat di Desa Ngadipiro Kecamatan Nguntoronadi Kabupaten Wonogiri). *DILEMA.* 2015;30(2).