

**DISASTER AWARENESS BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE IN EPICENTRUM AREA :  
CASE STUDY IN SRIHARDONO VILLAGE, PUNDONG SUBDISTRICT, BANTUL  
REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA INDONESIA**

Purbudi Wahyuni<sup>1)</sup>, Istiana Rahatmawati<sup>2)</sup>

[purbudiwahyuni11@gmail.com](mailto:purbudiwahyuni11@gmail.com) / [rahatmawati@yahoo.com](mailto:rahatmawati@yahoo.com)

Management Department, Economic Faculty, UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta

**ABSTRACT**

Pundong subdistrict, Bantul regency is the most serious damage area on Yogyakarta tectonic disaster in May 2006. Total killed victims are 5857 which is 50% of them are Pundong's people. Srihardono village in Pundong subdistrict is the area of disaster epicentrum. Until now the disaster is still happen about once a month. Even in small scale but it is always frightening people whose lives in surround the epicentrum area. This research aimed to analyzing the people behavior as their awareness of disaster. There are three factors that influences the people awareness namely: Social condition; Education and Self Motivation. The indicators of people awareness are: Ego; Personal unconsciousness and Collective Unconsciousness. This research is qualitative research. Data was collected by Observations; Depth interviews and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The result of this research is that the people awareness of disaster in Srihardono village, Pundong subdistrict, Bantul regency is still in the low level. As their “Ego” they developed house and bend their land with hence without giving a space to make easier the evacuation work; The Personal unconsciousness shows from the kinds and the lay out of their furniture; while the Collective unconsciousness indicated by the weaknesses of government's law enforcement in environment management.

**Keyword : Tectonic disaster, epicentrum, Ego; Personal unconsciousness and Collective Unconsciousness**

**DISASTER AWARENESS BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE IN EPICENTRUM AREA :  
CASE STUDY IN SRIHARDONO VILLAGE, PUNDONG SUBDISTRICT, BANTUL  
REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA INDONESIA**

Purbudi Wahyuni<sup>1)</sup>, Istiana Rahatmawati<sup>2)</sup>

[purbudiwahyuni11@gmail.com](mailto:purbudiwahyuni11@gmail.com) / [rahatmawati@yahoo.com](mailto:rahatmawati@yahoo.com)

Management Department, Economic Faculty, UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta

**A. Preliminary**

Bantul, Yogyakarta. On May 27, 2006, Saturday morning at 5:53 am an earthquake with a strength of 6.2 richter scale, for 57 seconds. Less than a minute, but the impact is devastating. Noted, no less than 6,234 people dead. Meanwhile, injuries of 36,300 people, 154,000 houses were completely destroyed and 260,000 houses damaged (Source Ministry of Social Affairs). The total amount of damage and losses from this earthquake is estimated at US \$ 3.1 billion (CGI, 2006). This makes the Yogyakarta earthquake was at number four of the most devastating natural disasters in developing countries in the last 10 years.

**Brief Overview of the Disaster**

Saturday On 27 May 2006, an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale struck Indonesia’s Java island. The epicentre was located approximately 37 km south of the city of Yogyakarta. The earthquake impacted eight districts within Yogyakarta province and the neighbouring Central Java province, severely damaging housing and infrastructure. The two worst-affected districts were Bantul, in Yogyakarta, and Klaten in Central Java. Severe damage was also caused to water and sanitation infrastructure, 164,000 household wells need to be cleaned or repaired and 155,000 latrines need to be repaired or rebuilt. The earthquake has also had a devastating effect of livelihoods, both as consequence of loss of production as families tend to their immediate shelter and emergency, but also because many people earned their living through ‘cottage’ industries, such as crafts and cooking. **Displaced** 200,000 to 650,000 people homeless, **Dead** 5778, **Missing** Not specified, **Injured** 58,790, **Housing, Destroyed/Damaged** 360,000, **Total Damage and Losses (in USD)** 3.1billion, **Note** Total

affected: 3,177,923, Main Source [http://www.who.or.id/eng/php/content/jogja-centraljava/Sitrep%20Indonesia%20Jogja-Central%20Java%2004-06-06%20\(7\).pdf](http://www.who.or.id/eng/php/content/jogja-centraljava/Sitrep%20Indonesia%20Jogja-Central%20Java%2004-06-06%20(7).pdf)

<http://www.emdat.be/Database/terms.html>

GLIDE No. [EQ-2006-000064-IDN](#)

To better understand the phenomenon of earthquakes that occurred in Bantul needs to be understood that, the earthquake is the release of energy suddenly. Most earthquakes are caused from the release of energy produced by pressure exerted by the plates are moving. The longer the pressure that the growing and eventually reach the situation where the pressure can not be detained again by the outskirts of the slab. That's when an earthquake will occur.

Based on the cause, the earthquake in Bantul classified as tectonic earthquake; The earthquake was caused by the tectonic activity, namely the shifting tectonic plates suddenly has the power from very small to very large. This earthquake caused more damage or natural disasters on Earth, strong earth tremor capable of spreading to all parts of the earth. Tectonic earthquakes are caused by the release of [power] that occur due to shifting tectonic plates plate like a rubber band is stretched and released suddenly. The theory of plate tectonic (plate tectonics) explains that the earth is composed of several layers of rock, most of the area of the crust it will drift and float in layers like snow. These layers stir slowly so broken to pieces and collide with each other. This is what causes the occurrence of tectonic earthquakes (as in Figure 1. Source: DIY BPBDs, 2006)

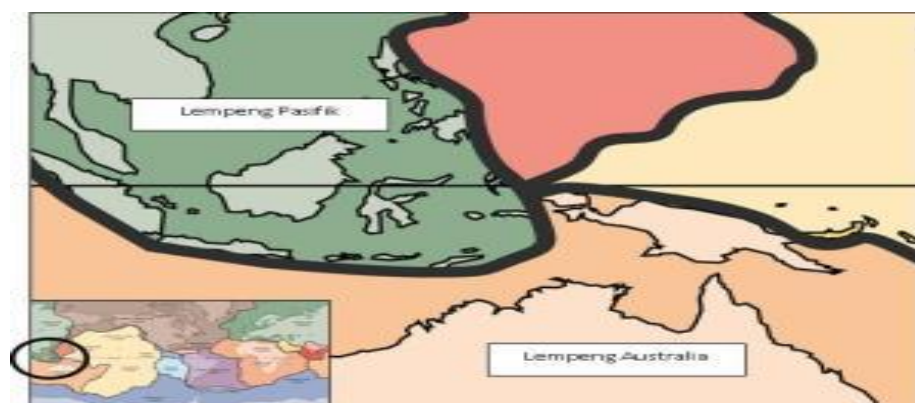


Figure 1 . flat plate tectonics

Tectonic earthquakes centered at 8.2 LU, BT 110 is located at 37 Km south of Yogyakarta, on Saturday, May 27, 2016, at 5:53 o'clock pm, devastated Bantul Potrobayan special Hamlet, Village Pundong, Srihardono subdistrict, Bantul, Yogyakarta , as the epicenter of the earthquake / epicenter (Source BMG, 2006). Total sacrificial death, there were 2,987 people (+ - 50% of total deaths, seriously wounded as many as 37 229 people. The house was severely damaged or razed to the ground as much as 28 939 units, were severely damaged as many as 40,038 units, slightly damaged 30 906 units (BMG, 2006) . Make Pundong paralyzed. with the spirit of togetherness or mutual assistance among residents make Pundong rapid rise, in just two years, Pundong can rebuild their homes. Even with the ability to manage aid and the potential that exists, in general Pundong have purchasing power increasing, even including criteria regions with high income levels, many emerging SMEs, both in the culinary field, handycraf, tourism (BPS, Bantul, 2014).

After 10 years after the earthquake, social and cultural conditions Pundong region, has rebounded even more advanced. Access to the Pundong, paved roads and good condition, all the village roads impassable four-wheeled vehicles. However, this development has not been accompanied by adequate disaster management. Residents have not realized the importance of the lay out of the home furnishings, among others between the beds with a cupboard, still commonly found, the position of cabinet facing the bed, in case of shocks cupboard certainly will fall toward tempat sleep. Likewise with office furniture in the Village Hall Srihardono (as shown in Figure 2, Office Equipment in the village office Srihardono, glass coffee table, not earthquake resistant).



**Figure 2. Equipment in the village office Srihardono (2015)**

The understanding of most people in the village Srihardono, if an earthquake occurs they will run out of the house or do not know what to run where (despite the experience they have acquired at the time of the earthquake, which ran out of the house many died wall / walls collapsed). Not thought to take cover under a table or with existing furniture. For that we need research on how consciousness officials and all citizens of addressing the case of earthquake. The existence of this research are expected to know the awareness of citizens in handling disasters, so that it can be used as an attempt to disaster management in the Village area Srihardono, Pundong, as the epicenter of the quake region, a very high degree of likelihood of an earthquake.

### **Theoretical review**

#### 1. BuildAwareness

Consciousness has the same meaning as the introspective / awareness, and can be interpreted as a condition of a person or an individual who has full control over internal and external stimuli (Feist and Feist, 2013). Ashley and Reiner, 2012, explaining that the consciousness is a mental evaluation process focused on individuals who make themselves aware toward self-improvement and knowledge. More Ashley and Reiner in Tjahjono and Carey (2014), states that consciousness include the perceptions and thoughts that are vaguely aware of an individual and eventually his attention. In detail mentioned that consciousness consists of three interrelated systems, namely the awareness that comes from within itself which is called the ego (ego), the personal unconscious (personal unconsciousness) and the collective unconscious (collective unconsciousness).

##### a. **Ego**

Ego is the conscious soul consisting of perceptions, memories, thoughts and feelings conscious. Ego is a part of man that makes conscious on him. Ego is a cluster of behaviors that are generally owned and consciously displayed by the people in a society (Ashley and Reiner in Tjahjono and Carey, 2014)

##### b. **Personalunconscious(personalunconsciousness)**

The structure of the psyche can be called the soul or heart, a condition which is adjacent to the ego, which consists of the experiences ever realized, but forgotten and

tend to be ignored by means of regression or suppression. The emphasis on their personal bitter experience into unconsciousness can be done by oneself or by others more powerful than himself. The stronger the core appeal or influence on him, the greater the influence on human behavior, it will be dominated by ideas, ideas, feelings and perceptions were conceived (Ashley and Reiner in Tjahjono and Carey, 2014).

c. **The collective unconscious (collective unconsciousness)**

More opinion of Ashley and Reiner in Tjahjono and Carey (2014) states that building awareness is also influenced by their inherited memories of the past or of his ancestors. The collective unconscious or collective unconsciousness consists of several basic patterns, which is the memory of the race will be a form of universal mind that is passed from generation to generation. This thought forms create images related to aspek aspects of life, embraced by a certain generation were shown repeatedly on some of the next generation.

2. **Social Factors**

According to the New & Ghafar (2012), states that Consciousness is influenced by social factors, learning, and self.

a. social factors, in the opinion of Rury, 2009; Adam & Galanes (2009) states that the social factor is the ability to think, act and the ability to manage themselves socially to be able to develop their potential in interpersonal relationships efektif / harmony. Social factors consists of four elements, namely elements of family, cultural elements, economic elements, and elements of the experience. Referring to the opinion of Smith and Riley, 2009; Rury, 2009; Hughes & Kroehller, 2009; that in the family someone will acquire learning about the one true, good manners in everyday behavior, including communication. The family has an important role in instilling core values towards future life goals. Cultural elements, according to Griswold, 2008, stated that culture is a dynamic system of influence and change, meaning that someone with a different background will choose a pattern of behavior and adapting different patterns. More Vaughan & Hogg, 2008, that culture provides a context where a person experiences and evaluate a person's life. Elements of economic status, according to the New & Ghafar (2012) states that a financial element in the decision affects a person. Next on the elements of experience,

New & Ghafer (2012) and Hughes & Kroehler (2009) bad experience will significantly impact on a person's ability to adjust to their new environment seamlessly.

3. **Teaching** / learning  
Learning to give more meaning as a relationship between friends or peer relationship, which could be interpreted as an emotional relationship, or behavior among colleagues or close friends that because of the proximity concerned can obtain information, and can learn from one another (Hughes & Kroehler (2009 ).

4. **Yourself**  
Individual human beings want to be accepted and intimate with members of other groups in society. It is recognized that these needs can only be met if there is involvement of other people whose properties acceptance not just to meet basic human needs (Shein in Sobirin, 2009). These needs can only be met if it involves another person, then one way that can be achieved is by involving themselves in the community, because the community is not just a place to make a living but also has the potential to meet most or all of the basic needs (Wahyuni, 2012).

#### **D. Methods**

Attempts to obtain information from the public about conscious behavior to the earthquake, is conducting FGD (Focus Group Discussion) on officials Village area Srihardono, as well as observations about the layout arrangement of office equipment and layout of home furnishings in residents Potrobayan as region epicenter. Also conducted interviews on people to build a house with a narrow yard, and what efforts will be made in case of earthquake, as in 2006.

#### **E. Discussion**

FGD, observation and interviews obtained information that the communication facilities and infrastructure in the Hamlet Potrobayan already quite advanced. All communication tools that have been developed in contemporary times the home phone, cell phone and even Internet has begun to develop in the hamlet Potrobayan. How ever development and access is not an area in the city, but virtually all the residents own means of communication such as mobile phone (HP) ,  
But the development of the existing social conditions have not been accompanied by adequate disaster management. This proved especially people in the hamlet Potrobayan,

even Srihardono Village area in general, office furniture at the Village Hall using equipment not bear echoes (as shown in Figure 1). The results of our interviews, with most people, what if there was an earthquake: Most of them stated: "Do not know want to run anywhere (even outside the house there is a risk stricken a wall / walls collapsed). The condition shows that, in the minds of those that are important to run, not thought to take cover under a table or furniture, they just ran him out of the house. Though based on experience, many who died crushed to death when the house ran to the rallying point. low awareness or understanding of not only the people but also for the Governing Board Dusun even to the village, as evidenced in the office space also appears to not alert the quake. Is not currently planning how to implement in case of earthquake, how to organize the task force as a board seismicity. In fact, we tried to ask the secretary of the village, why, at this office desk is made of glass, and a small size? if not afraid of risk during an earthquake? " He said, "oh, we forgot, did not even occur towards it". In addition to this, the researchers also obtained information that a communication tool to alert (warning system) have (Hand phone / HP), not yet optimized for conditioning the event of earthquakes and other disasters. Another implementation is low public awareness in building houses, new buildings after the earthquake has not or forgot to think about the space that facilitates evacuation. For that we need their handlers in disaster management to provide awareness for officials and all citizens to understand management (planning, organizing, implementation and evaluation) of the disaster. low awareness of citizens to implement earthquake risk aversion, have not even been to evaluate the earthquake risk in case of earthquake. With the research is expected to know the awareness of the people to the awareness of citizens in handling disasters, so that it can be used as an attempt to disaster management in wilayah Pundong, as the epicenter area, which is a very high occurrence of earthquakes in the future.

Statement of the key person both FGD and indept interview showed that ego and personal unconsciousness community at the epicenter of the earthquake that of perception, memory, thoughts and feelings are aware of the degree of likelihood of earthquakes in the region is still low, as the collective unconsciousness, too still low. These results indicate that the level of public awareness Pundong, Bantul, Yogyakarta in addressing the case of earthquake is



still low. Analysis of social factors indicate that the ability to think, act, and manage themselves influenced by elements of family, economic, cultural and community experiences Pundong proved still low. Likewise with the results of observations obtained a finding that in building a house for less provide road access to facilitate the evacuation, also in the layout and selection of household furniture that does not take into consideration the possibility of earthquakes, these conditions provide evidence that there is still a rare figure who could give an example of conscious behavior to the earthquake.

## **F. Conclusion**

On the basis of the findings of hasi FGD, indept interviews and observations showed that they lack conscious behavior to the earthquake that could come at any time, due to the high level of ego, personal unconsciousness, collective unconsciousness, and still the figure that could provide learning about conscious behavior of the earthquake, both of the elements of family, economy, culture. On the basis that there should be a figure which can give an example of conscious behavior, especially earthquakes and other disasters, which is necessary to form SATGAS Disaster.

## **Reference**

- New, K.H and Ghafar, M. N. A. (2012), Self Awareness and Social Change in Higher Education, Retrieved Februari 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/wje.v2n1.p.25>.
- Tjahjono, Rahmadi Putera dan Prakoso, Christian Wahyu (2014), Kesadaran Civitas Akademika Terhadap Program Greeners “MY WASTE” yang diterapkan di Kantin Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/wje.v2n1.p.25>.
- Setiawan, Jatmika; Purbudi Wahyuni, Istiana Rahatmawati, dan Yuni Siswanti (2015). Transfer Knowledge Gerakan Muda, studi di Karang Taruna “Gema Persada” Yogyakarta. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta*.
- Smith dan Riley, 2009;
- Rury, 2009;
- Hughes & Kroehller, 2009;
- Vaughan & Hogg, 2008
- Griswolld, 2008