

KAJIAN SISTEM PENANGANAN PASCA GEMPA BUMI DI KABUPATEN BANTUL

Suherman

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Telah dipertahankan di depan Dewan Penguji
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Pembimbing Utama

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ABSTRACT

The 5.9 Richter scale earthquake that occurred on 27 May 2006 in Bantul Regency caused 4,143 people lost their life, 8,673 severely were injured and 2,650 people were mildly injured and it also destroyed ten thousand of houses, other infrastructures and public facilities. The crucial worth immediate doing after the disaster was emergency responses, according to the Disaster Management Cycle. The efforts of handling the victims were done by various parties, both formal institution (SATLAK PBP of Bantul Regency) as the executor of the policies of Bantul Regency Government, and volunteer centers. Nevertheless, there were still many hindrances in the post- earthquake handling, in terms of personnel, equipments, supplies, coordination and unsystematic handling system so that the handling pattern was not optimum nor effective.

In this research, the evaluation of disaster management during the emergency response time was evaluated using questionnaires and direct interview with people with regards to the existing policy implementation and was calculated by a simple statistical method. Then, SWOT-model analysis was implemented to improve the management.

The results of the analysis on the success level of SATLAK PBP in the implementation of the earthquake management policy during the emergency response time revealed unsatisfying result with the value of 0.17. The disaster identification of 0.086 value was categorized as unsatisfying and the socialization of disaster anticipation at 0.353 value was categorized as unsatisfying. Meanwhile, community's participation in the earthquake management was somewhat satisfying with the value of 0.392. In order to achieve optimum disaster management during the emergency response time, SWOT-model analysis must be done following recommended management : identification of disaster area to be designed as early as possible in cooperation with research institute, university and the society. Disaster management program should be the responsibility of the government and the community. The formation of disaster task force at district and village levels is to be done. The culture of work sharing needs maintaining and improving by forming disaster-aware groups on their own will and on their own funds. Disaster socialization program must be done regularly through printed and electronic media and by posting pamphlets on the information boards in villages.

Keywords : *Earthquake, Disaster Management Cycle, SWOT.*