

SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS IN ANTICIPATING THE THREAT OF EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN INDONESIA AND JAPAN

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes that occur in the subduction zone are the cause of the tsunami. This study aims to find out: (1) differences in school preparedness in Indonesia and Japan in the face of earthquake and tsunami disasters, and (2) efforts by schools in Indonesia and Japan to improve preparedness in the face of earthquakes and tsunamis. The research design used is comparative research. The study was conducted in June-November 2018. The research sites were Indonesia (Bantul, D.I. Yogyakarta) and Japan (Miyagi Prefecture). The variables in this study are school preparedness (knowledge, policies and guidelines, emergency response plans, disaster warning systems, and resource mobilization) and efforts made by the school to deal with earthquakes and tsunamis. The study population was all schools in the two research locations that were included in the earthquake and tsunami-prone areas, which were used as units of research analysis. Data is collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data that has been collected is then analyzed descriptively quantitatively and qualitatively. The results showed: (1) school preparedness in Japan viewed from the aspect of school, teacher, and students in the category of very prepared, while school preparedness in Indonesia in the face of earthquakes and tsunamis viewed from the aspect of the school was in the category of unprepared (76.9 %), viewed from the aspect of the teacher in the category of very prepared (73.1%), and seen from the aspect of the student in the category of very prepared (60.1%). (2) The efforts of schools in Indonesia and Japan to improve preparedness against earthquakes and tsunamis have some similarities, including: (a) conducting evacuation drills in their respective school communities, (b) increasing school preparedness, teachers, students, parents and volunteers with various trainings and simulations, (c) making pathways and evacuation maps, (d) mobilizing all available resources, from the public and private sectors, domestic and foreign to coordinate all disaster response entities based on emergency response plans, (e) integrating earthquake and tsunami disaster studies into the curriculum in schools, and (f) involving the role of various parties in improving earthquake and tsunami disaster preparedness. The differences seen in efforts to improve school preparedness in Japan include: (a) further improvement of emergency evacuation plans and evacuation drills, (b) increasing preparedness for large-scale earthquakes and tsunamis because they cannot be overcome by local capacity and require assistance from outside the region, and (c) conduct research together with universities in the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami disaster.

Kata Kunci: Preparedness, school, earthquake, tsunami