

Implementation of Human Concern in Education and Empowerment of Earthquake Victims in Cianjur Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of public awareness of the earthquake victims that occurred in the Cianjur Regency. Want to analyze the educational process of the Cianjur earthquake victims and want to know the empowerment of each volunteer for the earthquake victims. The research method used is qualitative which describes the phenomena that occur in the research location. Data collection techniques in the form of direct observation of the community and environment around the disaster. Interviews with the victim community, officials, and other volunteers who were met at the research location. Documentation studies from various sources, such as the internet, information from fellow volunteers, and various Watch-Up groups. Conclusion: (1). The implementation of the level of concern from all the people of West Java, Jakarta, and Banten are very enthusiastic to help and assist, as evidenced by the various institutions, communities, and vehicles carrying supplies in the form of funds as well as food and clothing, thronging the earthquake victim area. (2). Implementation of education directed at school-age children in the form of volunteers in the form of Trauma Healing in the form of reading the Koran using the Iqro model, quizzing learning questions, singing, and giving gifts in the form of snacks and textbooks. Community empowerment in the form of Strengthening faith and destiny as to why earthquakes occur, and information about knowledge of how earthquakes occur. Distribution of groceries, women's clothing, men's clothing, and children's clothing, and free medical and health care.

Keywords: Human Concern, Education and Empowerment, Earthquake Victims

1. Introduction

The Mw 5.6 Cianjur (West Java) earthquake occurred on November 21, 2022. According to Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency. As of November 22, 2022, there have been 140 earthquakes with aftershocks, with magnitudes of 1.2-4.2, with an average depth of up to 10 km, of which 5 earthquakes were felt by the people of Cianjur and its surroundings. That the main earthquake (mainshock), with a magnitude of 5.6, had an impact on the Cianjur district with an intensity scale of 5-6 Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI). [Khairi, Adnan., et al., \(2020\)](#). The earthquake could also be felt in the Garut, Sukabumi, Cimahi City, West Bandung Lembang, Bandung City, Rangkasbitung, Bayah Lebak district, and Bogor City with the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) intensity scale. While South Tangerang, Jakarta, and Depok with an intensity scale of 2-3 Modified Mercalli Intensity

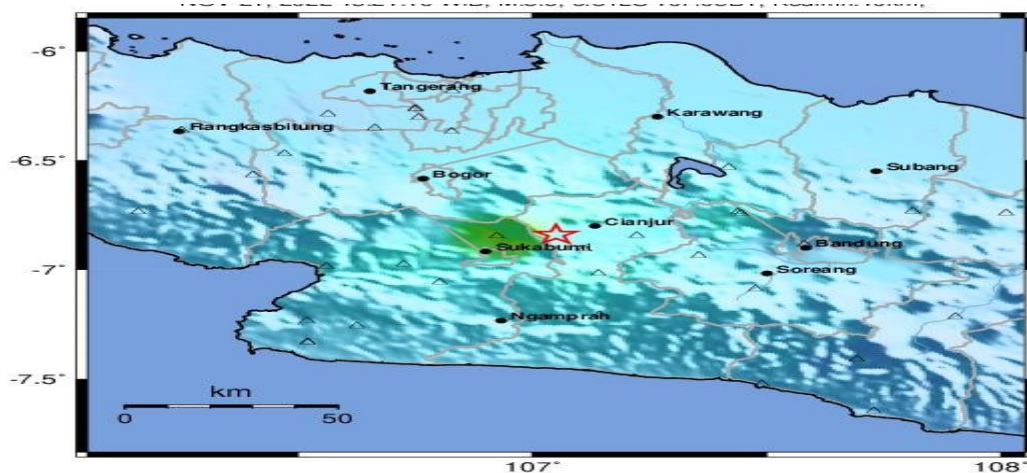


Image: 1 Cianjur Earthquake Mw 5.6 Magnitude
(Source: BMKG Shakemap Cianjur, West Java)

According to information from the National Disaster Management Agency until November 22, 2022, at 17.00 West Indonesian Time. That the earthquake affected 268 victims and suffered a number 2,000 houses to suffer heavy damage and minor damage. Earthquake hazard that occurred in Indonesia in 2017. [Irsyam et al., \(2017\)](#). Because the Cianjur regency area is crossed by the Cimandiri Fault plate from the Rajamandala segment, which has a sliding fault plate mechanism to the left, thus making the Cianjur regency area vulnerable to the danger of an earthquake. Whereas the Cimandiri Fault extends from the Pelabuhanratu sea in Sukabumi Regency to Padalarang in West Bandung Regency, so that the total length reaches 100 km which is divided into 3 segments, which include (a). the Cimandiri segment as an ascending fault mechanism (b). the Nyalindung segment to Cibeber as an upward fault mechanism, (c). Rajamandal Segment.

Several earthquakes that occurred with significance often occurred in the Cimandiri Fault area, namely magnitude 5.5 in 1982, magnitude 5.4 in 2000, and earthquakes with an intensity scale of Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) 7. With what occurred in 1900, namely Visser, in 1922. By using the data method on studies with arrival times of P waves and S waves from the seismic network of the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency in West Java and its surroundings. On November 21, 2022, it is obtained with 600 and 31 arrival times in the P wave and the S wave with 42 earthquake occurrences, respectively. As for obtaining the hypocenter position which can be interpreted using the Double-Difference method. [Waldhauser., and Ellsworth., \(2000\)](#). Whereas the HypoDD software, using the 1-D CRUST1.0

seismic wave velocity model, can relocate p to the hypocenter position in the earthquakes that occur, including shallow crustal earthquakes, with mainshock-aftershocks earthquake types.



Image: 2. Earthquake Ruined House
(Source: CNBC.indonesia: 2022)

The intensity of the rain that occurred in the Cianjur district affected fragile slopes, with heavy rains which could trigger landslides and flash floods by carrying soil material into the fallen slopes. With collateral hazard or aftershock hazard. [Nurdianasari, Ika., et al., \(2017\)](#). Causing a large number of fatalities in the earthquake in the Cianjur district, which was caused by being buried in the ground and crushed by collapsing buildings, because they were unable to withstand the shocks of the earthquake.

2. Research Methods

The research method is descriptive qualitative. [Lexy J. Moleong., \(2018\)](#). Namely a problem formulation that states and controls research to explore, photograph, and examine social situations that occur in research locations and which will be examined thoroughly, more broadly, and in-depth.

2.1. Data collection technique

The data collection model is carried out in three ways, which are narrated from reliable sources. [Sugiyono., \(2019\)](#). Namely as follows:

- a. The survey was conducted with teams and groups sharing roles such as observing in the field of disaster awareness, the field of education, and the field of empowerment
- b. Interviews were conducted with affected victims regarding how to respond to the incident, about the loss of family and relatives, the loss of property that had been destroyed, and interviews with assisting volunteers who had opened command posts from the start of the disaster until the end of the disaster were declared.
- c. Literacy studies in the form of disaster books, several internet sources, and other sources from the Watch-Ap group in the form of articles and YouTube

3. Results and Discussion

That the earthquake incident that occurred in the Cianjur district was very heartbreaking and sad which was felt by the people affected by the disaster, and can also be felt by other communities, which caused a sense of empathy which was shown by sending various

donations, while the impact of the earthquake cost some lives. and objects. [Herring, T. A., \(2015\)](#). Can be seen in the table below as follows:

Table 1. Data on the loss of life and material for the Cianjur Regency Earthquake

No	Location I impacted	Impacted	Soul Loss	Material Loss
1.	Cianjur district			16
2.	Karang Tengah District	Broken house		63.229
3.	Warung Kondang district	Lightly Damaged House		22.796
4.	Cilaku District	Medium Damaged House		14.196
5.	Gekbrong district	Heavily Damaged House		26.237
6.	Cibeber District	Damaged Health Facilities		14
7.	Sukaluyu district	Damaged Places of Worship		170
8.	Ciranjang District	Damaged Educational Facilities		471
9.	Haur Wangi District	Damaged Offices & Buildings		17
10.	Bojong Picung District	Dead Soul	323	
11.	Menda District	Soul In Search	9	
12.	Cugenang District	Heavy Wounded Soul	595	
13.	Packet District	Soul Still Treated	108	
14.	Chipana District	Displaced Soul	100.330	
15.	Sukaesmi District			298
16.	Cikalong Wetan District			

(Source: BPDD & Basarnas., November 28, 2022)

3.1. Implementation of Volunteer Concern for Earthquake Victims in Cianjur Regency

The concern of volunteers who are shown in various ways, who have a sense of empathy wanting to help as fellow human beings as social beings. [Anggraini, R.M., et al., \(2019\)](#). Which is always shown with evidence and reality to their relatives who were hit by the earthquake in Cianjur, activities which include the following:

- a. Establish a discussion forum for the Cianjur earthquake
- b. Determine the time and date of departure to the location of the Cianjur earthquake victims
- c. Collecting data for administrators, central level, regional and regional levels, members and sympathizers of lecturer associations
- d. Location survey to find out the most appropriate location points to visit
- e. Expand data collected from volunteer administrators, members, and sympathizers, according to the needs of the people affected by the earthquake
- f. Assisting the community by assisting volunteers who already have pork, with a list of names that have been prepared by volunteers



Image: 3. Concern Team of Indonesian Research Lecturers Association
(Source: PDPI Documents 2022)

3.2. Implementation of Education for Earthquake Victims in Cianjur Regency

Education through a learning process carried out by lecturer associations, teacher associations, and majlis ta'lim groups. [Sutarman, Lukman, A. Nulhakim., \(2020\)](#). In places and locations of the Cianjur earthquake victims, with various limitations and advantages, namely as follows:

- a. Doing trauma healing, in the form of light learning in the form of singing together, the main purpose of which is to remove the feeling of prolonged fear from the children
- b. Learning is carried out in the form of games by playing together, in the form of quizzes and light questions, as well as village children's games, with the main goal being to be able to forget about the earthquake that occurred so that the children are in a prolonged state of fear.
- c. Give prizes to children if they can answer light questions from the tutorial
- d. Mental-spiritual strengthening through religious learning, which is provided by tutorials from the ta'lim assembly and early childhood education teachers, in the form of how to learn to pray and how to learn ablution by memorizing light prayers
- e. Improving children's mental and spiritual through understanding of religion, which is conveyed by tutorials from the ta'lim assembly and early childhood education teachers, in the form of memorizing light prayers and learning to read the Koran using the Iqro' model

As for educational needs through the learning process, in the form of learning equipment and media. [Ratode, H.K., et al., \(2021\)](#). Namely as follows

- a. Alquran is in the form of an Iqra book to be used in the learning process of reading the Koran
- b. Prayer equipment, in the form of sarongs, mukena, and prayer mats
- c. Tarpaulin for prayer room dividers, men and women
- d. And so forth



Image: 4. Learning Tutorial Team for Earthquake Victims
(Source: PDPI Documents 2022)

3.3. Empowerment Implementation for Earthquake Victims in Cianjur Regency

In implementing the empowerment of earthquake victims in Cianjur Regency. Opening posts, by providing services 24 hours a day, which is useful for the people of Cianjur who are affected by earthquakes, and because aftershocks often occur, and have an impact on landslides because the land is sloping, and there are frequent roof collapses and collapses, Because the house that was cracked was enlarged, as well as the number of injured victims, so all of them were placed in evacuation posts. [Muttaqin, M.F., \(2019\)](#). The activities held by volunteers at the command post are as follows:

- a. Organizing public kitchens, and providing free food during a disaster, from the start of the disaster until it was declared a disaster
- b. Holding a health clinic is useful for health checks for residents affected by the earthquake
- c. Organized a prayer room at the command post to carry out congregational prayers for volunteers and the earthquake victims
- d. Construction of drilled wells and underground wells to provide clean water for daily needs, washing, and cooking for volunteers.
- e. Providing food three times a day, for all earthquake victims recorded at the post
- f. Providing baby food in the form of powdered milk and other nutritious foods, especially for babies
- g. Giving new clothes for babies such as pempepr, underwear, warm clothes, and blankets from each donor, through the post
- h. Providing new clothes and clothes worth wearing for men, women, and children, which are available at the command post to be distributed immediately
- i. Providing baby diapers and nursing parents' diapers, blankets, tarpaulins, toiletries, flip-flops, and light medicines



Image: 5. The Cianjur Earthquake Victim Empowerment Team (PDPI)
(Source: PDPI Documents 2022)

The needs that are distributed by visitors as donors through volunteers as guard posts in the form of staples for the needs of the earthquake victims. [Sutarman., at. Al., \(2022\)](#). Are as follows:

- a. Rice to be cooked into rice and porridge
- b. Cooking Oil, to fry the food collected at the command post for distribution to the community
- c. Wheat Flour as a food mixture for frying
- d. Seasonings such as salt, pepper, soy sauce, and flavor enhancers as mixed ingredients for cooking
- e. Canned food in the form of sardines and corned beef, and others
- f. Dry noodles for additional food if someone asks for extra, usually at night
- g. Beverages such as granulated sugar, tea, coffee, and liquid milk

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion of the implementation of care, and the implementation of education, several conclusions can be drawn, namely as follows:

- a. The implementation of the care that was channeled by volunteers, which was carried out from the beginning until the end of the earthquake that occurred in Cianjur, it had run smoothly, in an orderly manner, and accordance with the wishes of the earthquake victims.
- b. In the implementation of education that is applied to children who are victims of the earthquake in the Cianjur district community. It has been running as desired, volunteers from both the ta'lim assemblies, early childhood education teachers, and from Indonesian research lecturer associations, which have been running systematically
- c. The Empowerment Implementation was carried out by a team of volunteers who have met the best and superior qualifications, by making several facilities, a simple prayer room, making clean water, and facilities for bathing water, although simple, they can meet the needs of the earthquake victims, which are very important

4.2. Suggestion

Based on the results of the discussion which includes social care, education for children, and empowerment in the form of simple facilities and conclusions, suggestions can be made as follows:

- a. For volunteers who opened a post in the earthquake location in the Cianjur district, to be more open to volunteers who donate, whether in the form of funds, staples, clothes, etc., in terms of distribution so that they are included in the distribution to the victims, not distributed only by only volunteers who have pork so that there is transparency in terms of managing the assistance.
- b. For the government, each volunteer who opens the post and volunteers donates in whatever form so that there is recording and direction so that there is no accumulation of food and clothing that is not distributed so that it is redundant, and there are also victims who do not get their share because they are not touched by the post or donors.
- c. For volunteers who donate from any community to continue to take part following the abilities and capacities of the community itself, especially for lecturers to immediately make documentation, research, and publications

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