



THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL COHESION AND ATTITUDES ON COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS IN THE FACE OF A TSUNAMI DISASTER

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country located at the confluence of the world's three tectonic plates, making a number of areas directly adjacent to the zone highly vulnerable to earthquake and tsunami disasters. Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters. There are several factors that influence community preparedness, namely social cohesion and attitude. Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social cohesion and attitudes on community preparedness for tsunami disasters. Methods: Type of correlational research with a cross sectional approach. The population was all people in Kedusunan Sawah Garung, Loji Village, Simpenan Subdistrict with a sample of 300, using proportional random sampling technique. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data analysis using simple linear regression and multiple linear regression. Results: The results showed that there was an influence of social cohesion ($p=0.000$) and attitude ($p=0.000$) on community preparedness. There is a simultaneous influence of social cohesion ($p=0.000$) and attitude ($p=0.002$) on community preparedness. Conclusion: social cohesion and attitudes towards community preparedness. It is expected that Loji Village and BPBD Sukabumi Regency can improve community preparedness through activities such as training, seminars, workshops related to natural disasters, especially tsunami disasters.

Keywords: attitudes; community preparedness; social cohesion

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INTRODUCTION

Disaster is an event or series of events that can threaten and disrupt people's lives caused, either by natural or non-natural factors or human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts (Firdaus et al., 2021). Disasters are caused by two things, namely natural disasters, namely disasters caused by events or events caused by nature including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, man-made events such as aircraft or vehicle crashes, fires, riots, sabotage, explosions (Romdhonah et al., 2019).. Indonesia is a country that is geographically located in an area that is very prone to disasters, especially natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, volcanic eruptions and others. Indonesia is also one of the countries traversed by the Ring of Fire, which causes Indonesia to have many volcanoes and frequent earthquakes (Kurniawati, 2018). This condition causes a number of areas directly facing the zone to be very vulnerable to earthquake and tsunami disasters. The coastal areas of Sukabumi Regency have never experienced a tsunami disaster, but the potential for occurrence is quite large considering that other areas facing the Indo-Australian megathrust have experienced tsunami disasters several times (Manik & Suharso, 2022).

One of the areas located in the coastal region of Sukabumi is Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-district, Sukabumi District. Loji Village is directly adjacent to the south coast and is located

right in the megathrust earthquake zone that can cause tsunamis. The disaster-prone condition in Loji Village requires the community in the area to be alert to the possibility of a tsunami threat. To support this vigilance, efforts are needed for the village community to carry out disaster mitigation efforts, one of which is community preparedness in the face of disasters including tsunamis. Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and through appropriate and effective steps (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007). Disaster preparedness is a condition of a community, both individually and in groups, that has the ability to physically and psychologically deal with disasters. Preparedness is an integral part of integrated disaster management (Azmin & Sanusi, 2019). One of the factors that can influence community preparedness is social cohesion. Sasminto & Prawito, (2023) revealed that there is a significant relationship between social cohesion and community preparedness. Where, when the better the social cohesion that individuals have, the better the community preparedness behavior that individuals have (Ahmad & Ahsan, 2018).

According to Emile Durkheim, 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, a social cohesion will form by itself (Asra et al., 2021). The participation of community members plays an important role in improving community cohesion. Through active participation and cooperation, such as volunteering, people foster a sense of collectivity and belonging that can help to build resilience in a community. With the active participation of the community in disaster preparedness, it is possible that the community will be influenced to carry out preparedness in the face of a tsunami disaster (Saraswati & Manalu, 2023). Disaster preparedness is also influenced by community attitudes towards disaster preparedness. Community preparedness in the face of disasters is very important because with high disaster preparedness, the community will be able to play a role in carrying out disaster management efforts and will be very useful for preparing an action plan to reduce the impact of problems that occur due to natural disasters (Budhiana et al., 2023). Appropriate efforts need to be made and an attitude of preparedness must be instilled in the community to minimize the impact of disasters. Attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, not a specific motivation. In other words, the attitude function is not yet an action (open response) or activity, but a behavioral disposition (action) or closed response (Rasdini et al., 2021). The community's attitude towards preparedness will help determine the community's own preparedness in the face of disasters. The formation of a good understanding and response to preparedness will encourage the community to have good preparedness.

The Loji Village community must have high preparedness in facing the threat of a tsunami disaster considering that the potential threat is real. The preparedness of the Loji Village community is highly dependent on social cohesion and the attitude of the community towards the threat of tsunami disaster. Sawah Garung Hamlet is one of the hamlets located in Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-district, Sukabumi Regency. Sawah Garung Hamlet consists of 3 RW, 12 RT and 1,174 inhabitants. Sawah Garung Hamlet is the area closest to the coast that has the potential for tsunami disasters. Based on this, the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social cohesion and attitudes on community preparedness for tsunami disasters in Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-district, Sukabumi Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social cohesion and attitudes on community preparedness for tsunami disasters in Loji village, Simpenan Sub-District, Sukabumi District.

METHOD

This research design is a type of correlational research with a cross sectional approach. Correlational design was chosen to determine the influence of social cohesion and attitude on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster. The population in this study were all the people in Sawah Gunung Sub-District, Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-District, Sukabumi Regency, totaling 1,174 people. The sample size in this study was 300 respondents using proportional random sampling technique . In this study the data obtained were primary data and secondary data obtained by questionnaire method. The analysis used is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The validity test through Pearson product moment of 18 questions of social cohesion variables, 15 questions of attitude variables, and 25 questions of preparedness variables were all declared valid, because the p-value <0.05 . Reliability test using Cronbach alpha statistical formula on valid items, r for social cohesion variable is 0.910 (very strong reliability), attitude variable is 0.902 (very strong reliability) and for preparedness variable is 0.900 (very strong reliability). Univariate analysis uses numerical data analysis including minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation. While bivariate analysis uses simple linear regression. This research has passed the ethical review at STIKES Sukabumi with no: No:000880/KEP STIKES SUKABUMI/2024.

RESULTS

Descriptive of Respondents

Based on the characteristics of respondents in gender, most of them are male, namely (57.7%). Based on age, most of the age (21-49 years) (56%). Based on education, most have a high school education (48.3%). Based on occupation, most of them are not working (42.7%). Based on the source of information, most of the respondents' information comes from the internet (54%). (Table 1).

Average of Research Variables

Based on the results show that the average value on the social cohesion variable is 56.84 with a standard deviation value of 5,980, the lowest value is 31 and the highest value is 71. The average value on the attitude variable is 44.19 with a standard deviation value of 8,974, the lowest value is 19 and the highest value is 58. The average value on the preparedness variable is 18.75 with a standard deviation value of 3,304, the lowest value is 10 and the highest value is 21 (Table 2).

The Influence of Social Cohesion and Attitudes on Community Tsunami Disaster Preparedness

The results of the simple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 3, it can be concluded that there is an influence of social cohesion and attitudes on preparedness. This is indicated by the p-value in the regression coefficient test is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, which means that H_0 is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of social cohesion and attitude on preparedness. The magnitude of the contribution of each variable is 56.7% and 33.3% respectively to community preparedness in facing a tsunami (Table 3).

The Simultaneous Influence of Social Cohesion and Attitudes on Community Preparedness in the Face of A Tsunami Disaster

The results of multiple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 4, it can be concluded that there is an influence of social cohesion and attitude on preparedness. This is indicated by the p-value of each ≤ 0.05 . The effect of cohesion and attitude contributed to the change in value in the preparedness variable by 58.1% (Table 4).

Table 1
Distribution of Respondent Characteristics (n=300)

Characteristics	f	%
Gender		
Male	173	57,7
Female	127	42,3
Age		
<20 Years	117	39,0
21 – 40 Years	168	56,0
41 – 61 Years	15	5,0
Education		
Elementary School	26	8,3
Junior High	119	39,7
High School	145	48,3
College	11	3,7
Jobs		
Civil Servant	10	3,3
Self-Employed	17	5,7
Farmer	37	12,3
Fisherman	35	11,7
Housewife	73	24,3
Unemployed	128	42,7
Source of Information		
Internet	162	54,0
Television	99	33,0
Relativies	28	9,3
Government	11	3,7

Table 2
Average of Research Variables (n=300)

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Social Cohesion	56.84	5.980	31	71
Attitude	44.19	8.974	19	58
preparedness	18.75	3.304	10	21

Table 3
The Influence of Social Cohesion and Attitudes on Community Preparedness for Tsunami Disaster (n=300)

Models	B	t	P-Value	R-Square
(Constant)	-4.902	-4.074	0.000	0.567
Social Cohesion	0.416	19.771	0.000	
(Constant)	9.364	11.921	0.000	0.333
Attitude	0.213	12.201	0.000	

Table 4
Simultaneous Effect of Social Cohesion And Attitude on Community Preparedness for Tsunami Disaster (n=300)

Models	B	t	P-Value	R-Square
(Constant)	-4.275	-3.552	0.000	0.581
Social Cohesion	0.362	13.249	0.000	
Attitude	0.056	3.087	0.002	

DISCUSSION

Overview of Social Cohesion

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the social cohesion variable has a minimum value of 31 and a maximum value of 71. The standard deviation value is 5.980. As for the

average value of 56.84. Etymologically, cohesion is the ability of a group to unite. Social cohesion is the result of the relationship between individuals and institutions (Pramesti et al., 2019). The difference between men and women makes the relationship between the two different according to their physical and mental characteristics, which can affect social cohesion. Structurally, men have strong organs that affect the mentality of men who are independent, more challenging, and more rational. Meanwhile, women have wombs and breasts that give up their time to spend years caring for children, thus affecting the mentality of women who are more emotional, gentle, and loving. The above statement forms an essence that men tend to have high social cohesion with more rational thinking (Sapitri, 2022). Another factor that affects social cohesion is age. The level of maturity of a person in social life, apart from being influenced by his behavior, can also be influenced by age. A person's age is very likely to affect the pattern of his social relations in the community where he is. Everyone needs to learn the values and social norms that apply in the surrounding community.

All of this is needed to mature each individual and shape his personality. Armed with that personal maturity, later someone will be able to play a role in society (Latief, 2017). Furthermore, the factor that affects social cohesion is education. Education plays an important role in building social cohesion. Sibagariang et al., (2021) defines education as the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs and habits. Through education, people can have an understanding of something that makes them a critical human being in thinking and acting (Kosasih & Hanafiah, 2023). Social cohesion is also influenced by information sources. Social media has been used by billions of people in the world as a means of communication. However, social media also accelerates the spread of false information, potentially threatening the stability of social cohesion. The emergence of the internet can connect people from various parts of the world who did not know each other before by connecting computers to the internet network (González-Bailón & Lelkes, 2023). The results of researchers' observations of social cohesion that occurs in society are bound by strong conformity in Loji Village, Simpenan District, Sukabumi Regency. Where changes in people's attitudes and behavior are in accordance with the prevailing social norms there.

Attitude Overview

Based on the results showed that the attitude variable has a minimum value of 19 and a maximum value of 58. The standard deviation value is 8.974. As for the average value of 44.19. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object (Direja & Wulan, 2018). One of the factors that influence preparedness attitudes is gender. Men and women view the world in different ways. Likewise, by understanding a risk that will happen to them. Men have different attitudes and abilities from women. Men are able to adjust to various conditions to change circumstances and are flexible in solving problems, one of which is the attitude towards disaster preparedness. Meanwhile, women have low attitudes and little flexibility in self-adjustment, are unable to react to changing circumstances, become chaotic when faced with change or pressure, and have difficulty readjusting after experiencing traumatic experiences (Agriani et al., 2014; Nastiti et al., 2021). Factors that influence community preparedness include education level and age (Budhiana, 2022). Age has a role in determining attitudes, the older a person is, the more knowledge he will gain. The knowledge he acquires will get better because of the development of his capture power and mindset. The older the wiser, the more information is obtained, the more things are done so as to increase knowledge and be wiser in behavior (Septiana & Fatih, 2019). Education is also one of the factors that influence attitudes. A person's education will affect disaster knowledge to instill a responsive and responsive attitude towards disasters so that fatal risks

can be avoided and understand about disasters, but more importantly how they face disaster risks with a prepared and responsive attitude so as to minimize severe impacts (Husna, 2012 in Wasliyah & Kusniawati, 2019).

Preparedness Overview

Based on the results of the study, it shows that preparedness has a minimum value of 10 and a maximum value of 24. The standard deviation value is 3.304. The average value is 18.75. According to Law No. 24 of 2007, preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and through appropriate and effective steps. Preparedness is the actions that enable governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to be able to respond to a disaster situation quickly and effectively. Gender is a biological difference between men and women that occurs since individuals are born. Men and women have different perspectives on the world and the risks they may face. In general, men have high preparedness in emergency situations according to several studies. Men's social roles in the family usually encourage such behavior, thus increasing preparedness. Men's disaster preparedness is higher due to differences in social roles and responsibilities between men and women. Men tend to need less help in handling disasters and have an awareness of responsibility, confidence and ability to handle disasters (Nastiti et al., 2021; Sasmito, N. & Prawito, 2023).

Age is also one of the factors that influence community preparedness. Age affects preparedness and a person's capacity and mindset. A person's attention span and mindset develop with age, so that the knowledge they gain is getting better. Increasing age will also increase a person's ability to make decisions, control emotions, think rationally and tolerate the opinions of others, which will affect the increase in disaster preparedness (Budhiana et al., 2021; Putri et al., 2022). Furthermore, education is one of the factors that influence preparedness. A person with a high level of education will affect individual experience because the individual will more easily process various information. A person's cognitive abilities will develop along with experience. Not only that, one's level of education will also affect one's perception and reasoning towards something. Better education levels were found to be positively correlated with various vulnerability outcomes, including the level of preparedness, reactions to early warnings, decisions about evacuation and relocation, adaptation to changes in environmental conditions, and the ability to cope with subsequent disaster impacts (Nastiti et al., 2021).

The Effect of Social Cohesion on Community Preparedness

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between social cohesion on community preparedness (p -value = 0.000). This is in line with Sasmito & Prawito (2023) showing that social cohesion affects preparedness. This is supported by (Haryadi, 2020) who revealed that there is a significant influence between social cohesion on tsunami preparedness. Strong social cohesion can certainly affect disaster preparedness. This is because a strong community perception of their level of resilience to the impact of a disaster is supported by the social domain of the community. They build resilience from the perception that disasters are part of their lives, the existence of strong social ties and care that can make individuals bounce back from traumatic events that have occurred (Ekawati dkk., 2020). Communities that have strong social cohesion will be more effective in responding to disasters, such as providing first aid, evacuation, and supporting victims. Individuals who feel interconnected and have strong social relationships are more likely to cooperate, coordinate actions, and help others more effectively in crisis situations (Prihatin, 2018).

Influence of Attitude on Community Preparedness

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between attitude towards community preparedness ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$). This is in line with the research of (Setyawan & Astuti, 2023) which states that there is a significant relationship between attitude and preparedness in facing the risks of earthquakes and tsunamis. This is also supported by (Ismunandar et al., 2021) who suggest that attitudes affect tsunami preparedness. Attitude can affect a person's preparedness in facing a disaster, in this case a tsunami disaster. If the individual's attitude is good, the preparedness will also be better. A good attitude will encourage individuals to take preparedness actions for themselves and others so that they can carry out the process of self-rescue when a disaster occurs. Attitude in facing a tsunami disaster is a determining factor for preparedness because attitude is related to a person's motivation and perspective. Attitudes can also affect preparedness, because attitudes are a component in the disaster management process (Susilowati et al., 2020).

Influence of Social Cohesion and Attitude on Community Preparedness

The results showed that there is a simultaneous or joint influence of social cohesion and attitudes on community preparedness in Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-district, Sukabumi District. The results prove that there is a relationship between the two factors in influencing community preparedness. Preparedness in LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR (2006) is an action that enables governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to be able to respond to a disaster situation quickly and appropriately. Preparedness is one form of extra action in an effort to minimize the impact of disasters. One of the factors that influence community preparedness is social cohesion. Social cohesion according to Maxwell (1996), is defined as the process of communication and the development of shared values involving community members, thus minimizing gaps and creating a sense of involvement in joint efforts and challenges in the community. Meanwhile, attitude is a closed response or reaction from a person shown by conformity to a stimulus or object in everyday life, where the reaction is emotional to a social stimulus (Hesti et al., 2019). Social cohesion is an important resource for disaster planning and is an essential component in the pre-disaster, acute, post-disaster and recovery phases. Social cohesion provides opportunities before a disaster occurs, during the acute phase, and in recovery planning to identify and address gaps through disaster anticipation that include knowledge, attitudes, policies and guidelines, emergency response plans, early warning, and resource mobilization capabilities. This is essential for an inclusive recovery strategy that supports the needs of all communities (Jewett et al., 2021).

Attitude is also one of the factors that influence tsunami preparedness, because a caring attitude makes enthusiasm for preparedness both for oneself and others so that the process of self-rescue can occur. Attitude will influence a person's behavior through a decision-making process, in this case the attitude in making decisions to continue to carry out preparedness from earthquake and tsunami disasters. The better the attitude, the more prepared you will be in facing a tsunami disaster (Hesti et al., 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the influence of social cohesion and attitudes on community preparedness in the face of a tsunami disaster in Loji Village, Simpenan Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency, the average results of the social cohesion variable were 56.84 (5.980), the attitude variable obtained an average value of 44.19 (8.974), and the preparedness variable obtained an average value of 18.75 (3.304). There is an influence of social cohesion on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Loji Village, Simpenan Subdistrict, Sukabumi District with equation model $Y = -4.902 + 0.416X_1 + \epsilon$. There is an effect of

community preparedness attitude in facing tsunami disaster in Loji Village, Simpenan Sub-District, Sukabumi District with equation model $Y = 9.364 + 0.213X_2 + \varepsilon$. There is a simultaneous influence of social cohesion and attitude on community preparedness in facing tsunami disaster in Loji Village, Simpenan Subdistrict, Sukabumi District with equation model $Y = -4.275 + 0.362X_1 + 0.056X_2 + \varepsilon$.

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