



Identify mitigation levels disaster FES Unjaya students based survey knowledge disaster and extension non-structural mitigation management field

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Objective from this research is know level mitigation disaster FES Unjaya students. Recovery to disaster will need enough time short when public own level mitigation good disaster. This research is based on the problem of para survivor unprepared disaster presence the disaster, even though already know exists threat disaster all around. Such a situation naturally direct impact on time recovery the disaster is getting longer. Student is generation young people who are able to become a driving force or as an agent of change in reduction risk disaster. Hence knowledge disaster and mitigation disaster become very important to realize that thing. Method First that is survey knowledge disaster involving 124 students from management, psychology, law, and accounting study programs and distributed through questionnaires. Based on the survey was obtained as many as 40 students selected for follow counseling mitigation non- structural disasters in the field of management. Method second that is counseling done by design administration of pre-test and post-test. Counseling done verbally or non-verbal. Result of counseling is there is enhancement knowledge moment post test namely 24 students stated own remember mitigation high, 16 students own level mitigation medium, and nothing students who have level low mitigation. This proves exists enhancement knowledge student with it counseling.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout 2020, according to Information Data Indonesian disasters, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta there are 39 in total incident disaster with a total of 1,596 victims with categorization died, lost, injured, suffered, and died. Most victims is category suffer as many as 1,362. Apart from being seen number of victims, number affected infrastructure consequence disaster also reached 357 damage. Recorded infrastructure including housing, facilities_education, health, worship, public, offices, bridges, factories, and kiosks (Dede et al., 2019; Fahlevi et al., 2019; Masudin et al., 2021).

The problem is what happened in the field, the victims were not ready to face it presence the disaster (Fuady et al., 2021; Khan et al., 2022; Purworini et al., 2019). So that time for recovery circumstances especially economics and psychology need not a short time. Based on this problem is one things to do in order subtraction risk disaster is prepare society to be more aware to risk disaster that threatens him (Forsyth et al., 2023; Kalatzi Pantera et al., 2022; Manurung et al., 2022). As academics and students things to do is by upgrading ability in knowledge disaster and mitigation disaster. Specifically students who can be wheel driving force for activity awareness about risk disaster to society (Arooj et al., 2022; Fahlevi et al., 2019; Peng et al., 2020; Satizabal et al., 2022).

Student is generation medium young look for teak yourself and decide objective his life. Student own surge spirit that can play a role big in determining direction country progress. Important things that need done is equip diverse students ability to be competent in dealing with every condition, even in order face disaster. Many cases have occurred is, group student become volunteers in response emergency disaster. They down to the location disaster, help operational kitchen general emergency, even active in fundraising throughout road bustling highway. Is the role from this student is effective role in the coping process disaster? On the other hand students is generation young people who are able to become the driving force or *agent of change* in reduction risk disaster (Ali et al., 2021; Han & Ahn, 2020).

Disaster management cycle is consists from three stages includes, pre disaster, moment happen disaster (response emergency), and post disaster (Abid et al., 2021; Boshier et al., 2021; Fahlevi et al., 2019). Mitigation included in the stage pre disaster, which if done well will be reduce risk impending disaster happened. Effort awareness to society to reduce risk disaster must always be done (Irawan et al., 2020; Syahril et al., 2021). Student capable take those roles if they own knowledge disaster and ability mitigation good disaster (Benardi et al., 2023; Kamil et al., 2020). It will remove paradigm that is formed among students, academics, and the public who are still only concerned with the response emergency moment disaster happened (Bahasoan et al., 2019; Metwally et al., 2019; Righi et al., 2021).

According to Constitution Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007 concerning Control disaster, disaster is event or sequence threatening and disturbing events life and livelihood society caused, either by natural factors and/or other factors nonalam as well as the human factor so that resulted casualties occur man, damage environment, loss treasure objects and impacts psychological. Mitigation is series efforts to reduce risk disaster, either through development physique nor awareness and improvement ability face threat disaster. The law also states that everyone is obliged to do activity countermeasures disaster, which is done in three stage that is pre-disaster, moment responsive emergency, and post-disaster. Mitigation included in the section from activity pre-disaster when it doesn't happen disaster.

According to (Kurniawati & Suwito, 2017) knowledge is factor main and be the key to preparedness. Knowledge owned disasters can affect attitude and concern to be ready in anticipation disaster. Importance preparedness is one element important from activity prevention subtraction risk proactive disasters before happening something disaster. In his research, he also conveyed that student will role as readiness educator disasters that are ready to be deployed to the community, and capable give right intervention at the right time disaster happened (Hadlos et al., 2022; Heijdra Suasnabar & Hipple Walters, 2020; Mirwan et al., 2023).

According to (Sadeka et al., 2020) experience disaster includes : Economic loss, Losses psychological, Loss of assets, Infrastructure damage, Emptiness House, Be at home However affected

Based on study the that loss economy is loss and impact highest when happen disaster. By because it needs to be done mitigation disaster. Mitigation disaster shared become two that is structural and non structural. Mitigation structural held in form

development physical, arrangement space, infrastructure development and building layout by government and service related. Whereas non- structural mitigation can done through awareness and improvement ability through maintenance education, outreach, and training in a manner conventional nor modern. In this research was conducted counseling non- structural mitigation in the field economy management For increase capacity student in framework subtraction risk disaster. The hope after done counseling student own ability in do mitigation non- structural disaster in field management.

According to (Taslim & Akbar, 2019) coordination public for reduction risk catastrophe is very important. If associated with this research coordination public between college height and group public become matter important to do. College tall own role to perform assessment and analysis risk disaster and spread information disaster, meanwhile group public own role to perform education early on the level family until wisdom local. In this study students become subject perpetrator mover awareness importance knowledge disaster to society. Therefore thing important thing to do is identify level mitigation student.

Economic loss when affected Disasters as stated by the public (Sadeka et al., 2020) can be minimized with good financial management, personal and family. The essence of financial management is planning good finances. According to OJK planning finance is art management finances carried out by individuals or families to achieve goals that are effective, efficient, and useful, so the family becomes prosperous family. kindly general, the activities carried out is a management process income to achieve objective financial. With regards to disaster, then planning finances are very important done so when happen disaster already have preparations in terms of finance, savings, investment, or form business for example. So from that one material about it is very important to be given for the sake of improving level mitigation to disaster. There are challenges is when uncertain income or do not have income monthly. Naturally will There is different treatment in planning finance.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Method the research used in this study is the first is use questionnaire closed to do survey knowledge disaster to Yogyakarta Unjani FES students. This survey was conducted for all Yogyakarta Unjani FES students. Objective survey done for all FES students are for initial *screening* of knowledge student in knowledge disaster. From this survey will done ranking about what have they understanding about disaster. Determination sample later based on commitment students to follow counseling. With it commitment and high or low ability knowledge disaster student selected will facilitate the counseling process mitigation nonstructural.

The second method is *one group pretest posttest design*. In this design, before treatment especially formerly sample given *pretest* (pretest) and at the end learning sample given *posttest* (posttest). This design is used to identify level mitigation nonstructural in the field of student management. By giving pre-test and post-test will show difference between before and after sample given training. Following is table design study *one group pretest posttest design*.

Table 1. Research design

<i>Pretest</i>	<i>treatment</i>	<i>Posttest</i>
O 1	X	O 2

Description :

O 1 : Measurement before treatment given (*Pretest*)

O 2 : Measurement after treatment given (*Posttest*)

X : Treatment to group study

Counseling mitigation nonstructural in the field of load management material about management of personal financial management, home ladder, investment, and knowledge entrepreneurship. Giving pre-test and post-test will also make it easier researchers to identify level mitigation disaster for students.

Survey knowledge disaster done through a questionnaire closed in *google form* and shared to FES Unjaya students or in four study program namely management, psychology, law, and accounting. In the questionnaire contains knowledge disaster covers understanding disaster, experience become survivor disaster, support family and relatives close to reduction risk disaster, and also knowledge student about mitigation disaster. The second method after done survey knowledge disaster is counseling non- structural mitigation in the field of management based on from results charging questionnaire student. Not all students follow survey knowledge disaster were included in counseling, but only students who met the criteria followed counseling.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result of this research is level mitigation disaster FES Unjaya students starting with a survey knowledge disaster and proceed with the determination sample students enrolled in the counseling program non- structural mitigation in the field of management. Based on counseling that is carried out can find out description enhancement knowledge student since before counseling and after done counseling.

3.1 Results

Amount respondent

Table 2. Total respondents survey

Study Program	Amount Respondents
Management	37
Psychology	74
Law	10
Accountancy	3
Amount	124

Based on Table 2. respondents who followed survey knowledge disaster through charging questionnaire closed a total of 124 students with details of 37 students management study program, 74 students study program psychology, 10 students study program law, and 3 students study program accounting. Proportion student from study program psychology is most students that is by 60% or as many as 74 students. Result of survey knowledge disaster, processed again and carried out ranking, so obtained 40 respondents ready and fulfilling students criteria for awarding counseling non- structural mitigation in the field of management, and presented in table 3 below

Table 3. Total respondents counseling mitigation

Study Program	Amount Respondents
Management	15
Psychology	18
Law	6
Accountancy	1
Amount	40

Based on Table 3 then details respondent student decara detail about type sex presented in Figure 1. A total of 12 students or as many as 30% are of the type sex men and 28 students manifold sex girl. Distribution respondent based on type sex is necessary done to find out difference pattern answer respondent between girls and boys.

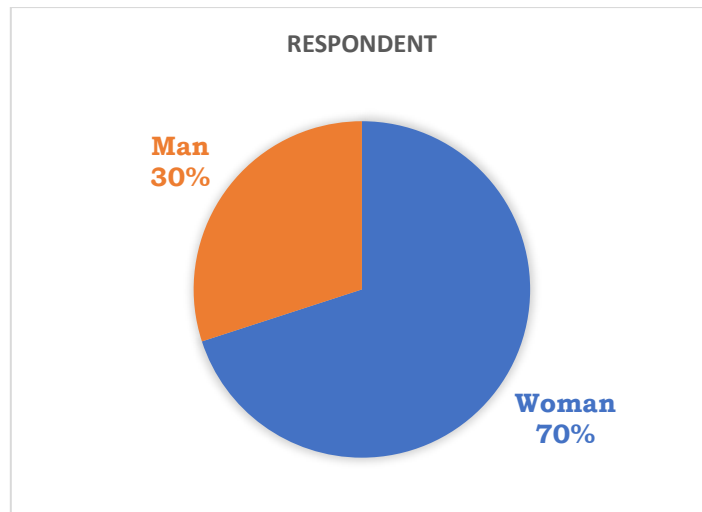


Figure 2. Respondent Data based on Gender

Survey knowledge disaster

Survey knowledge disaster by charging questionnaire. Two things with levels urgency tall from questionnaire that's knowledge disaster from party family close or family and also experience follow seminars, counseling, or training related to disaster. Knowledge disaster in terms of mitigation disaster is knowledge about subtraction risk disaster, way rescue self from disaster, assessment to government, media, and stakeholders interests.

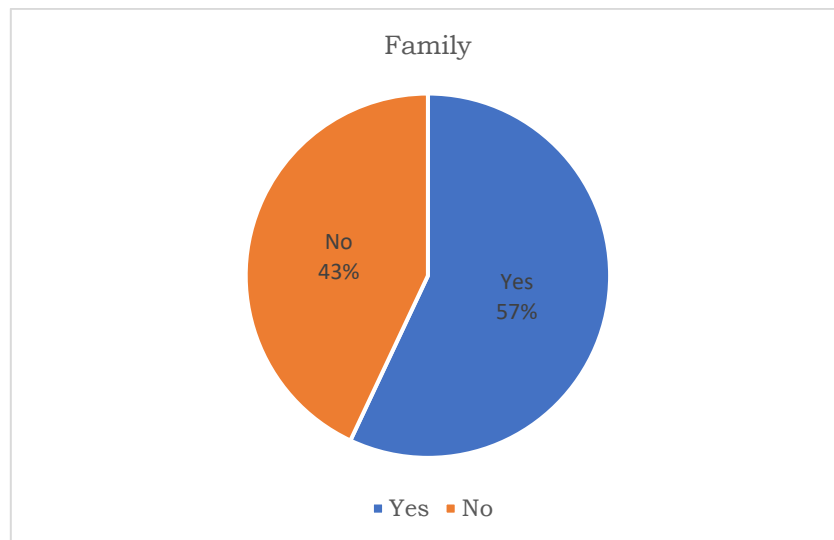


Figure 3. Knowledge of Disaster Risk Reduction by Family or Families

Based on Figure 3. As many as 57% or 23 respondents said that family and relatives play an important role in disaster risk reduction. Respondents are in a close family environment who are aware of the threat of disaster. However, as many as 17 respondents did not receive education or even knowledge about disaster mitigation in their immediate environment.

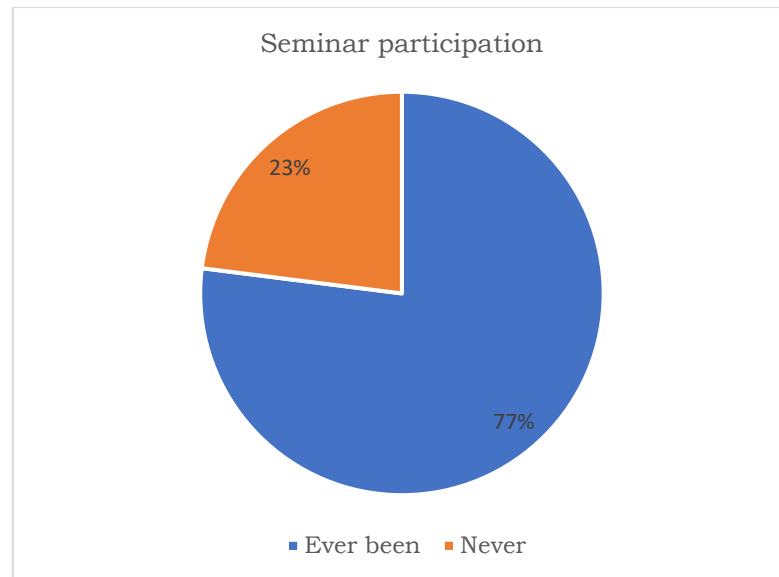


Figure 4. Respondents who have attended seminars

Based on Figure 4, there are 77% of respondents or 31 respondents Once attending seminars, outreach, and training about disaster. But what they are follow is not in stages mitigation disaster or pre-disaster, but more to stages responsive emergency and post-disaster. By this means the respondent does not yet have good knowledge about mitigation disaster, especially mitigation disaster nonstructural.

Counseling non- structural mitigation in the field of management

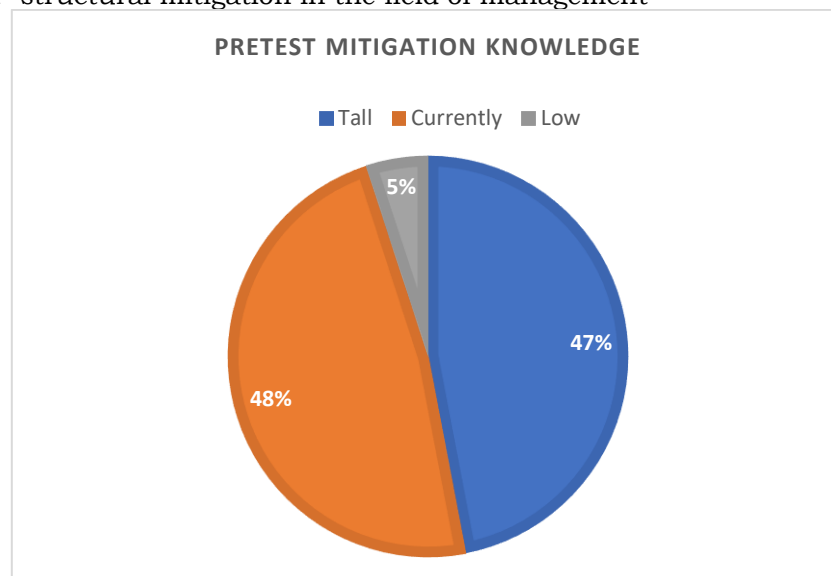


Figure 5. Posttest Results of Non-Structural Disaster Mitigation of FES Unjaya Students

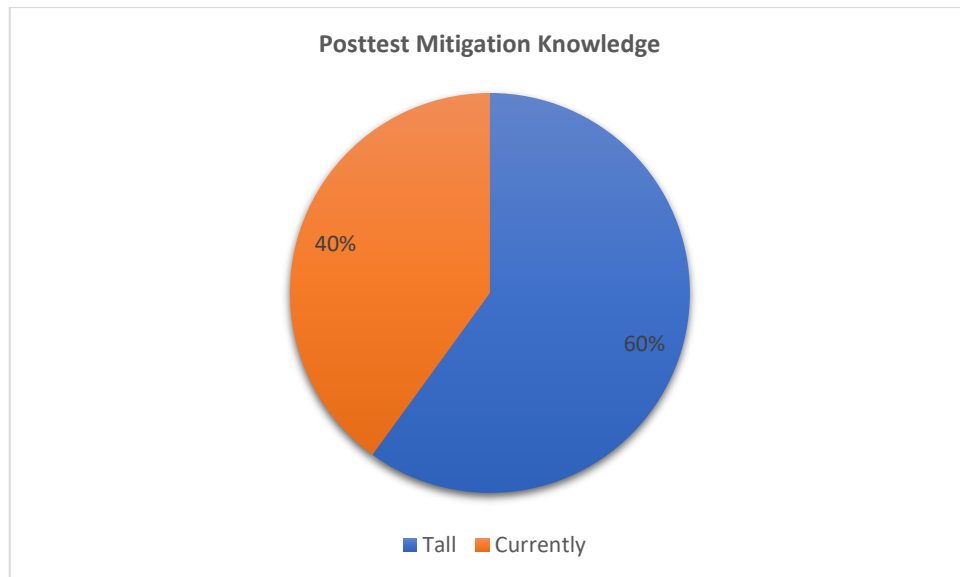


Figure 6. Posttest Results of Non-Structural Disaster Mitigation of FES Unjaya Students.

3.2 Discussion

Disaster management is all efforts or activities carried out in the context of effort prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response emergency and recovery relating to disasters carried out in stages before, during and after disaster. The management stages are depicted in the figure following :

According to (Albris et al., 2020) there is matter important to face Europe related to science knowledge and policy subtraction risk disaster namely the transfer of knowledge, expertise disaster, and awareness risk. There is three gaps that occur yaotu gap epistemological, gap institutions, and gaps strategic. This gap can be answer on integration between knowledge knowledge and policies for reduction risk disaster. The role of government is very important here in making policy. In Indonesia alone one policy subtraction risk disaster is mitigation structural disaster and non- structural. Non structural mitigation can be done through administration education, counseling and training from various related agencies or institutions. _

The role of students who can become agent activator or *agent of change* can be started with identification high or low level mitigation owned disaster student. FES Unjaya is faculty which was established in 2018 with four new study programs namely Management, Psychology, Law, and Accounting. Students also come from various area from throughout Indonesia. In 2021 is the fourth year the running of the learning process at FES Unjaya. Survey knowledge this disaster was disseminated throughout product and all force. For feeling students interested will fill in the questionnaire that the researcher gave, however for those who feel not enough interested will refuse it, and finally obtained a total of 124 students from fourth the study program.

based on results charging questionnaire survey knowledge disaster a number of the 124, after seen result so there are 40 respondents students who are eligible to be included in counseling mitigation non- structural disasters in the field of management. This criterion is based from indicators as follows :

- a. Support family or relatives closest to give education simple things to do to defend life from disaster
- b. Knowledge past disasters at the location place his stay
- c. Experience experience lost victim soul consequence disaster
- d. Knowledge about action taken government in order subtraction risk disaster
- e. Knowledge about EWS equipment on site place stay

- f. Ownership asset form savings and emergency funds
- g. Participation in outreach, training, and simulation disaster
- h. Knowledge about mitigation disaster

Based on from then these criteria obtained respondent as many as 40 students who will included in counseling mitigation nonstructural. Participant counseling is students who have mark low. Counseling mitigation non- structural disasters in the field of management is carried out by the method administration of pre-test and post-test.

Provision of pre-test and post-test own indicator knowledge calm down mitigation disaster in order subtraction risk disaster among others:

- a. How knowledge about subtraction risk (mitigation disaster) in a manner common ?
- b. How knowledge about method save self and others when happen disaster ?
- c. How about assessment to government in business subtraction risk disaster ?
- d. How about assessment to media success in the endeavor preparedness ?
- e. How about assessment towards the stakeholders interests (government, NGOs, institutions international) in terms of participation related parties in the effort preparedness disaster

The indicators are given scale from 1 to 6. Then from fifth these indicators are summed up both in the pre-test and post test. The amount is then entered into the formula following :

Table 4. Formulas calculation mitigation level rating

Low	$X < M - 1SD$
Currently	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$
Tall	$M + 1SD \leq X$

Description :

- X = value questionnaire
- M = mean
- SD = default deviation

Based on the formula then obtained the following results :

Table 5. Calculation results mitigation level rating

Low	$X < 13$
Currently	$13 \leq X < 22$
Tall	$22 \leq X$

Measurement results from calculation questionnaire obtained as much as 60% or as many as 24 respondents own level knowledge high mitigation and 40% or as many as 16 respondents own level knowledge level moderate mitigation There are no more respondents who have knowledge mitigation such low calamity at the moment pretest work. It shows that counseling non- structural mitigation in management is going well, because There is enhancement acquired knowledge student after follow counseling.

4. CONCLUSION

Identification level mitigation disaster FES Unjaya students included in the category high, because more than 50% of students own high score in craftsmanship post test. Based on these things students already have better knowledge than before follow counseling. Enhancement knowledge students can be distributed expand to family and society around. Development results This research can be continued by doing training mitigation disaster with hope there is enhancement skill. So if later students plunge into the field or into the community in a particular event incident they will the more believe yourself with provisions knowledge and skills mitigation owned disaster. Suggestions for future research in the context of disaster mitigation are to conduct research on evaluating the impact of disaster

mitigation training and extension programs that have been conducted on FES Unjaya students by involving data collection on the improvement of students' knowledge, skills, and attitudes after attending the program. In addition, it could also involve surveys or interviews with students to obtain their feedback on the effectiveness of the program, analyzing the implementation of the disaster mitigation training and extension program that has been conducted on students by involving data collection on teaching methods, materials taught, practical activities, and students' experiences during the program. This analysis will help in identifying factors that contribute to the success of the program and evaluating aspects that can be improved, conducting a comparative study between disaster mitigation programs conducted on FES Unjaya students and similar programs conducted in other institutions or communities, conducting research on the long-term impact of disaster mitigation knowledge and skills possessed by FES Unjaya students by involving data collection from alumni who have graduated and applied their knowledge in real situations. This study can evaluate the extent to which the knowledge and skills acquired during the study period impact their careers and participation in future disaster mitigation efforts.

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