

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan dan sikap kesiapsiagaan bencana sangat penting bagi setiap individu terutama yang bertempat tinggal di kawasan rawan bencana. Pendidikan kebencanaan secara *offline* terbukti dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesiapsiagaan individu. Seiring perkembangan zaman maka pendidikan kebencanaan kini dapat dilakukan secara virtual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas virtual edukasi melalui 2 metode yaitu *poster* dan *Virtual Conference (G-meet)* terhadap kesiapsiagaan bencana gunung meletus pada siswa SMP.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Quasi eksperimen* dengan *pretest – posttest control group design*. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 31 responden dan dibagi dalam dua kelompok yaitu kelompok *poster* sebanyak 15 responden dan kelompok *Virtual Conference (G-meet)* sebanyak 16 responden. Masing masing kelompok mendapatkan *pretest* terlebih dahulu, dilanjutkan pemberian edukasi (sesuai kelompoknya), dan diakhiri dengan mengerjakan *post test*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan *poster* terbukti lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan bencana gunung meletus pada siswa SMP terlihat dari nilai $p = 0.022$ untuk *poster* dan $p = 0.570$ untuk *Virtual Conference (G-meet)*.

Kesimpulan: Media *poster* lebih efektif dibandingkan *Virtual Conference (G-meet)* sebagai media pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan bencana gunung meletus.

Kata Kunci: Kesiapsiagaan bencana, *Poster*, *Conference*.

ABSTRACT

Background: Knowledge and attitude of disaster preparedness is very important for every individual, especially those who live in disaster-prone areas. Offline disaster education is proven to improve individual knowledge and preparedness. Along with the times, disaster education can now be done virtually (Online). This study aims to find out the effectiveness of virtual education through 2 methods, poster and Virtual Conference (G-meet) to the preparedness of volcanic eruptions in junior high school students.

Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental method with a pretest – post test control group design. The sample in this study was 31 respondents and divided into two groups, poster group (15 respondents) and the Virtual Conference (G-meet) group (16 respondents). Each group received a pretest first, continued with education (according to the group), and ended with doing the post test

Results: The results showed that posters proved more effective in improving the preparedness for volcanic eruptions in junior high school students, as seen from the p value of 0.022 for the poster and p value 0.570 for the Virtual Conference (G-meet)

Conclusion: Media poster is more effective than Virtual Conference (G-meet) to use as learning media in improving the preparedness for volcanic eruptions.

Keywords: Disaster preparedness, Poster, *Conference*.