

ABSTRACT

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN KESIAPSIAGAAN BENCANA LONGSOR PADA ANGGOTA KARANG TARUNA DESA CIHONJE KECAMATAN GUMELAR KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang: Longsor merupakan bencana alam yang berpotensi menimbulkan dampak serius terhadap keselamatan dan mata pencaharian masyarakat. Kesiapan masyarakat merupakan faktor krusial dalam upaya pengurangan risiko bencana dan dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, termasuk pengetahuan dan sikap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan kesiapan masyarakat dalam menghadapi bencana longsor.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sebanyak 73 anggota organisasi Karang Taruna di Desa Cihonje berpartisipasi sebagai responden. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner yang mencakup variabel pengetahuan, sikap, dan kesiapsiagaan terhadap bencana longsor. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman's rho.

Hasil: Analisis karakteristik responden menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar peserta berada dalam kelompok usia remaja akhir (17–25 tahun) (47,9%), laki-laki (80,8%), memiliki pendidikan SMA/SMK (63%), dan sebagian besar bekerja secara mandiri (43,2%). Analisis korelasi menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan kesiapan ($p = 0,114$), sedangkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara sikap dan kesiapan ($p = 0,003$).

Kesimpulan: Temuan menunjukkan bahwa analisis korelasi menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan kesiapan, sementara hubungan yang signifikan ditemukan antara sikap dan kesiapan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kesiapsiagaan bencana tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan sikap, tetapi juga oleh faktor lain seperti pengalaman bencana sebelumnya, akses informasi, pelatihan, dan simulasi bencana.

Kata kunci: Bencana Longsor, Kesiapsiagaan, Pengetahuan, Sikap.

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ABSTRACT

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND
LANDSLIDE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AMONG KARANG TARUNA
MEMBERS IN CIHONJE VILLAGE GUMELAR SUB-DISTRICT
BANYUMAS REGENCY**

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Background: Landslides are natural disasters that have the potential to cause serious impacts on community safety and livelihoods. Community preparedness is a crucial factor in disaster risk reduction efforts and is influenced by various factors, including knowledge and attitudes. This study aimed to examine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes and community preparedness in facing landslide disasters.

Methodology: This study employed a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 73 members of the Karang Taruna organization in Cihonje Village participated as respondents. Data were collected using questionnaires covering the variables of knowledge, attitudes, and preparedness for landslide disasters. Data analysis was conducted using the Spearman's rho correlation test.

Results: The analysis of respondents' characteristics showed that most participants were in the late adolescent age group (17–25 years) (47.9%), male (80.8%), had a senior high school/vocational high school education (63%), and were predominantly self-employed (43.2%). Correlation analysis indicated that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and preparedness ($p = 0.114$) and there is a relationship between attitude and preparedness ($p = 0.003$).

Conclusion: The findings indicate that the Correlation analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and preparedness, while a significant relationship was found between attitude and preparedness. This suggests that disaster preparedness is influenced not only by knowledge and attitudes, but also by other factors such as previous disaster experience, access to information, training and disaster simulations.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Landslide Disaster, Preparedness.

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