

Disaster mitigation education for television journalists in West Java

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ABSTRACT: Journalist documentation in covering disasters is one of the channels for educating the public about natural disasters. Equipping journalists to carry out disaster advocacy needs to be directed. For this reason, the community service program “Disaster Mitigation Education for Television Journalists in West Java” is directed at journalists, especially television journalists who are members of the West Java Indonesian Television Journalists Association (IJTI). Training in the form of training on safety techniques in disaster coverage, basic rescue, and training on how to carry out coverage aimed at mitigating disasters. The method of this activity is carried out by means of training and counselling accompanied by interactive dialogue and sharing that encourage participants to be creative, innovative, participatory, and build cooperation and work. The results of this activity indicated that there were changes in participants, especially an increase in knowledge and ability to carry out coverage of various disaster mitigation reports.

1 INTRODUCTION

Handling disaster in Indonesia is still a priority for the Indonesian government. Indonesia is included in a disaster-threatened area. Indonesia has many active volcanoes because geographically it is located between the Ring of Fire which stretches from Nusa Tenggara, Bali, Java, Sumatra, all the way to the Himalayas, the Mediterranean and ends in the Atlantic Ocean. West Java is a disaster-prone area. The Lembang fault is an active 29 meter long fault that passes through many densely populated areas in West Java.

Disaster preparedness was very important because the earthquake and tsunami were recurring events. In Indonesia, past earthquakes and tsunamis are not well documented, so people are not sure that their areas have the potential for disasters and are ready to face them. It is the duty of journalists to document every disaster event, by prioritizing advocacy and humanitarian values.

Disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, either through physical development as well as awareness and increased capacity to face disaster threats. Disaster mitigation is an activity that acts as an action to reduce the impact of a disaster, or efforts made to reduce casualties when a disaster occurs, both lives and property. In carrying out disaster mitigation measures, the first step we must take is to conduct a disaster risk assessment of the area. In calculating the disaster risk of an area, we must know the Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity of an area based on the characteristics of the physical condition and the area.

Vulnerability (vulnerability) is a series of conditions that determine whether a hazard (both natural and man-made hazards) will cause a disaster or not. A series of conditions, generally in the form of physical, social and attitudinal conditions that affect the community's ability to prevent, mitigate, prepare and respond to the impact of a hazard. Types of vulnerability:

1. Physical Vulnerability: Building, Infrastructure, Construction is weak.
2. Social Vulnerability: Poverty, Environment, Conflict, high growth rates, children and women, the elderly.
3. Mental Vulnerability: ignorance, not realizing it, lack of confidence, etc.