

DISASTER MANAGEMENT EDUCATION OF THE EARTHQUAKE BY MUHAMMADIYAH DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA

Abdul Sakban¹, Maemunah², Hafsah³

^{1,2,3}Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia
sakban.elfath@yahoo.co.id¹, maemunahabdullah@gmail.com², dansa_machi@yahoo.co.id³

INFO ARTICLES

Article History:

Diterima : 20-02-2020
Direvisi 1 : 18-03-2020
Direvisi 2 : 27-03-2020
Disetujui : 28-03-2020
Online : 04-04-2020

Kata Kunci:

Bencana Gempa;
Manajemen Pendidikan;
MDMC.

Keywords:

Earthquake Disaster;
Management
Education;
Muhammadiyah Disaster
Management Center;



ABSTRAK

Abstrak: Gempa bumi tektonik gerakan atau hentakan bumi secara tiba-tiba akibat pelepasan energi yang terakumulasi disebabkan oleh tumbukan lempeng litosfer, pergeseran sesar dari lepasan akumulasi energi di dalam bumi yang sifatnya sangat merusak, untuk suatu jangka waktu tertentu yang berasal dari suatu wilayah yang terbatas. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menghasilkan pendidikan penanganan bencana gempa bumi yang telah dilakukan lembaga Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) dan respon masyarakat Lombok terhadap peran lembaga Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Nusa Tenggara Barat dalam penanganan bencana gempa bumi di Lombok Timur dan Lombok Utara. Metode penelitian menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dan evaluative program, dibutuhkan data primer dan sekunder. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, dokumentasi dan inventory checklist. Analisis data menggunakan deskriptif analitis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan penanganan bencana oleh MDMC kepada relawan telah dilaksanakan dengan baik, MDMC bersinergi dengan pemerintah dalam merehabilitasi, mitigasi kebencanaan, menggunakan pendekatan struktural dan non struktural dalam menghadapi bencana gempa bumi. Adanya Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) sangat membantu masyarakat Lombok dalam melayani berbagai kebutuhan masyarakat. Respon masyarakat terhadap Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) sangat positif, karena organisasi Islam milik Muhammadiyah ini fokus dalam melayani bidang pendidikan, social dan kesehatan.

Abstract: *Earthquake tectonic earthquake or sudden pounding due to the release of accumulated energy caused by a collision of lithospheric plates, shifts of faults from the release of accumulated heat in the earth which is very destructive, for a specified period originating from a limited region. The purpose of this research is to produce a disaster Management education that has been undertaken by the institution of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) and Lombok Community response to the role of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) West Nusa Tenggara in the handling of earthquake disaster in East Lombok and North Lombok. The research method uses qualitative research with a descriptive and evaluative program approach, primary and secondary data required. Data collection techniques to used are interviews, documentation, and inventory checklist. Data analysis to used descriptive-analytical. The results showed that MDMC's disaster-handling education to volunteers was well implemented, MDMC synergizes with governments in rehabilitating, disaster mitigation, using structural and non-structural approaches In the face of an earthquake disaster. The existence of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) is beneficial to the people of Lombok in serving various needs of society. The public response to the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) is very positive because the Islamic organization belonging to Muhammadiyah was focused on serving the field of education, social and health.*



This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license

A. INTRODUCTION

The earthquake disaster is part of a natural disaster that is driven due to land shifts, sudden tectonic earthquake movement or earth beat due to accumulated energy release caused by the circuit of the lithosphere plate, the break-up of the accumulated energy in the Earth's highly destructive nature, for a certain period of time derived from a limited and spreading from one point in all directions with a very small early warning (Thene, 2017).

Data on the number of victims of earthquakes on the island of Lombok, based on data from the Lombok earthquake response Post, the number of refugees reaches 352,793 people. The spread of refugees is in North Lombok Regency 137,182 People, West Lombok 118,818 people, East Lombok 78,368 people, and Mataram city 18,368 people. The total number of 436 people died was a victim that was already data by the head of village and Village Builder. The estimated loss is derived from the Rp3,82 trillion residential sector, infrastructure Rp7,5 billion, productive economy Rp432,7 billion, social culture Rp716,5 billion, and cross-sector Rp61,9 billion (News Indonesia, 2018). While other data explained that the National Agency for Disaster Management recorded the number of casualties in the earthquake disaster in Lombok, NTB, reaching 515 people and victims of injuries 7,145 people, the number of refugees reached 431,416 people, losses and Damage from the impact of this Lombok earthquake to this day Rp 7.7 trillion (Wismabrata, 2018).

The impact of the earthquake on Lombok Island, invited humanitarian organizations to help evacuate victims of the deceased earthquake, refugees, and infrastructures that were crushed flat with the land. Also, the role of humanitarian organizations serve the community with various activities namely health activities, psychosocial coaching, religious mentoring, a temporary residential development for earthquake victims and education. One of the humanitarian organizations owned by Muhammadiyah is Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC), This organization began to deal with earthquake victims of earthquakes post 7.0 tectonic quake that rocked the island of Lombok on 5 August 2018 at 18.16 pm, Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) was very helpful to the people of Lombok in serving the needs of the society in the form of medicines, ready meals, dairy, clothes, vitamins and temporary housing developments.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the disaster Management education of the

earthquake conducted by the Muhammadiyah Disaster treatment Centre (MDMC).

The education of earthquake disaster Management by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) are was conducted using structural, non-structural, and disaster mitigation approaches. The structural approach is a way of reducing disasters through the development of physical infrastructure assistance and technology assistance, non-structural is an activity that refers to the guidelines of legislation, counseling, mentoring, training and The life-building motivation of the victims (Triana, 2017). A persuasive approach is a way of displaying quality to activities undertaken with responsibility, open, situational and professional (Tambunan, 2013).

Disaster-mitigation Education. Utama, Syah, Rifwan, & Yandra, (2019) Disaster mitigation can be done in schools, such as the presence of Disaster Preparedness School is an effort to build school preparedness to disaster to stir awareness of all elements in the field of education both individuals and School environment both before, during and after the accident occurred.

Disaster education can be done in extracurricular activities by conducting training in the disasters calmly when disaster comes, while for coastal areas to carefully see the condition of sea water experiencing the order Post earthquakes occurred. In addition, also important training for flood disaster, tsunami and the like (Agustina, 2016). In addition to disaster education activities, MDMC also plays a role in providing moral assistance, material to earthquake victims. Process of disaster management by Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) (Kusumaratih, 2016), i.e. (1) Mitigation phase, prevention by providing a supply of disaster management of the to all members (2) level of preparedness, volunteers ie by giving a few masks to riders (3) stage emergency response, as Volunteers, namely by evacuating to victims, the establishment of a post, up to the distribution of logistics and medical personnel (4) rehabilitation stage, as a contributor and distributor of funds with the manufacture of water and pipe fitting, all facilities Provided by MDMC. Also, MDMC plays a role in community economic recovery, active role, logistics and medicines available, secure permission to establish a post, BMH involvement in logging and administration. Inhibiting factors, including the lack of clean water facilities and the latest disbursement of funds.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Research Methods And Approaches

The method used in this study is qualitative research. The approach used case studies and evaluative programs. The assessment data will be analyzed in the form of primary data, secondary data, and tertiary data as well as analyzed information in depth, resulting in an overview of the handling of earthquakes. The story can be about individuals, processes, programs, institutions, and even events. The term case shows the topic or analysis unit selected to be studied.

2. Research Instruments

The instrument used in this research is an instrument that is directly applied to explore data/information. Researchers use a poll, while as an ingredient supporting researchers in conducting research assisted with documentation data and interviews.

3. Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

The techniques and procedures for data collection in the study were conducted systematically by using interviews, polls, documentation, and inventory checklist. Primary data source obtained namely MDMC Chairman 1 person, MDMC member two people, ordinary people two people, Hamlet Head 3 people so the total number of 8 respondents, while the secondary data sources in the form of scientific articles, relevant books, and activity reports. Quantitative data collection using poll instruments. While qualitative data uses multiple methods such as interviews, observations, and documents.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

Data collected either in the form of field data will be analyzed using analytical descriptive to describe the field data by identifying, parsing, describing, so that a conclusion is obtained.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Impacts of Earthquakes

The impact of the earthquake in West Nusa Tenggara has caused 555 people to die. Based on data issued by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), North Lombok Regency 466 people, West Lombok 40 people, East Lombok 31 people, Central Lombok 2 people Mataram City 9 people, Sumbawa 5 people, West Sumbawa 2 people, while There were 390,529 people still displaced by the Lombok earthquake. Refugees spread in North Lombok Regency 134,235 People, West Lombok

116,453 people, East Lombok 104,060 people, central Lombok 13,887 people, and Mataram city 18,894 people.

As of August 31, 2018, there is often a small intensity of aftershocks, noted that the earthquake was 1089 times with the quake felt 50 times. As for the distribution of refugees, North Lombok district 134.235 East Lombok 104.060 Central Lombok 37288 West Lombok 116.453 Mataram City 18.894 Sumbawa 41.003. Houses damaged North Lombok 23.098 East Lombok 7280 Central Lombok 4629 West Lombok 37285 City Mataram 2060 and Sumbawa 9040. Spread of homes destroyed in North Lombok Regency 23098, East Lombok 7280, West Lombok 37285, Central Lombok 4629, Mataram city 2060, Sumbawa 9040.

2. Earthquake Disaster Treatment Phase Procedure

a. Preliminary review

Preliminary studies are conducted to ensure the occurrence of the venue, chronological, time, place, and event impact conditions.

b. Study needs

The study needs doing in detail to be known types of needs, services, and facilities are prepared. In this need study conducted by MDMC team is 1) doing first life safety, 2) fulfillment of human needs in detail regarding earthquake victims such as women, children, infants, expectant mothers, fathers, elderly, and disabled people. 3) Mental psychosocial required in the form of human resources, doctors, nurses, SAR. 4) General training studies related to earthquake victims ' service posts. 5) related to MDMC's funding coordinate with LAZISMU concerning the provision of financial assistance.

c. In-depth review

In-depth studies are conducted to identify and record rill conditions in the field against the impact of catastrophe and analyze what victims require needs.

d. Reported

Reported are performed by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) team conducting surveys on the scene. The report is a Sitrep citation Report reported by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) admin to disseminate donors, report chronological events, report temporary casualties, damage to facilities and infrastructure as well as public facility.

e. Decision

The decision in the disaster management of the earthquake was determined by the results of the MDMC Admin Team report by seeing the nature of disasters, whether local or national disasters. Related to the catastrophe of the Lombok earthquake is a national disaster. Thus the central leadership formed emergency response, structural formation, and the establishment of disaster management post from the primary to the region.

3. MDMC Response Form in the Handling of Lombok Earthquakes

a. Sector Medical

Build a Semi permanent clinic at each Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) post. As for building a Semi permanent clinic at each Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) post. The activities undertaken are to provide health care, health services, health promotion, the extension of the net lifestyle and the event that is done is to provide health care, health services, travel, promotion Health, clean and healthy life pattern counselling.

Medical resources, health/Medical service activities are supported by various areas of expertise. The Data of medical personnel involved in medical treatment activities from 29 July to 31 August 2018 there were 236 people with the beneficiaries of service as many as 6,503 lives spread across eight service points.

The medical team's data are based on the following skills: Doctor: 174, pharmacist 14, nurse 32, transliteration 48, admin social media 8, midwife six persons. Disease trend: Diarrhea 56%, Malaria 10%, typhoid fever 3%, can 2%, Non invoice Trauma 2%, fever with no cause 16% ISPA 2%, knows 2%.

b. Psychosocial sectors

Activities conducted in the psychosocial sector between the 1) assessment and collection of survivors, 2) the assistance of vulnerable groups, 3) kitchen toddlers, 4) Cheerful school, 5) Children's playground/place readers of the Qur'an.

c. Residential sector

Activities undertaken include a) the construction of temporary/semi-permanent residence, mosque establishment, and the emergency, the establishment of emergency schools; b) Clean Up of building debris and environment, semipermanent clinic construction, general kitchen establishment.

d. Sector Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The form of activities in the way of construction Toilet/MCK Emergency There are 13 units, water Tandon distribution There are eight units, repair aqueduct and pipeline there 2 locations, manufacture of Wells Drill 1 unit, installation of water Purifier there are two units. While the beneficiaries of this activity can certainly be felt by all survivors who became the territory of the MDMC Service Centre, which is 1,791 people spread over 7 MDMC service posts.

e. Logistics sector

The form of sector logistic activities includes distribution of assistance, logging, and recap of goods in and out of the collection of recipient needs.

- 1) The Distribution of groceries
- 2) Beverage material distribution
- 3) Distribution of hygiene tools
- 4) Distribution Package
- 5) Delivery of equipment
- 6) Drug Data

4. Earthquake Disaster management education

Disaster management education is a response to the learning process for teachers, students and school community to face disaster is not surprised or not afraid, has been trained in facing various challenges problems. Volunteering by the earthquake disaster is not easy considering the condition of the area of the region is limited; therefore it needs spirit, spirit, sincere, willing to sacrifice to assist and help fellow man.

According to Musriadi in the field of education conducted by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) in the handling of earthquakes a few years ago stated that "Volunteer of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) in providing disaster-handling education is very quick to help earthquake victims, for example, being a temporary teacher at an emergency school." While other volunteers stated that "As a teacher in helping earthquake victims is not easy, given our post-earthquake every day shaken by a small-scale aftershock, we work willingly and willingly in assisting the earthquake victims."

In the education of disaster areas needed healthy and strong physical condition, teachers who are in the location of the disaster must have prime health in helping the earthquake victims are limited. Teachers in earthquake handling are tasked with delivering coaching, becoming educators, and students.

Furthermore, Irfan stated

“Before we went down to the field, we were given a provision of capital in the form of disaster Management education by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) to us for one week. The activity is the name of disaster mitigation, and the school is very beneficial because when we are in the field, generally able to master the area in providing food assistance, logistics, health facilities, psychosocial assistance and become Teacher”

Disaster mitigation activities are one of the educational disasters where the material is prepared in the form of disaster-facing, disaster-facing, and protecting yourself when the emergency comes. In these activities, MDMC provides coaching skills to volunteers and teachers who are in charge of disasters. The material contained in the form of strengthening the handling of food and beverage, feeding logistics, medical services, child psychology services, and teachers' duties in the disaster area. When simulation on to students in good post-earthquake will have a positive effect to make them to preparedness the earthquake (Indriasari, 2018).

While others state that “Disaster management education is required a structural approach in the form of building personnel, provision of facilities and infrastructure needed in the location of earthquakes and non-structural in the way of giving religious talks, giving material about Disaster on each subject so that students know earlier about the disaster, provide a game that can invigorate the students of disaster victims”.

Disaster management education is required to have a structural and non-structural approach for precise target needs. The structural approach is carried out directly at the evacuation site, emergency tents, temporary schools to evaluate the number of losses and requirements needed to be rehabilitated.

More non-structural approaches to psychosocial strengthening activities. Psychosocial in the form of religious studies serves to convey the things of God's relationship with man, the human relation of nature and human relation with other human beings based on the Qur'an and Hadiths. Education in the emergency given by the name of Sekolah Ceria (SC) serves to provide various games; the race to the students is a relationship to eliminate the sense of tension, trauma, fear of aftershocks. With the game and the sport can reduce the anxiety of students.

From this result we obtained some other findings, namely

1. Earthquake Disaster Management Education

In the implementation and handling of the disaster in Lombok, there are several series of activities undertaken by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) in providing an earthquake-handling education that is conducting training and coaching to teachers, Da'i, and volunteers who will serve in the location of earthquake disasters, providing disaster mitigation education, providing a way of structural and non-structural approaches in the face of catastrophe and post earthquakes.

a. Training and coaching to teachers, Da'i, and volunteers

Training and coaching is vital to be done especially to teachers, Da'i, teachers, and volunteers who will, are dealing with the earthquake victims so that all the victims' needs can be done effectively. Rusmiyati & Hikmawati, (2012) That teacher, volunteers need to be given various activities to strengthen the anxiety, fears of the refugees need to be given physical, psychic, and social needs. Physical needs of facilities and infrastructures, decent clothing, medical services, clean water, and the means of MCK. Human needs in the form of guest visitors and activities facilities. While the need for psychic aims to eliminate fear through entertainment activities, mentoring and psychological, mental coaching, religious strengthening, education, and information. Similarly, the volunteers, teachers, and communities in disaster locations need to be given counseling and socialization in hopes of increasing their knowledge of the increasing disaster preparedness (Juliana, Ilmiaty, Yuono, Muharomah, & Gunawan, 2019). The next Parahita, Luthviatin, & Istiaji, (2016) found that Team Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat (SIBAT) was the disaster-driven companion, mentor, extension, and motivator.

Teachers play a role in providing disaster mitigation education materials and integrating learning from age to bring students closer to the disaster, loving the environment for sustainable living (Suarmika & Utama, 2017).

b. Disaster mitigation Education

Disaster mitigation Education serves to reinforce materials provided to students, volunteers, security personnel, and

stakeholders. The contents of the article is a way to deal with disasters and protect yourself when an emergency comes through disaster simulations such as earthquakes, floods, fires and landslides.

Disaster mitigation includes the planning and implementation of measures to mitigate the risk of the impacts of a disaster committed before the accident occurs, including readiness and long-term risk reduction measures (Tarjih & Muhammadiyah, 2015). Godschalk, Beatley, Berke, Brower, & Kaiser, (1998) cited in the (Tarjih & Muhammadiyah, 2015) He explained that there are two forms of disaster mitigation, namely, structural and non-structural approaches. The structural approach is the risk reduction effort through physical development as well as the technical engineering of earthquake-resistant buildings. Being a non-structural approach to risk reduction efforts, such as avoiding disaster areas by building houses, and structures to prevent the location of disasters that can be known through spatial planning and region, governance As well as through insurance schemes and increased business awareness.

The role of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) on earthquake is useful because they always provide coaching skills to volunteers and teachers who are on the site of the disaster. Volunteers and teachers are given material in the form of strengthening handling in channeling food and beverage assistance, logistics, logistic, medical services, child psychology services and teachers ' duties in the disaster area. It is in line with the research results Suwaryo, Sarwono, & Yuwono, (2020) Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) plays an active role in disaster socialization activities, and facilitator of Tough disaster village is formed, reforestation, forming a small team of health workers from members of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC), empowerment for health teams in disasters and the creation of new communities.

Similarly, it is essential to explain that disaster education is crucial to provide counseling, education, and training of disasters so that people know when the emergency comes, how to avoid failure and, how to protect yourself when misfortunes come. So that the community was called for disaster alert (Widianto, 2019).

c. Handling structural and non-structural approaches

A structural approach is a form of strategy that addresses damaged buildings due to an earthquake disaster. School building damaged by earthquakes in Lombok is a priority of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) in providing education services that establish emergency schools. More non-structural approaches to psychosocial strengthening activities. Psychosocial, in the form of religious studies, serves to convey the things of God's relationship with man, the human relation of nature, and human relations with other human beings based on the Qur'an and hadiths. Education in the emergency that was given the name of Sekolah Ceria (SC) serves to provide various games, the race to the students is entertainment to eliminate the sense of tension, trauma, not afraid of aftershocks. With the game and the competition can reduce the anxiety of students.

Structural approach is a way of reducing the disaster through the development of physical infrastructure assistance and technology assistance, non structural is an activity that refers to the guidelines of legislation, counseling, mentoring, training and The life-building motivation of the victims (Triana, 2017). Widodo (2017) Explaining that the use of structural and non-structural approaches goes well due to the standards of attitude and action parameters, policies, planning and preparedness, and resource mobility.

2. Disaster Management

Post-disaster management is an activity that requires substantial funds, energy, time, and mind. Field activities that lead to the charity spirit and the application of science should be done because the condition of disaster victims physically and psychic generally also need both. The method of implementing the design and build patterns should be taken as it speeds up the post-disaster management process, especially at the rehabilitation stage. The complement and focus devotion method has successfully implemented in the field, and each party can get added value from the activities undertaken. In this dedication, activities found a new theme in post-disaster management at the rehabilitation stage, i.e., Demolisi event. Activities that form the destruction and cleaning of disaster

victims' buildings have a very high benefit to the community (Baidhaw, 2015).

In addition to the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) that plays a role in disaster handling, the PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital in nearby areas can cope with the preparation for improving knowledge and skills, Emergency Surgery Centre (ESC). The hospital is in a safe and easy to reach and protected area, equipped with an evacuation route map (Rokib, 2013). Meanwhile, in disaster relief, the disaster management village is also needed to cover four stages, namely, the planning phase consisting of regulation, analyzing disaster hazard, the data capacity of village and planning Disaster risk reduction. In the organizing phase begins with the establishment of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, Establishment of a volunteer team, and the establishment of a communication forum from members of Forum of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum. Briefing phase, conducted by regional disaster management Agency, Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI), and MDMC (Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre). Finally, the supervisory phase is conducted by the Regional Disaster Management Agency by evaluating, and reporting the results of the annual liability report (Tambunan, 2013).

3. Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) as an earthquake disaster handling organization

Two strategies are executed by MDMC in the effort to succeed in the implementation of the programs that it designed. The first is structural. According to the rules of the establishment of MDMC should be in management in the region (province) and district (district) there MDMC, which function connect the central MDMC with the region underneath. However, because some MDMC has not formed, it tends to be difficult to cooperate in the form of the command to the management in the area. The second that is done more to the personal approach, such as if MDMC requires volunteers, he will empower the friendship network among students. Students who are part of the system are recruited and included in the MDMC countermeasures section (Djali, 2013).

Similarly, the role of MDMC in disaster mitigation can be done by some: first, Muhammadiyah sees the disaster positively. As a consequence, it promotes the awareness and importance of environmental protection and risk management and vulnerability. Secondly, Muhammadiyah established the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) focusing on

organizing relief and disaster recovery initiatives that include disaster mitigation and anticipation through the disaster preparedness School (disaster school) and home Disaster alert (Hospital prepared disaster).

Thirdly, Muhammadiyah's works are guided by al-Ma'un theology and the Principles of universal humanism (al-Nas), mutual recognition, and understanding (Ta'aruf), Gotong royong (Ta'awun), and the fulfillment of the rights of the victims. Muhammadiyah works with various parties at local, national, and international levels. Muhammadiyah can escape the Missionary Trap (da'wa) and provide relief to all victims and survivors in a way that is not discriminatory (Tody Sasmitha Jiwa Utama & Sandra Dini Febri Aristya, 2015).

The Muhammadiyah organization has been actively involved in disaster risk reduction programs by formulating new environmental theology and acting to form extreme practical events. Based on their religious vision as Penolong Kesengsaraan Oemoem (PKO), the religious-based organization has a Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) to realize social services for people who are weak or Mustad'afin (Tarjih & Muhammadiyah, 2015).

D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the education of earthquake disaster treatment conducted by Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) as a disaster response institution that provides training and coaching to volunteers, teachers, and synergies with the Government in Rehabilitate earthquake, disaster mitigation education, use structural and non-structural approaches in the face of an earthquake disaster. The existence of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) much helped the Lombok community in serving the needs of the population in the form of medicines, fast food, milk, clothing, vitamins and the construction of temporary residential houses. The public response to the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) is very positive because the Islamic organization belonging to Muhammadiyah was focused on serving the field of education, social and health.

The results of this research suggest to the institution of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC) to synergize with local government in dealing with earthquake disaster both education, health, infrastructure and human resources.

ANCKNOWLEDGE

Thank you to the Chairman of Muhammadiyah Central in Jakarta in order to do the research grant activity of Muhammadiyah year 2019 which has given Suport and Research fund support to us so that we can conduct research and publish the results Research.

REFERENCE

- Agustina, D. w i. (2016). *Peran Lembaga Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) dalam Proses Manajemen Bencana Gunung Kelud di Kabupaten Malang*. University of Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Baidhawiy, Z. (2015). The Role of Faith-Based Organization in Coping With Disaster Management and Mitigation: Muhammadiyah's Experience. *Journal of Indonesian Islam*, 9(2), 167–194.
- Djali, N. (2013). Pendidikan Kebencanaan Di Sekolah-Sekolah Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Beberapa Sudut Pandang Disiplin Ilmu Pengetahuan. *Jurnal Momentum*, 12(1).
- Godschalk, D., Beatley, T., Berke, P., Brower, D., & Kaiser, E. J. (1998). *Natural hazard mitigation: Recasting disaster policy and planning*. Island Press.
- Indriasari, F. N. (2018). Pengaruh pemberian metode simulasi siaga bencana gempa bumi terhadap kesiapsiagaan anak di Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Keperawatan Soedirman*, 11(3), 199–206.
- Juliana, I. C., Ilmiaty, R. S., Yuono, A. L., Muharomah, R., & Gunawan, T. A. (2019). Penyuluhan Dan Pendampingan Manajemen Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Banjir Pada Warga Masyarakat Kelurahan Gandus Kota Palembang. *Prosiding Applicable Innovation of Engineering and Science Research, 2019*, 935–943.
- Kusumaratih, A. (2016). Manajemen Desa Tangguh Bencana di Desa Poncosari Kecamatan Srandakan Kabupaten Bantul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Adinegara*, 5(1).
- News Indonesia, B. (2018). Gempa Lombok: Korban meninggal dunia mencapai 436 orang, kerugian tembus Rp5 triliun. *Bbc.com*.
- Parahita, I. K., Luthviatin, N., & Istiaji, E. (2016). Peran Tim Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat (SIBAT) dalam Kesiapsiagaan Bencana di Kecamatan Sumberjambe Kabupaten Jember (The Role of Community-Based Disaster Preparedness Team in Disaster Preparedness in Sumberjambe Subdistrict Jember Regency). *Pustaka Kesehatan*, 4(2), 345–351.
- Rokib, M. (2013). The Importance of Faith-Based Organization in Shaping Natural Disaster: Case Study of Muhammadiyah. *Jurnal Salam*, 15(2).
- Rusmiyati, C., & Hikmawati, E. (2012). Penanganan dampak sosial psikologis korban bencana Merapi. *Sosio Informa*, 17(2).
- Suarmika, P. E., & Utama, E. G. (2017). Pendidikan mitigasi bencana di Sekolah Dasar (sebuah kajian analisis etnopedagogi). *JPDI (Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Indonesia)*, 2(2), 18–24.
- Suwayo, P. A. W., Sarwono, S., & Yuwono, P. (2020). Peran Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center dalam Mitigasi Bencana. *Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal*, 10(1), 33–40.
- Tambunan, N. (2013). *Komunikasi persuasif Majelis Tabligh pimpinan daerah Aisyiyah dalam meningkatkan akidah Islam di Kabupaten Karo Sumatera Utara*. Pascasarjana UIN Sumatera Utara.
- Tarjih, M., & Muhammadiyah, T. P. P. (2015). Fikih Kebencanaan. *Yogyakarta: Majelis Tarjih Dan Tajdid Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah*.
- Thene, J. (2017). Mitigasi Bencana Gempa Bumi Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Rote Kabupaten Rote Ndao Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. *Jurnal Teori Dan Praksis Pembelajaran IPS*, 1(2), 102–106.
- Tody Sasmitha Jiwa Utama, & Sandra Dini Febri Aristya. (2015). Kajian tentang relevansi peradilan adat terhadap sistem peradilan perdata indonesia. *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada*, 27(1), 57–67.
- Triana, D. (2017). Mitigasi Bencana Melalui Pendekatan Kultural Dan Struktural. *ReTII*.
- Utama, R. I., Syah, N., Rifwan, F., & Yandra, M. (2019). Penerapan dan Sosialisasi Sekolah Siaga Bencana Bagi Anak-Anak Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Agam Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *CIVED*, 5(4).
- Widianto, E. (2019). Implementasi Pelaksanaan Pelatihan Kesiapsiagaan Dalam Menghadapi Bencana Bagi Generasi Muda. *Jurnal Graha Pengabdian*, 1(2), 51–61.
- Widodo, G. T. (2017). Pendidikan Mitigasi Bencana Gempa Bumi Pada Sekolah Siaga Bencana (SSB) Di SMP N 2 Imogiri. *SOCIAL STUDIES*, 6(4), 419–427.
- Wismabrata, M. H. (2018). 5 Fakta Terbaru Gempa Lombok, 515 Korban Meninggal hingga Kerugian Rp 7,7 Triliun. *Regional Kompas.Com*.