

ABSTRACT

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A Descriptive study of resilience among victims of natural disasters: Survey among victims of earthquakes in Bantul region (P. Tommy Y.S. Suyasa, M.Si., Psi.); S1 Program, Tarumanagara University (101 pages, L1-L73)

Natural disasters are a common phenomenon in every country throughout the world. One particular natural disaster that have caused a tremendous damage in Indonesia and frequently occurring is earthquake. Victims of these occurrences tend to experience psychological problems. However, humans have the capacity to prevent those psychological problems from happening. This capacity also enable human to "bounce back" from negative experience such as natural disasters. The capacity is called resiliency. Resilience is the human capacity to face, overcome, be strengthened by, and even be transformed by the experiences of adversity (Grotberg, 1999). This study was conducted to describe the resilience level of earthquake victims. Subject that participated in this research are 121 earthquake victims from Bantul region in Indonesia. This research used 2 types of questionnaire that measure resiliency. The questionnaires were constructed by using the 7 factors theory by Reivich and Shatte and the "I have", "I can", "I am" theory by Grotberg. The result of this research showed that subject's resilience level tend to high. This result was concluded by mean value from 7 factors questionnaire of 3,37 (SD=0,36) and mean value from "I have", "I can", "I am" questionnaire of 3,46 (SD=0,38).

Keywords: Resiliency, natural disasters, earthquake, Bantul