# ABSTRAK

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Sistem peringatan dini atau *Early Warning Sistem* (EWS) merupakan rangkaian sistem yang mengumumkan terjadinya fenomena alam berupa bencana atau tanda-tanda alam lainnya. Tujuan sistem peringatan dini adalah meningkatkan kewaspadaan masyarakat akan bencana dengan memberikan pengetahuan tentang risiko bencana, pemantauan dan layanan peringatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan mitigasi *early warning system* dengan kesiapisagaan relawan dalam menghadapi banjir. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan desai korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah Relawan di Desa Supiturang Kabupaten Lumajang sebanyak 32 populasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 30 responden. Analisis data menggunakan spearmen rho dengan ketentuan $\alpha \leq 0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai p $0,0001 < 0,05$ yang artinya Ho ditolak dan H1 diterima. Ada hubungan signifikan mitigasi *early warning system* dengan kesiapsiagaan relawan dalam menghadapi bencana banjir dengan keeretan korelasi kuat dan arah korelasi positif. Artinya semakin optimal mitigasi bencana maka semakin baik kesiapsiagaan relawan dalam menghadapi bencana banjir. Dengan adanya suatu mitigasi *early warning system* dapat menjadi acuan relawan serta warga untuk selalu mengantisipasi adanya banjir.

Kata kunci: Mitigasi, *Early Warning system*, Kesiapsiagaan

Daftar Pustaka  47 ( 2006- 2023)

**ABSTRACT**

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Thesis, July 2023

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The Relationship between Early Warning System (EWS) Mitigation and Volunteer Preparedness in Facing Flood Disaster in Supiturang Village, Lumajang Regency
Xvi + 88 pages + 16 tables + 2 figures + 13 attachments

**Abstract**

Early warning system (EWS) is a series of systems that announce the occurrence of natural phenomena in the form of disasters or other natural signs. The purpose of the early warning system is to increase public awareness of disasters by providing knowledge about disaster risk, monitoring and warning services. This study aims to analyze the relationship between mitigation of the early warning system and volunteer preparedness in the face of flooding. This research design uses a correlational design with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were 32 volunteers in Supiturang Village, Lumajang Regency. The sampling technique used simple random sampling with a sample size of 30 respondents. Data analysis using spearmen rho with the provisions of $\alpha \leq 0.05$. The results showed a p value of $0.0001 < 0.05$ which means Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. There is a significant relationship between the mitigation of the early warning system and the preparedness of volunteers in facing flood disasters with a strong correlation and positive correlation direction. This means that the more optimal the disaster mitigation, the better the preparedness of volunteers in facing flood disasters. With the existence of an early warning system mitigation can be a reference for volunteers and residents to always anticipate flooding.

Keywords: Mitigation, Early Warning system, Preparedness
Bibliography 47 (2006-2023)