

Analysis of adaptation response of victims Sinabung mountain eruption post-traumatic stress disorder

by Henny Syapitri Sari Mutiara Indonesia University, Indonesia

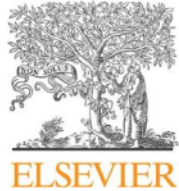
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Analysis of adaptation response of victims Sinabung mountain eruption post-traumatic stress disorder⁶



Henny Syapitri^{a,*}, Johansen Hutajulu^a, Sudipta Poddar^b, Amiya Bhaumik^b

^a Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Pharmacy & Health Sciences, Sari Mutiara Indonesia University, Indonesia

^b Lincoln University College, Malaysia

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Abstract The purpose of this study was to analyze the adaptation response after the eruption of Mount Sinabung in Gurukinayan Village, Karo District. This research is qualitative with an explorative phenomenological approach. Data collection was carried out through observation and in-depth interviews with key informants who were the victims of the Mount Sinabung eruption. The analysis was conducted using content analysis description and life history with 6 participants. The adaptation response results obtained from the community were maladaptive (staying/surviving in the eruption site). The impacts of this eruption are physical/health impacts (cough, shortness, flu and fever), psychological impacts (trauma, anxiety and panic), social/economic impacts (crop failure and job loss), and infrastructure impacts (damaged houses, damaged roads and clean water crisis). Post-eruption adaptation strategies are from the aspects of health (medical treatment, traditional medicine mix), social/economic aspects (carrying out community activities, cultivating land and expecting food and land assistance from donors), infrastructure aspects (building huts, repairing houses, clean water treatment, and expecting operational assistance from the government). It is recommended that in handling post-eruption of Mount Sinabung, the government or village apparatus establish a post-disaster recovery program and decision making (stakeholders) in making policies or decisions related to Eruption Disasters handling.

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* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: henny_syahfitri86@yahoo.com (H. Syapitri).

Introduction

Mount Sinabung is a volcano in Karo District, North Sumatra Indonesia. The height of this mountain is 2460 m. This volcano has never been recorded erupting since 1600 but was suddenly active again by erupting in 2010.¹ The last eruption of this mountain since September 2013 had spewed volcanic ash and reached 7---8 km altitude. It spread far away then reach the city of Medan which is located about 80 km from the location of the eruption and even to several other districts in North Sumatra. However, the eruption of Mount Sinabung in Karo District, North Sumatra is still ongoing.²

After the natural disaster of Mount Sinabung, many residents' activities have been hampered, one of them is the lack of clean water, food fulfillment, and the work transition that has changed into casual daily labor, and there is no business capital that makes fear of farming.

The trauma and fear experienced by the residents of Gurukinayan Village made it difficult for them to sleep at night, so that the residents took turns to guard, while each family was ready with clothes in a sack so that they could evacuate at any time if necessary. The living conditions are very heartbreaking, especially in meeting their daily needs and for Gurukinayan residents' future, they choose to survive in every kind of conditions. Their fighting spirit is certainly high because naturally humans must be able to defend themselves for life.

However, this area remains as a residential and densely populated area. They try to make adjustments after the natural disasters so they can survive. Adaptation that has been done by the community aims to make them able to adapt adaptively again. From the explanation above it is crucial to conduct a study (analysis) on the adaptation level of Sinabung eruption victim who experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in Gurukinayan Village, Karo District.

Methods

The research design used in this study is a qualitative study with an exploratory phenomenology approach. The samples in this study were 6 informants, where data collection was carried out through participant observation and in-depth interviews with key informants who were the victims Mount Sinabung eruption.

This study was approved by the North Sumatera University Research Ethics Committee. Data analysis in this study uses the steps of the Colaizzi analysis and the triangulated³ was also conducted with other research related to the form of disaster adaptation, differences and similarities between the study areas (Gurukinayan Village, Karo District) with other regions.

Results

Based on the results of the analysis from the interviews, 3 themes were obtained: (1) the impact of eruption, (2) adaptation response, (3) post-eruption adaptation form/strategy, 9 sub-themes and 25 categories. Theme 1 consists of 4 sub-themes and 12 categories, theme 2 con-

sists of 1 sub-theme and 1 category, theme 3 consists of 4 sub-themes and 11 categories (Table 1).

Discussion

The impact of eruption

Based on the physical/health impact, participants, who are the victims of the Sinabung eruption, stated that there were various complaints experienced because of the eruption namely cough, suffocation, flu and fever. These health problems can be caused by volcanic ash acute exposure from short term (in few days) and long term (up to several months).

The symptoms of acute breathing that are often reported by the community after the mountain eruption are irritation of mucous membranes with sneezing complaints, runny nose, irritation and sore throat (sometimes accompanied by dry cough), phlegm coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and irritation in the respiratory tract. Volcanic ash that is scattered in the air and carried by the wind to other areas within radius of tens or even hundreds of kilometers is usually very small in size.

According to The International Volcanic Health Hazard Network, in general, volcanic ash causes health problems especially lungs, skin and eyes irritation. As revealed by Pulmonologist, Dr. Ceva Wicaksono Pitoyo, SpPD, KP FINASIM, that roughly, volcanic ash is like cement ash (small and fine rock) that is thrown upwards. Some chemical composition produced by the eruption, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxide (SO₂), hydrogen and helium (He), at certain concentrations cause headaches, dizziness, diarrhea, bronchitis (respiratory tract inflammation).

Based on the psychological impact, participants expressed their trauma and fear during the eruption of Mt. Sinabung. The residents even experienced anxiety because until now the eruption continued to occur so that when the eruption happens, they panicked and ran with the clothes they had prepared in the sack. In this study context, Gurukinayan villagers interacted with the environment in encountering the eruptions. They repeatedly "encounter eruption". As the result, they experienced trauma. Psychological reaction that arise from the community right after the disaster occur is generally a shock, which then develops into a psychological appreciation that is different from one another.⁴

In the scheme of Schneiderman,⁵ when perceiving excitability beyond the tolerance threshold, it causes stress. To reduce or eliminate stress, they make adjustments to their behavior (coping behavior). Adjustment to the environment is often called the process of adaptation. The environment changes due to the risk and threat of disaster have a negative impact on humans so that it is considered as a vulnerable area. Ahmed⁶ revealed that it did not make intelligent human being stop their activities. Humans are considered can manage adverse effects by reducing it through perception and anticipation.⁷

Based on the social/economic impact, the participants revealed that the plantations they manage were all destroyed due to dust rain (eruption) and resulted in

Table 1 Matrix of thematic.

Theme	Sub-theme	Categories
The impact of eruption	Physical/health impact	Cough complaints
		Suffocation complaints
		Flu complaints
	Psychological impact	Fever complaints
		Fear/trauma
		Anxiety
Social/economic impact	Panic	
	Crop failure	
	Work transition	
Adaptation response Post-eruption adaptation strategy	Infrastructure impact	Damaged houses
		Damaged road
		Lack of clean water
	Maladaptive Health aspect	Survive/stay in eruption location (red zone)
		Medical treatment
		Traditional medicine mix
Psychology aspect	No medical treatment	
	Full spirit	
	Motivation	
Social/economy aspect	Society activities	
	Land tillage	
	Expecting food and land assistance	
Infrastructure aspect	Repair houses and land	
	Build a hut	
	Water maintenance	
	Expecting operational assistance	

crop failure, so that during the eruption they temporarily switched to work as casual daily laborers.

The social/economic impact has a significant influence on the community survival, especially farmers whose entire life is at stake on agricultural field as the main livelihood. When the Sinabung disaster occurred, there were a number of major obstacles faced by farmers, namely damage land condition which cannot produce anything. It affected household income and business institutions did not function. Even though erupted agricultural land would be far more fertile, but it requires a relatively long time.

The development up to these days, several social groups that have been formed previously such as farmer groups have not been fully well-conducted due to post-disaster obstacles; such as unrecovery soil conditions and lack of capital to buy new plant seeds, because of the broken agricultural condition land. But over time the agricultural land condition can be reused and most of the community go back to their main activities in agriculture. Some of them keep doing their side job which is trading/selling to increase their income.

Based on the infrastructure impact, participants revealed a lot of damage caused by volcanic dust, one of them was the damaged house roof since it was unable to support the thickness of the dust. The road became damaged, slippery and full of rocks, and the water color changed which makes it difficult for residents to obtain clean water. Natural disasters that come and go naturally led to huge material losses, such as property loss and infrastructure malfunction.

The availability of agricultural land greatly affects the livelihood systems in the village of Gurukinayan. It led the

communities to encounter many obstacles in meeting their daily needs and causes a change in their livelihood strategies because natural resources, which are usually the corners of their lives, became damaged or lost as the result of the disaster. Not to mention the damage or loss of property ownership assets and community houses. Volcanic ash can also cause water contamination, clogged waterways, and devastate the water supply. High ash concentration and thickness can also cause death in plants. Likewise, the supply of clean water for agriculture becomes polluted, thus the risk of crop failure is even greater.

Adaptation response

This theme consists of one sub-theme, namely: (1) Adaptation response: Maladaptive. Maladaptive adaptation response in this case is that the participants remain/survive in the eruption site (red zone). Participants expressed that there was no desire to relocate their homes, preferring to stay in the eruption location even though the eruption keep continuing to happen till this day. Adaptation in the context of disasters is often associated with human capacity to survive in encountering danger. Humans with high capacities are considered not susceptible, whereas humans with low capacities are considered susceptible.

Paul⁸ defines vulnerability as exposure to all possible pressures and difficulties that will be faced by the population or community. Changes in livelihoods that occur after the eruption encourage the farmers in Gurukinayan to have a

strategy or ability to survive when conditions are vulnerable.

The residents never had a desire to move from Gurukinayan Village, they already feel comfortable in Gurukinayan even though Gurukinayan has been declared as disaster-prone area, and currently Gurukinayan belongs to the red zone area (disaster-prone area) and should not be occupied for the next few years. The community also knew that their village was included in the red zone area, however the community still chose to stay because of their deep love for their village, since Gurukinayan is the place where they were born, grow up, live and work.

This fosters a deep conviction not to leave Gurukinayan Village, whatever had happened the community is demanded not to drag on in facing disasters but arise from difficult circumstances and then return to their respective functions in community life. Besides, the cultural attachment that exists in Gurukinayan Village is very strong and close which makes people love their village.

This is proven by their unwillingness to leave the Gurukinayan Village because they have occupied the village for generations. The community even refused the government's invitation to participate in the house relocation program. The condition of houses in the Gurukinayan Village after the eruption was not 100% damaged but needs to be repaired and it still did not dampen the residents' intention to remain in the Gurukinayan Village. The thing that keeps the community members alive certainly cannot be separated from the participation of various parties in providing social support provided to the citizens of the Gurukinayan community.

More precisely resilience is one's ability to survive, rise, and adjust to difficult conditions.⁹ Individuals who have resilience are able to quickly return to the condition before the trauma, immune to various negative life events, and are able to adapt to extreme stress and misery.¹⁰

Post-eruption form/strategy

Based on health aspect, the participants stated that they went to the healthcare service to have medical treatment when they experience health nuisance such as cough, breath shortness, flu and fever but some of them do their own effort to make traditional medicine, and some of them let the nuisance cured by itself without having any medical treatment.

Vulcanic ash cause by Mount Sinabung eruption certainly gives impacts toward the health especially in the respiratory tract. Many of the residents who live near the disaster area are easy to experience breath shortness. However, some residents who are aware of the importance of health go to the health center for treatment. But not few are also only formulating traditional medicines such as betel stew to cope with breath shortness and cough. Symptoms of acute breathing that are often reported by the community after the eruption are irritation of mucous membranes with sneezing, runny nose, irritation and sore throat (sometimes accompanied by dry cough), phlegm coughing, wheezing, breath shortness, and irritation in the respiratory tract, but these complaints are also sometimes regarded by residents as only minor complaints that are considered normal and assume it will heal by itself so there is no need to come to the health service for treatment.

Based on the psychological aspect, participants expressed many losses experienced due to eruptions. This makes residents experience sorrow, but they still try to keep the spirit despite of many impacts experienced. This high enthusiasm makes citizens become motivated to maintain their survival by making improvements to their land and residence.

People experience trauma, confusion and anxiety about where they will live. But the citizens realize that this disaster is from God, so that what can be done is only surrender to God Almighty. People are not desperate; they realize this incident as a trial, and they did not experience it themselves.

The Sinabung eruption resulted in damage of houses and land and some residents had to lose their homes due to heavy damage since it were unfit for habitation. This makes people very sad, confused, and anxious because the eruption continues. However, this did not discourage the community from staying in Gurukinayan Village. Their fighting spirit makes citizens survive and do not want to move anywhere. In addition, motivation from oneself to continue living after the eruption is a strong reason that enables them to rise from the deterioration that has occurred.

Based on the social/economic aspects, participants expressed a very strong community engagement and social interaction as community activities that carried out in the village of Gurukinayan, such as prayer meeting activities, social gathering and community service. Some participants also revealed that now they are starting to work on their land again, and participants also said that they often get help during eruption in the form of food and other needs, thus that residents always expect help from relevant parties.

The social conditions identified are related to the attachment and social interaction of individuals. "Strong" engagement and social interaction is often used as a reason for someone to choose a particular form of flood adaptation. For example, when someone has a relative not far from the location of his residence, there is a tendency to stay in his location even though it is prone to disaster.¹¹

In this study, it was identified that the social attachment of the majority of the population was relatively strong. Although sometimes there are no relatives in the area, but other social engagement like neighbor's relation are relatively strong.

The economic conditions are focused on the level of income and welfare of a person. The thing measured is, "is it possible for someone to buy another residence outside the current location". Economic conditions will also illustrate the ability to reconstruct or modify homes.¹² To restore economic conditions from crises, some family members can make different livelihoods where this method can change temporally and spatially, depending on economic conditions, resources and environmental conditions.¹³

Based on the infrastructure aspect, participants revealed that they were trying to repair infrastructure such as repairing damaged houses and land, and some were rebuilding their damaged houses by building a hut. In order to get clean water several participants participated in water filtration using gravel and fibers, and the residents have also received operational assistance for infrastructure improvements such as zinc, road repairs, clean water tanks and heavy equipment.

The condition of the residence of the Gurukinayan Village community was quite damaged and in fact, the condition was unfit for habitation because it was covered by volcanic ash. However, the community tried to repair the damage and some even built a hut so that they could survive. The availability of water before and after the eruption of Mount Sinabung is quite sufficient to meet the basic needs of the local community. But since the water pipes were damaged due to the disaster, their availability is limited. Currently, the community continues to strive to meet the needs of clean water through a filtering process.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5
