

Indonesia termasuk ke dalam negara yang sering mengalami bencana alam gempa bumi. Ada dua penyebab utama mengapa hal ini terjadi. Pertama, Indonesia terletak di jalur Cincin Api (Ring of Fire) kawasan Pasifik, wilayah yang sering mengalami gempa bumi. Kedua, Indonesia dikelilingi oleh lempengan bumi yang sering bergeser, patah, atau bertumbukan. Beberapa tahun terakhir ini, Indonesia telah mengalami gempa bumi yang dahsyat. Pada Desember 2004, terjadi gempa bumi berkekuatan 9,1-9,3 SR di Samudra Hindia, lepas pantai barat Aceh. Dua tahun kemudian, gempa berkekuatan 7,7 SR melanda Jawa Barat, tepatnya di pesisir pantai selatan. Dan baru-baru ini, Indonesia kembali diguncang gempa 7,4 SR di Palu Sulawesi Selatan.

Kekuatan gempa bumi yang berbeda akan memberikan dampak yang berbeda juga, tergantung pada besar getaran yang dihasilkan. Dampak tersebut menyebabkan kerugian yang besar bagi manusia, diantaranya tsunami dengan ombak besar di laut dan longsor di tebing. Selain itu, terganggunya struktur tanah sehingga akses jalan terputus, rusaknya infrastruktur dan perumahan warga. Gempa juga bisa menyebabkan kebakaran akibat hubungan arus pendek, dan tentunya kematian. Penanganan dampak bencana ini dapat diupayakan dengan cara memverifikasi kerusakan dan kerugian pasca bencana. Selain itu juga dilakukan upaya pemulihan bencana yang meliputi pelayanan kesehatan bagi korban, penyediaan dan penyaluran bantuan, penyediaan air bersih dan sanitasi. Hal yang tak kalah penting adalah pendampingan psikososial dasar dan klinis, serta penyaluran bantuan pembangunan dan perbaikan infrastruktur.

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### **Indonesia Earthquakes (2017-2018)**

Indonesia is one of the countries which often experience earthquakes. There are two factors which may cause it. First, Indonesia is located on the Pacific's Ring of Fire, which is the areas which often experience earthquakes. Second, Indonesia is surrounded by the earth's plates which often shift, break, or collide. In these recent years, Indonesia experienced the terrible earthquakes. In December 2004, 9.1-9.3 Richter scale earthquakes happened in Indian Ocean, off the west coast of Aceh. Two years later, 7.7-Richter-scale earthquake shook West Java, the exact location is on the south coast. Then, recently Indonesia is also shaken by a 7.4 Richter scale earthquake in Palu, South Sulawesi.

The different strengths of earthquakes of course give the different impacts as well, which depend on the strength of the vibration. The impact causes the great loss for the human, including tsunami with its big waves of the sea and the landslide on a cliff. On the other hand, the disruption of the soil structure may result the interrupted road

access, damaged infrastructure and the residential areas. Earthquake may also cause the fire caused by the short circuit, and may even cause a death. The natural disaster impacts can be handled through verifying post-disaster damage and loss. In addition, conducting the disaster recovery efforts which include health services for the victims, provision and distribution of the assistances, clean water supply, and sanitation is needed. Another important thing to do is providing the basic and clinical psychosocial assistance, and infrastructure development and repair assistance distribution.

This dataset contains...