

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

A comprehensive study on the preparedness of the vulnerable population in Padang has been conducted using a questionnaire. The preparedness that assessed in this study was the application of items in terms of self-help and mutual-help among the community. The data showed that only half of the community could be declared as prepare to minimize the risk when a tsunami hit the city. Data also showed that the most prone communities, such as in Pondok, Purus, and Ulak Karang region, seem to be more prepared than those who are living in another region of the city. Furthermore, from 20 items of preparation examined, only 70% of the items can be justified as recognized and prepared by the community. However, the level of preparedness for the items is only about 2.74-3.98 out 5-point scale. In terms of preparedness for a disaster, the level of preparedness should be as high as possible. Therefore, the community should increase the level of their preparedness for all items to ensure that the community prepare enough to minimize the loss due to the disaster.

#### **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on this study, it was recommended as follow:

1. The community should reduce their dependency on government assistance and more reliable to self-help and mutual-help with people around them.

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2. The government should educate and guide the community intensively in order to increase their awareness and preparedness, especially on how to rely on them-self (either self-help or mutual-help) rather than on the help of government officers more.

