

**DESCRIPTION OF SELF EFFICACY IN CLIMBERS
IN DEALING WITH ERUPTION DISASTERS
ON MOUNT SINDORO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is a country that is vulnerable to various types of geological disasters, one of which is volcanic eruptions, Indonesia has 129 volcanoes, and 80 of them are considered dangerous. Such eruptions can also cause other disasters, such as volcanic earthquakes, tsunamis, weather and climate changes caused by increased aerosol concentrations in the earth's atmosphere, and can have an impact on mental health, including psychological factors, both in individuals who are directly and indirectly exposed. **Objective:** To determine the self efficacy of climbers in facing eruption disasters on Mount Sindoro. **Methods:** This type of research uses descriptive survey method, a sample of 100 respondents with accidental sampling method. **Results:** The results of this study were 13 respondents (13.0%) had low self efficacy, 58 respondents (58.0%) had moderate self efficacy, while 29 respondents had high self efficacy. **Conclusion:** The description of self efficacy in climbers in dealing with eruption disasters on Mount Sindoro is mostly moderate.

Keywords: Eruption, Self efficacy