



TRAINING FOR DISASTER RESPONSE YOUTH CADRES ABOUT POST EARTHQUAKE INJURY USING STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING (SCL) APPROACH

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Abstrak

Upaya penanggulangan krisis akibat bencana atau disebut manajemen bencana merupakan rangkaian kegiatan yang dimulai sejak sebelum terjadinya wabah dan bencana yang dilakukan melalui kegiatan pencegahan, mitigasi (pelunakan/penjinakan dampak) dan kesiapsiagaan dalam menghadapi wabah dan bencana. Secara umum manajemen bencana ditujukan untuk mencegah dan membatasi jumlah korban sehingga harus ada upaya intervensi awal yang dilakukan oleh orang yang terpapar pelatihan agar tidak terjadi efek keparahan akibat bencana.. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan kader remaja tanggap bencana terhadap intervensi perlukaan yang diakibatkan oleh akibat bencana gempa di SMA Negeri 8 Mataram dengan pendekatan student centered learning (SCL). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain quasi eksperiment dengan one pre and post test design. Sejumlah 40 kader Kader Tanggap Bencana (KATANA) diberikan pelatihan kader tanggap bencana dan diukur kesiapsiagaan bencana sebelum dan setelah pelatihan. Analisis data menggunakan uji paired t test. Hasil menunjukkan ada pengaruh pelatihan tanggap bencana intervensi perlukaan pasca bencana terhadap kesiapsiagaan bencana dengan nilai p value sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$. Kesimpulan, Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi inovasi program bagi kader remaja untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan bencana.

Kata Kunci: Media Daring, Pelatihan Kader Tanggap Bencana

Abstract

Efforts to deal with crises due to disasters or so-called disaster management are a series of activities that began before the occurrence of outbreaks and disasters which were carried out through prevention, mitigation (mitigating/mitigating the impact) and preparedness in dealing with outbreaks and disasters. In general, disaster management is aimed at preventing and limiting the number of victims, so there must be early intervention efforts made by people exposed to training so that the severity of the disaster does not occur. due to the earthquake at SMA Negeri 8 Mataram with a student centered learning (SCL) approach. This study uses a quasi-experimental design with one pre and post test design. A total of 40 Disaster Response Cadre (KATANA) cadres were given disaster response cadre training and disaster preparedness was measured before and after the training. Data analysis used paired t test. The results show that there is an effect of post-disaster intervention disaster response training on disaster preparedness with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Conclusion, the results of this study are expected to be a program innovation for youth cadres to improve disaster preparedness.

Keywords: Online Media, Training for Disaster Response Cadres

1. INTRODUCTION

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Earthquake disaster is an event that cannot be avoided and occurs suddenly. According to the EM-DAT (International Disaster

Database) report in 2018, there were reports of natural disasters around the world which resulted in the deaths of 11,804 people, and more than 68 million people were affected. Prevention, mitigation (mitigating / mitigating the impact) and preparedness in dealing with outbreaks and disasters. Management of problems caused by disasters is a series of activities that began before the occurrence of outbreaks and disasters in the form of emergency response activities and then after the occurrence of outbreaks and disasters in the form of recovery / rehabilitation activities. and reconstruction.

Health cadres or the community health workers are members of the community who live and serve (work), are elected by the community, and are responsible for activities to the community (place of activity) supported by the health system but do not have to be part of an organization and have short training compared to health workers professional. (Suprajitno, 2012). Given this, it is important for health cadres to have a good level of preparedness because health cadres are people who are closest to the community and know well about the conditions of their area (Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 64 of 2013).

Health cadres have a role in disaster preparedness, this is because health cadres are role models and community mobilizers in their environment. Health cadres can play a role in disaster preparedness such as providing counseling related to the hazards posed, providing information regarding the steps needed to ensure the safety and survival of the community during a disaster and after a disaster. This role can be carried out because of social capital that is built between health cadres and the community

An earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale with an intensity felt greater than VI MMI occurred on July 29 2018 at 05:47:39 WIB. The depth of the earthquake was 24 km and the epicenter was located on land, which is 47 km to the northeast of

Mataram City. 20 people died, namely 5 people in North Lombok and 15 people in East Lombok. The area most affected by the earthquake was East Lombok. More than 22 thousand residents were affected in this district with reported damage to houses of nearly 10 thousand units. Most cases that occurred in the earthquake were open fractures, injuries to the head area, lacerations caused by objects/houses that collapsed and fell due to external panic. usually because after the earthquake the electricity went out. the evacuation process to the place of health services was hampered because most of the health service centers, especially in locations affected by the buildings were also badly damaged so that initial assistance to prevent the severity was also relatively minimal. So it is necessary to have basic training to prevent the severity caused by injuries suffered by victims so it is felt important to form alert cadres, especially teenagers to reduce the risk of severity due to natural disasters, especially initial actions to reduce more severe impacts or disability caused by wrong intervention due to incompetence. knowledge of the community in providing assistance.

2. HEADING (Contains Subtitles from the Literature Review)

BASIC THEORY

Interactive learning with a student centered learning approach is one way to overcome educational problems regarding the implementation of learning. Student Centered Learning is also defined as a way of learning that makes youth cadres an important part or a main part or influences the content of the material, activities, and the material itself as well as influences speed in learning. Through this learning method, youth cadres take a major role or become the center of the learning process, so anything related to youth cadre learning material must be independent in finding sources and learning references with guidance from the teacher. So the teacher can also be called a facilitator whose role is to facilitate what the



youth cadres are looking for. Student Centered Learning (SCL) makes youth cadres' understanding deeper and more specific about the field they are occupied by making youth cadres the center of learning, so that in the end they can improve the quality of the youth cadres themselves. (Untari, et al (2020). This training method uses mostly demonstrations and simulations, so researchers are interested in testing how effective training with a student centered learning approach is for use as training for disaster response cadres

OBJECT OF RESEARCH

This study uses high school youth cadres who are members of the Disaster Response Cadres

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quasi-experimental design with one pre and post test design. (Notoatmodjo, 2010 quoted by Untari 2020). A total of 40 PMR cadres were given disaster response cadre training and disaster preparedness was measured before and after the training. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Data analysis used paired t test. This research was conducted at SMA N 8 Mataram. The research instrument used an injury intervention questionnaire consisting of first aid interventions for open fractures caused by earthquakes, open wounds and a valid and reliable process of evacuating injured victims. Regarding handling first aid in the form of pre and post test questionnaires.

STUDY DESIGN

This study uses a quasi-experimental design with one pre and post test design. A total of 40 Disaster Response Youth Cadre (KATANA) cadres were given training for disaster response cadres and their ability to take action before and after the training was measured using an educational approach and student centered learning simulation. Data analysis used paired t test.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Statistical output results for the normality of disaster preparedness knowledge for youth cadres (KATANA) SMA N 8 Mataram

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0000000
	Std. Deviation	11.25666292
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.245
	Positive	.245
	Negative	-.201
Test Statistic		.245
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) .		.000

The Kolgomorov Smirnov Normality Test aims to determine whether the residual values are normally distributed or not. Table 1 above shows a significance value of Asymp Sig (2-tailed) of 0.000. Basis for decision making if the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$ then the residual value is not normally distributed. Furthermore, an alternative non-parametric statistical test was used using the Wilcoxon test.

Table 2. The results of the first statistical output of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test of knowledge of youth cadres (KATANA) at SMAN 8 Mataram.

Ranks				
		N	Mean rank	Sum of ranks
Post test, pre test	Negative ranks	2 ^a	12,25	25,50
	Positive ranks	2 ^b	11,90	251,05
		ties	17 ^c	
		total	40	

Table 2 shows the results of the interpretation of the first output of the Wilcoxon test, the negative ranks between the results of disaster preparedness knowledge for KATANA youth cadres at SMA N 8 Mataram is 2, which



means that there were 2 respondents who decreased their knowledge from the pre-test to the post-test. Furthermore, there were 21 positive ranks, which means that there were 21 respondents who experienced an increase in knowledge results from the pre-test to the post-test. While there are 17 Ties, which means that there are 17 respondents or the same, there is no increase or decrease in knowledge results from the pre-test to the post-test.

Table 3. Results of the output of the two statistical Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test knowledge of KATANA youth cadres SMA N 8 Mataram.

Test statistik	
	Post test pretest
Z	-3,470 ^b
Azyp. Sig.(tailed)	.001

Table 3 shows the results of the interpretation of the output of the two Wilcoxon tests, an Asymp Sig (2-tailed) result of 0.001. The basis for decision making is if the significance value is $0.001 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_a is accepted, which means that there is an influence between the results of disaster preparedness knowledge of KATANA youth cadres at SMAN 8 Mataram before (pre test) and after (post test) using disaster response training.

DISCUSSION

Disaster response cadres (KATANA) are cadres formed by researchers who meet toughness standards in the form of awareness, knowledge, skills that continue to be developed to reduce casualties during disasters. Youth disaster response cadres (. KATANA) are able to: 1) Have rescue skills yourself and your family, 2) Have the skills to carry out emergency interventions, especially cases of injuries and injuries caused by physical trauma during an earthquake. ability

and strength while living with cadres. Trainees engage in group activities designed similar to how people learn in real life use and the relevance built into the system

The results of in-depth interviews when the research was completed and the results of observations during the implementation of data collection, some respondents stated that this training was more interesting because it was supported by group collaboration, demonstrations and simulations so that what was obtained in the delivery of material could be connected to practice. the results of the research process turned out that this training was quite effective in providing learning to cadres in carrying out their duties

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. There is an influence between the results of intervention knowledge on the injury of KATANA youth cadres at SMA N 8 Mataram before (pre test) and after (post test) using disaster response training with a student center learning approach with an Asymp Sig value (2-tailed) of $0.001 < 0, 05$
2. From the results of this study the results can increase the knowledge of KATANA youth cadres at SMA N 8 Mataram about interventions for post-disaster injuries.

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