OVERVIEW OF THE LEVEL OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FLOOD DISASTER MITIGATION IN VILLAGE X

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Flooding is a condition where an area or plain is submerged by water due to an increase in the volume of water. Flood disaster cause various physical and mental health impacts and even property losses. This flood can be prevented by the community through flood disaster mitigation. Flood mitigation needs to be developed and improved through appropriate and efficient measures. This research has to describe the level of public knowledge about flood disaster mitigation in village x.

Method: This research uses a descriptive research method, with a cross-sectional research design and a quantitative approach. The sample in this study was 86 respondents with a random sampling technique. The analysis used in this research is univariate analysis.

Results: the result of the study indicate that respondents 75,6% have a good level of knowledge. Because the community has enough to understand the importance of the surrounding environment, public knowledge of flood disaster mitigation is good because many people obtain information about flood disaster mitigation in media mass and electronic.

Conclusion: the community has a good level of knowledge, and it is recommended to be able to increase knowledge about flood disaster mitigation.

Keywords: Dignity therapy; elderly; psychotherapy; terminal

INTRODUCTION

Floods are one of the biggest potential damages from natural disasters around the world and cause large numbers of casualties and losses. Flooding itself is a high-risk disaster threat in Indonesia. In simple terms, flooding can be interpreted as the arrival of water in a large area that covers the area, causing the water level to exceed the normal limit on the river or surface, until the water overflows and stagnates. The causes include such as high rain intensity so that drainage or waterways are unable to accommodate the movement of water flow with factors that are often seen, namely due to the accumulation of garbage, absorption in areas that appear to rain, low areas on the banks of rivers, or areas that form basins. (Urbanus, 2021)

ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADInet) data in 2018 floods are the most disasters that occur in the ASEAN region. Floods have almost hit every ASEAN member country such as Singapore, the Philippines, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Thailand. More than 100,000 people have been evacuated in Indonesia, 200,000 in Malaysia, 50,000 in Sri Lanka, tens of thousands in the Philippines, and several thousand in Thailand.

Data collected in the Indonesian Disaster Information Data (DIBI)-BNPB in 2018, that floods are disasters with the highest incidence in Indonesia throughout the last 10 years. In 2010-2015 there were 4035 flood events in Indonesia, while in 2016-2018 there were 2186 flood events in Indonesia. Based on BPBD data in Indonesia since 2017 there

have been 86 disaster cases with 45% of floods, while in 2018 there were 73 disaster cases with 40% of floods. (Yari, 2021)

The flood event in South Kalimantan attracted a lot of attention from local media to national media. According to data from BPBD Banjar Regency, in 2021 there were 7 districts affected by floods, including Martapura District. There are about 15 villages affected, 33 houses flooded, and around 1210 households affected by floods. One of the villages affected by flooding in Martapura District is X village. According to data from the Indonesian Disaster Geoportal BNBP, resulting in a number of deaths, damaged houses, damaged public facilities and transportation cut off due to major floods in South Kalimantan. (BPBD, 2021)

According to data from BPBD Banjar in 2021, Village X experienced flooding with a height of approximately 1 meter cm. According to observations or observations made in Village X directly, the flood there reached the height of an adult's chest (1 meter). High water discharge occurred in several sub-districts including X Ulu village and X Ilir village

The government's effort in sensitizing residents is by means of socialization through approaches and guidance to all residents about flood disaster mitigation in dealing with flood disasters in Village X. Disaster mitigation is the right effort in minimizing the impact of floods that occur, because people in Village X need knowledge on how to minimize the impacts in the event of a sudden flood.

Disaster mitigation itself is carried out through physical development or rules and conducting awareness or education efforts and based on the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNBP) No. 4 of 2008 has divided disaster mitigation into structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation. Structural mitigation is carried out through physical development and a community infrastructure development in disaster risk reduction. Non-structural mitigation is carried out through awareness and education in reducing disaster risk.

The importance of disaster education and knowledge in the community can improve the preparedness of future generations against flood disasters in Village X. This prompted researchers to examine the level of community knowledge about flood disaster mitigation in Village X.

Based on the results of interviews in preliminary studies that have been conducted by 10 people in Village X that there always experience floods every year. When interviewed, the community said that the flood was the first high flood in the village that claimed lives. The number of people affected by the flood is 612 people with the number of families ± 200 families. The flood even reaches the necks of adults. For mitigation carried out by the community in the village, it is like cleaning in the environment around the house which is carried out individually, not like mutual aid activities.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research entitled "Overview of Community Knowledge Level About Flood Disaster Mitigation in Village X"

The purpose of this study is to find out an overview of the level of community knowledge about flood disaster mitigation in Village X.

METHOD
Design
This study used descriptive research methods, with cross-sectional research design and quantitative approach. This study used a type of research with a crossectional survey method.

Population, Samples and Sampling
The population in this study was 612 people in Village X who were affected by the flood. The sample in this study was 86 respondents using the slovin formula. Based on the formula above, the number of samples taken in this study was 86 respondents. But it does not rule out the possibility that the number of samples will decrease due to the sample criteria in the study.

Inclusion criteria: Respondents who live in Village X, who are willing to be respondents, who are able to read and write, who are ≥ 17 years old.

The sampling technique is the process of selecting portions of the population to be able to represent the population. In this study, sampling uses probability sampling, namely simple random sampling or random sampling. Probability or Random Sampling is the first requirement that must be done to take random samples is to obtain or make a sample frame or known as "sampling frame". Simple random sampling or simple random sampling is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for the population to be sampled (Darmawan, 2016)

Instruments
The research instrument used was a questionnaire. Questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to the resonent for answers (Notoatmodjo 2012) in (Agung Hidayanto, 2020). The questionnaire used was as many as 15 questions, all questions used were tested valid and realiable in Lokbuntar village kec. Tabuk River kab. Banjar with

results:

The results of the validity test that have been carried out on the community knowledge level questionnaire amounted to 15 statements with 30 respondents in Lokbuntar Village, Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency, obtained r count all statement items in the range of 0.323 – 0.659 which means they are valid (r count > r table from df 28 (0.306 derived from N – 2 = df).

The results of the reliability test that have been carried out by researchers for the questionnaire on the level of community knowledge to 30 respondents in Lokbuntar Village, Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency are 0.778 so that the research instrument is declared reliable because r count > 0.60.

Procedure

Before conducting the study, researchers observe the research site and ask the local BPBD for data validity. After the research site is obtained, the researcher conducts a preliminary study and then determines the research theme that is adjusted to the place and occurrence of flooding in the area. After determining the theme, the researcher determines the number of respondents, determines the time of data collection, and prepares instruments, while for the instrument before use, validity and reliability tests are carried out. After the questionnaire has been valid and reliable, the questionnaire is ready to use. When collecting data, researchers collected respondents at Village Hall X, before respondents were willing to be used as research subjects, the research researchers previously submitted informed consent. After the respondents were willing then the researcher distributed questionnaires. After the questionnaire is filled out and collected, data processing is carried out including editing, coding, scoring, data tabulation and data entry.

Ethical Clearance

Before researchers take data, researchers make ethical submissions to get approval whether this research is feasible and does not endanger respondents. Information on the feasibility of research ethics No. 117/UMB/KE/IV/2022 was issued on April 12, 2022, by the Research Ethics Commission of the University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin.

RESULTS

The results of research conducted in Village X, Martapura District, Banjar Regency in 2022 regarding the overview of the level of community knowledge about flood disaster mitigation.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Characteristic	n	%
Age		
17-25	13	15,1
26-45	38	44,2
≥ 46	35	40,7
Gender		
Man	29	33,7
Woman	57	66,3
Education		
Primary Education	49	57,0
Secondary Education	31	36,0
College	6	7,0
Work		
Work	47	54,7
Does not work	39	45,3

Table 1. It shows that the age of most respondents in the range of 26-45 years is 44.2%. Female respondents were 66.3%. The most respondents' education was basic education as much as 57.0%. Respondents who worked as much as 54.7%.

Table 2. Community Knowledge Level

Knowledge Level	n	%
Good level of knowledge	65	75,6
The level of knowledge is quite good	21	24,4
The level of knowledge is not good	0	0

Table 2 shows that respondents have good knowledge as much as 75.6%.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study in table 2 show that the level of knowledge of the community with the most data is at the level of good knowledge. This is because people can get information about floods through social media.

This is in line with research that states that a person's knowledge is obtained from an object through the process of interaction with the surrounding environment. A good level of knowledge is able to know, understand, apply, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate. (Agustini SY, 2020)

Knowledge is a result of "knowing" after a person does sensing to see an object where sensing is used such as the senses of sight, hearing, smell and the senses of taste and touch. Knowledge is mostly obtained through 2 senses, namely the sense of sight and the sense of hearing. The five senses used

produce knowledge that affects a person's perception of an object (Notoadmodjo, 2012) in(Ancient, 2021)

Knowledge is information obtained from an object which is through the process of interaction with the surrounding environment. Good knowledge is obtained from good education as well, the higher a person's education, the better and more knowledge obtained (Zulmiyetri, Nurhastuti and Safaruddin, 2019; Al Farisi, Iqbal and Nurwansyah, 2021).

According to researchers, this happens because the community already understands enough about the importance of the surrounding environment, community knowledge in flood disaster mitigation is good, because many people obtain information about flood disaster mitigation in mass and electronic media. However, this does not match the results of the community's answer to the knowledge statement item. The statement with the lowest value, namely in statement number 7 about building houses on the banks of the river, is one of the factors for flooding. Many people answer incorrectly on items that are classified as important and can have an effect on the surrounding environment. Building a house on the edge of the river has an impact such as disruption of the flow of the river, can pollute the river because of a lot of household waste, can cause vulnerable house foundations that become vulnerable to being hit and dragged by the rapid flow of the river. Therefore, even though the community is classified as with a good

level of knowledge, they will still be given counseling about the risks of building houses on the edge of the river, as for the destana (disaster resilient village) activity plan which will be taught through BPBD by educating cadres of coral cadets or the community itself for the implementation of the destana (disaster resilient village).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that public knowledge about Flood Disaster Mitigation is good.

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