



EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION ABOUT DISASTER OF COMMUNITY PERCEPTION IN PREPARING TO HANDLE FLOOD DISASTERS.

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ABSTRACT

Human error in handling disasters make victims worse and even death. It was due to a lack of knowledge. Counseling itself is a planned effort to influence other people both individuals, groups or communities so that they can do what is expected by education actors. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of giving counseling about Disaster on Community Perceptions in Flood Disaster Management. This research method used experimental design (One Group Pretest-Posttest), the population in this study were all people in the Gebangmalang sub-village, Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar sub-district, Mojokerto regency. The total is 147 families, with purposive sampling technique. Analysis of SPSS data used T Paired test, The results of statistical tests using paired test T test obtained. The results of the study was there is an effect of extension effectiveness with the public's perception of flood disaster preparation in the village of Gebangmalang subdistrict, Mojoanyar, Mojokerto district which is indicated by the value of $\mu = 0.001$, it meant that there is the effectiveness of counseling on flood disaster with the community's perception of flood disaster preparation in Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar sub-district. Successful implementation of a program can be seen from the organization, interpretation and application or application. Understanding is one of the main components of perception. The perception of the gebangmalang village community is good about disaster preparedness flood disaster affects the acceptance of the effectiveness of counseling about disaster preparedness of flood disasters.

KEYWORDS : Flood Disaster Disaster, Perception, Counseling

PRELIMINARY

Background

Disasters are all events that cause loss, economic disruption, loss of human life, and health loss, as well as health services on a large enough scale that require greater and further handling assistance from other areas that are not affected (Alexander 2014). Primarily disaster does not occur suddenly. Before a disaster occurs, we recognize the potential for disasters or disaster threats which are termed hazard. (Mercer 2010) In this case Hazard is a threat of disaster. A disaster will only occur if hazard interacts. This is referred to as an incident between humans, the environment, or property and hazard, causing damage. (Thomalla et al. 2006)

The results of the preliminary study on 8 January 2018 conducted by interviewing 10 residents in Sajen Hamlet, Sajen Village, Pacet District, Mojokerto District, said that they had attended an extension program on handling natural disasters from the health team. This was proven by 7 respondents (70%) who said when there was a flood.

Counseling itself is an effort that is planned to influence other people, individuals, groups or communities so that they can do what is expected by educational actors (Brue 2008). In addition to providing information on disaster management to the community, demonstrations on how to handle disasters could also be carried out by the first aid team from Mojokerto Regency.

RESEARCH PURPOSE

General purpose

To Know the Effectiveness of Counseling About Disaster on Community Perceptions in Handling Natural Flooding

BENEFITS OF RESEARCH

Benefits of Magnetism

1. Add knowledge about the importance of counseling on disasters to public perceptions in handling disaster in ordinary people as a preliminary basis for those who are interested in this research

2. Being able to contribute to references related to efforts to improve public knowledge through providing counseling on disasters to people's perceptions in handling floods

OUTPUT TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED

1. Publishing in scientific journals International
2. Guidelines for implementing counseling to prepare communities to be more responsive to floods.
3. References in making teaching materials.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method was Pre-Experimental Design (One Group Pretest-Posttest), the population in this study were all communities in Gebangmalang hamlet, Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar Subdistrict, Mojokerto Regency which amounted to 147 family heads, with purposive sampling technique, SPSS data analysis using Paired test T-test.

RESEARCH RESULT

GENERAL DATA

1. TYPE OF RESPONDENT MADE

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender of Respondents in Gebangmalang Village, Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency In July 2018

No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Man	28	47
2	Woman	32	53
Total		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018

Based on table 1 above, half of the respondents are female gender (53%).

2. AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age Respondents in the village of Gebangmalang District Mojoanyar Mojokerto Regency In July 2018

No	AGE	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	25 – 30 Years	3	5
2	30 - 35 Years	20	33
3	35 - 40 Years	37	62
Total		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018
Based on table 5.2 above, almost all respondents were 35-40 years old, 37 respondents (62%).

3. EDUCATION RESPONDENTS

Table 3. Distribution of the frequency of Respondents by Education Respondents in the village of Gebangmalang District of Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency In July 2018

No	ACADEMY	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School(Equivalent)	3	8
2	Junior High School (Equivalent)	20	27
3	High School (Equivalent)	37	30
4	Academy (Equivalent)	13	22
Total		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018
Based on table 3 above, almost all respondents have a high school education (equivalent) there are 37 respondents (30%).

4. WORK OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents' Frequency Based on the Work of Respondents in Gebangmalang Village, Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency In July 2018

No	Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Civil servant	3	5
2	Farming worker	22	37
3	entrepreneur	20	33
4	Private employees	13	22
Jumlah		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018
Based on table 4 above, the distribution of most respondents working as farm laborers is 22 respondents (37%).

SPECIFIC DATA

1. RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION BEFORE RELEASING FLOOD DISASTERDISASTERS

Table 1 Respondent Frequency Distribution Based on Respondents Perception before counseling Disaster flood in Gebangmalang village, Kec. Mojoanyar, Mojokerto District

No	Perception	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	PersepsiPositif	15	25
2	PersepsiNegatif	45	75
Total		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018
Based on table 1 above, almost all respondents had a negative perception of 45 respondents (75%).

2.RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION AFTER THE REFLECTION OF FLOODDISASTER

Table 2 Respondent Frequency Distribution Based on Perception of Respondents after dissemination of Disaster floods in Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency In July 2018.

No	Perseption	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	PersepsiPositif	45	75
2	PersepsiNegatif	15	25
Total		60	100

PRIMARY DATA SOURCE IN 2018
Based on table 5.6 above, almost all respondents were respondents (75%).

3. Effects Of Reflection About Disaster Of Flood Disasters With Community Perception Gebangmalang village,

Perception Before Counseling	Perception AfterCounseling		Total	%		
	Positif	Negatif				
		%	%	%		
Positif	15	36	0	0	15	25
Negatif	28	47	17	28	45	75
Total	43	72	17	28	60	100,0

UJI SPSSWITH UJIT paired $\mu = 0,00 \alpha = 0,05$

Table 3 Effectiveness of counseling on flood disasters with public perceptions of flood disaster preparation in Gebang Malang village Kec. Mojoanyar, Mojokerto District

The results of statistical tests using the Paired T-test show sig. 0.000 < α (0.05) which means that there is an influence on the effectiveness of counseling on flood disaster towards the public perception of flood disaster preparedness in Gebangmalang hamlet, Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar sub-district, Mojokerto district.

DISCUSSION

Effect Of Reflection Concerning Disaster Of Flood Disaster With Community Perception About of flood disaster preparation in Gebang Malang village Kec. Mojoanyar, Mojokerto District

From the results of statistical tests using the T paired test, there is the effect of extension effectiveness with public perceptions about flood disaster preparation in Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar, Mojokerto district which is indicated by the value of $\mu = 0.001$, meaning that there is an influence on the effectiveness of information about flood with the public perception of the flood disaster preparations in Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar sub-district.

Based on Table 5.5, most respondents had a positive perception that there were 45 (70%) respondents. The opinions of each vary, there are positive and some negative. This is closely related to the main components of perception, namely selection, interpretation, and reaction (Olivia, Claudia, and Yuen 2009). The causes of misperception that often occur due to stereotypes are often based on gender, descent, age, religion, nationality, position or position, hallow effect, namely the tendency to assess stimulus on one of its characteristics (Ahn and Kim 2013), projection is a defense mechanism of one's self-concept so that it is more capable facing what he sees as unnatural (Turner 2010). The results of table 5.3 state that most of the respondents are from high school education (equivalent), there are 37 (30%) respondents. High school education background is an educational (Bruer 2008)

In the 5.3 table, there are 37 (30%) respondents in the education level data from the background of high school education, while there are 13 (22%) respondents by the theory according to Pieter 2010 namely Education. Education cannot be separated from the learning process. Education is something to acquire the skills needed by humans in life in perfecting biological or psychological potential or abilities in the relations of the outside world in society, with a high educational background so that the absorption of information on an information will be easier, just as the gebangmalang village accepts counseling about flood disaster handling because most of them are from higher education backgrounds (Lalloo et al.).

From age in the age table of respondents 30-30 years there are 20 (33%) respondents, aged 35-40 years, 37 (62%) respondents, age greatly affects information because it is related to the maturity of thinking someone as Pieter said, 2010 that

- Interest, meaning that the higher a person's interest in an object or event, the higher the interest in perceiving objects or events. (Zhou, Li, and Zhao 2003)
- Interest means that the more important an object or event feels to a person, the more sensitive he is to his perceptual objects. (Vitek and Berta 1982)

- c. Habits, meaning that objects or events are more often felt by someone, the more accustomed he is in forming perceptions.
- d. Constancy means that there is a tendency for a person to constantly see objects or events constantly even though they vary in shape, size, color, and brightness.(Thomalla et al. 2006)
- e. Education. Education cannot be separated from the learning process.Education is something to acquire the skills needed by humans in life in perfecting biological or psychological potential or abilities in the relations of the outside world to society.
- f. Age, Increasing age increases the level of one's knowledge, because age affects the level of one's knowledge. The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working(Smitz et al. 2016).

The theory strongly supports why the gebangmalang community has a positive perception, because the age of respondents who are quite mature will also be more mature in thinking, supported by the interests and interests of the gebangmalang community which is always a flood customer, so counseling about flood disaster is easily accepted and creates a positive perception.(Lowe et al. 2006)

THE OUTREACH WILL BE ACHIEVED

The output to be achieved in this study are:

1. Disaster Dissemination of Flood Management
2. Making a Disaster Module for Flood Disaster Management
3. International Journal Publications

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CONCLUSION

The results stated that there is a significant effect of counseling on flood disaster with the public perception of the handling of flood disasters in Gebangmalang village, Mojoanyar sub-district, Mojokerto district. From the SPSS test results using T Paired test $\mu = 0,000 < \text{from the value } \alpha = 0.005$, so that the effectiveness was very close. Because counseling on handling flood disaster is in the interests of the people. The educational background of the respondents is quite high which makes the perception of positive respondents about handling natural flood disasters.

SUGGESTION

1 For Respondents

For respondents to be more active in participating in counseling activities so that their perceptions become positive if so, the handling of natural flood disasters will be handled properly.

2 For Village Structure

It can be immediately followed up for the establishment of a team for handling floods so that if a flood occurs again, it will be handled properly, and immediately report to the district government to build a larger dam directly so that the flood burdens the residents of Gebangmalang hamlet.

3 For Science and Technology

This research can be used as baseline data for relevant types of research, and research can be taken about flood natural disasters with influencing factors, so that research becomes more developed.

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