

THE INFLUENCE OF USING YOUTH KITS AS AN EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING MEDIA ON THE ATTITUDE OF PREPAREDNESS IN FACING FLOODS

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ABSTRAK : PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN YOUTH KITS SEBAGAI MEDIA PENYULUHAN PENDIDIKAN TERHADAP SIKAP KESIAPSIAGAAN MENGHADAPI BANJIR

Latar Belakang : Tindakan melalui pengurangan risiko bencana sangat penting untuk menangani bencana banjir dengan mengurangi ancaman dan kerentanan mereka yang berisiko terkena bencana. Kesiapsiagaan merupakan salah satu tahapan dalam mengantisipasi bencana. Pengetahuan tentang bencana perlu diberikan kepada masyarakat khususnya remaja, karena remaja merupakan bagian dari masyarakat yang memiliki peran penting dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat. Remaja berisiko mengalami kekerasan seksual, kekerasan fisik-psikologis dan berisiko mengalami perdagangan manusia. Kesiapsiagaan memegang peranan yang sangat penting ketika menghadapi bencana. Semakin baik sikap terhadap bencana maka seseorang akan semakin siap menghadapi bencana. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode quasi eksperimen dengan desain penelitian one group pretest-posttest. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12 Desember 2024 di SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi Jakarta Barat. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah remaja putri kelas XI yang berusia 16-17 tahun. Metode : Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah total sampling dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 56 orang. Hasil : Hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan analisis uji t menunjukkan adanya pengaruh pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap kesiapsiagaan banjir di SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan nilai p-value (sig) pada uji t sebesar 0,00 yang lebih kecil dari 0,05. Terdapat pengaruh pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap kesiapsiagaan banjir di SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi Jakarta Barat tahun 2024 dengan nilai P-Value <sig (0,05) yaitu p-value = 0,01

Kata Kunci: Kesiapsiagaan, Youth Kit

ABSTRACT

Background : Actions through disaster risk reduction are essential to deal with flood disasters by reducing the threat and vulnerability of those at risk of disaster. Preparedness is one of the stages in anticipating disasters. Knowledge about disasters needs to be provided to the community, especially adolescents, because adolescents are part of society that has an important role in community life. Adolescents are at risk of experiencing sexual violence, physical-psychological violence and are at risk of human trafficking. Preparedness plays a very important role when facing a disaster. The better the attitude towards disasters, the more prepared a person will be to face disasters. This research is included in the type of quantitative research with a quasi-experimental method with a one group pretest-posttest research design. This research was conducted on December 12, 2024 at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, West Jakarta. The respondents in this study were female adolescents in grade XI aged 16-17 years. Method : The sampling method used was total sampling with a total of 56 respondents. Result : The results of the study using t-test analysis showed an influence of knowledge and attitudes on flood preparedness at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi. This is indicated by the p-value (sig) in the t-test of 0.00, which is less than 0.05. There is an influence of knowledge and attitudes towards flood preparedness at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi West Jakarta in 2024 with a P-Value <sig (0.05), namely p-value = 0.01

Keywords: Preparedness, Youth Kit

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is vulnerable to various types of natural disasters. These natural disasters cause many losses that have direct and indirect impacts such as loss of life, damage to facilities and

infrastructure, loss of valuables, damage to the environment, as well as the psychology of disaster victims (Taryana et al., 2022). Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) from July 2023 to the end of July 2024, Indonesia has

experienced 1,474 disasters and caused 411 people to die, 54 people to go missing and 714 people to be injured. Cumulatively, 4,644,844 people suffered, 406,525 people were displaced and 49,894 houses were damaged. Disaster events are dominated by hydrometeorological disasters. One of them is the flood disaster which caused a high number of people to go missing and die (BNPB, 2023). The capital city of Indonesia, DKI Jakarta, was also not spared from the disaster (Taryana et al., 2022). Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in 2021, there were 16 flood disasters in DKI Jakarta (National Disaster Management Agency, 2021). According to the Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) in 2020, DKI Jakarta Province had a risk index of 64.02 which is included in the moderate risk class. The table of risk index values for West Jakarta City according to IRBI in 2020 had a risk index of 71.07 which is included in the moderate risk class (National Disaster Management Agency, 2021). According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) until the end of 2020, West Jakarta City had experienced 1 disaster, namely a flood disaster which resulted in 2 deaths and 2,703 people being displaced.

Geographically, West Jakarta is located on the northwest coast, north of Java Island, and the location of the Ciliwung River estuary in Jakarta Bay. West Jakarta is located in the lowlands at an average altitude of 8 meters above sea level (National Disaster Management Agency, 2021). This is triggered by the location of residential areas close to rivers, high rainfall, high groundwater use, scattered waste due to indiscriminate waste disposal, and minimal water catchment areas. The cause of flooding in the West Jakarta area occurs due to several factors, the initial trigger is a significant and major change in the spatial planning sector which causes a decrease in the function of the area as a rainwater catchment. (Taryana et al., 2022). So far, the West Jakarta city government has made efforts to increase public awareness through the media, such as Jakarta Smart City which provides several things that the community can do to help overcome flooding. In addition, the community has begun to understand that flooding can occur due to waste, therefore the community carries out activities such as 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) (Taryana et al., 2022). However, communities can prepare to reduce the risk of disasters. Actions through disaster risk reduction are essential to deal with flood disasters by reducing the threats and vulnerabilities of those at risk of disaster. Preparedness as one of the stages in anticipating disasters. The concept of preparedness as an action that allows governments, organizations,

communities, and individuals to respond to disaster situations quickly and appropriately. Preparedness is closely related to knowledge about a disaster itself. The elements in preparedness actions are the preparation of disaster management plans, maintenance of resources and training of personnel/individuals (Alzair & Mayzarah, 2022).

Knowledge of disasters is the main reason for someone to carry out protection activities or existing preparedness efforts. One solution to the problem of the threat of natural disasters such as floods can be through socialization activities (Mas'Ula et al., 2019). Knowledge about disasters should be provided to the community, especially adolescents because adolescents are part of society that has an important role in community life (Muhammad Sarkawi1, 2021). Adolescents are at risk of experiencing sexual violence, physical-psychological violence and are at risk of human trafficking. This can happen because many adolescents are separated from their families. Adolescents with a high level of curiosity tend to be more critical. This critical attitude can be empowered to explore the needs required by adolescents in health crisis situations (UNFPA - Adolescent Pocket Book, n.d.). Adolescents are the age group that has the most role in disaster emergency response. Adolescents most often get experience with disasters both in terms of education and experiences they have experienced. Improving education about disasters is also good in the educational realm to form a young generation that is ready to face disasters (Muhammad Sarkawi1, 2021). The importance of preparedness is one of the important elements of disaster risk prevention activities before a disaster occurs. Preparedness plays a very important role when facing a disaster. The better the attitude about disasters, the more prepared a person will be to face a disaster (Pramitha et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Types and Design

This study is a quantitative study using a quasi-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design. This study began by providing a pre-test (initial observation) in the form of a questionnaire before the intervention was given. The researcher then provided an intervention in the form of a lecture method about adolescent kits. Finally, the researcher provided a post-test (final observation) in the form of a questionnaire to determine the knowledge and attitude of preparedness.

Time and Place of Research

The location of this research was conducted at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi West Jakarta. The time used in the research was on December 12, 2024.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were 56 female adolescents in grade XI. In this study, the sample was selected using the total sampling technique.

RESEARCH METHODS

Primary data is data obtained from interviews, by taking data through questionnaires, namely data on the number of teenagers who take part in education.

Data Management and Analysis

- a. *Editing*, Checks are made for the completeness of the data collected. If there is incomplete or insufficient data, re-registration is carried out.

- b. *Coding*, The edited data is entered into code form to fulfill the existing data.
- c. *Skoring*, Assign scoring to results.
- d. *Entry data*, The coded and scored data is entered into a data distribution table.
- e. *Tabulating*, The data is arranged in a table and then analyzed, which is the process of simplifying the data into a form that is easier to read and interpret. (Sugiyono, 2014)

RESEARCH RESULT

The results of the study on the Influence of the Use of Youth Kits as a Medium for Educational Counseling on the Attitude of Preparedness in Facing Floods at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi were obtained from Primary Data, namely through questionnaires. Furthermore, it is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table accompanied by an explanation.

Table 1
Frequency Distribution Based on Readiness Attitude Before and After Counseling

| Attitude | Pre-Test | | Post-Test | |
|----------|----------|------|-----------|-----|
| | f | % | f | % |
| Good | 30 | 53.6 | 56 | 100 |
| Enough | 22 | 39.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Less | 4 | 7.1 | 0 | 0 |

From the data obtained, it is known that the majority of respondents before being given counseling had a good preparedness attitude of 53.6% (30 people), respondents who had a sufficient preparedness attitude of 39.3% (22 people), and those who had a poor preparedness attitude of 7.1% (4 people). After counseling, it can be seen that all respondents had a good preparedness attitude of 100% (56 people).

The results of the study before the counseling at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi were that 30 people (53.6%) had a good attitude of preparedness, 22 people (39.3%) had a sufficient attitude of preparedness, and 4 people (7.1%) had a poor

attitude of preparedness. This is because the students do not know the risks posed by flood disasters and what actions must be taken before facing a flood disaster. Based on the results of the study after the counseling at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, it was found that 56 people (100%) had a good attitude of preparedness. This attitude arises due to awareness of the conditions that will be faced. This is shown by providing active participation in participating in disaster activities. Students can also provide an assessment of the activities they do by developing them into an activity that can change lifestyle habits.

Table 2
The Effect of Using Teenagers' Kits on Preparedness Attitudes

| Preparedness Attitudes | Mean | P-Value |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Pre-Test | 7.80375 | 0.01 |
| Post-Test | | |

From the data obtained from the T-test analysis above, it was found that the significance value was 0.01. Because $0.01 < 0.05$, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is an

influence of the attitude of flood preparedness at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi West Jakarta 2024 before being given counseling.

Based on the results of the study on the influence of knowledge and attitudes of flood preparedness at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, the results of the T-test analysis showed that the significance value was 0.01. Because $0.01 < 0.05$, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is an influence of adolescent kit counseling on knowledge and attitudes of flood preparedness at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi West Jakarta 2024. This is supported by Zuhriana's research (2019) which states that counseling has an effect on knowledge of flooding. This knowledge is also one of the main keys to preparedness that can influence adolescent attitudes and concerns in anticipating disasters (Journal et al., 2019). Another supporting study is a study conducted by Amiruddin (2022) which states that there is an influence of counseling on flood preparedness. Flood preparedness consists of activities that enable communities and individuals to act quickly and effectively when a flood occurs. This helps the community in forming and planning what actions need to be taken when flooding (Amiruddin et al., 2022). Based on research conducted by Febri (2022), it was stated that after education was carried out on the community, the community's readiness behavior experienced significant changes for the better, because the community followed the education provided by the researcher well, so it can be concluded that there is an influence of counseling on flood disaster preparedness on community knowledge and attitudes (Munanda et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the study entitled "The Effect of Using Youth Kits as a Medium for Educational Counseling on Flood Preparedness Attitudes at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, West Jakarta in 2024" it can be concluded that female adolescents in grade XI at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, West Jakarta in 2024 before the counseling, respondents had a good preparedness attitude of 53.6% (30 people), and those who had a poor preparedness attitude were 7.1% (4 people). Female adolescents in grade XI at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, West Jakarta in 2024 after the counseling, it can be seen that all respondents had good knowledge of 100% (56 people). There is an influence on flood preparedness attitudes at SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi, West Jakarta in 2024 after being given counseling with a P-Value $< \text{Sig}$ (0.05) namely p-value = 0.01.

SUGGESTION

1. For respondents
It is hoped that teenagers will pay more attention to environmental conditions by monitoring

weather forecasts via electronic media and actively participating in preparedness activities such as mutual cooperation.

2. For institute
The results of this study are expected to provide additional information related to youth kits in increasing knowledge and attitudes of preparedness in dealing with floods in the youth environment.
3. For further researchers
For further researchers who conduct research on flood preparedness knowledge and attitudes, it is hoped that they can do better by using a wider population scope so that the results achieved can be taken more widely.

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