

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUTH EDUCATION KITS AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR TEENAGERS IN FACING FLOODS

Illa Arinta¹, Febri Annisaa Nuurjannah², Dhewitry Elda Farah Keyllah³

^{1,2,3}STIKes RSPAD Gatot Soebroto
Email : Illa_arinta@stikesrspadgs.ac.id

ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN ANTARA PAKET PENDIDIKAN REMAJA DAN KESIAPSIAGAAN REMAJA MENGHADAPI BENCANA BANJIR

Latar Belakang: Remaja merupakan usia yang paling berperan dalam tanggap darurat bencana. Remaja paling sering mengalami bencana baik dari segi pendidikan maupun pengalaman. Peningkatan edukasi terkait bencana juga baik dilakukan dalam ranah pendidikan untuk membentuk generasi muda yang siap menghadapi bencana. Pentingnya kesiapsiagaan menjadi salah satu unsur penting kegiatan pencegahan risiko bencana sebelum bencana terjadi. Kesiapsiagaan memegang peranan yang sangat penting saat menghadapi bencana. Semakin baik sikap terhadap bencana maka seseorang akan semakin siap menghadapi bencana. Tujuan: penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara perlengkapan edukasi remaja dengan kesiapsiagaan bencana pada remaja dalam menghadapi banjir di SMA Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi Jakarta Barat tahun 2024. Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional Survey. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan kasus kontrol dengan desain penelitian prospektif, yaitu penelitian dengan melakukan observasi pada remaja pada satu waktu dan sekaligus dengan jumlah sampel 118 responden. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan SPSS. Hasil: Dari 50 responden, lama tinggal > 1-5 tahun sebanyak 18 responden (18%), lama tinggal > 6-10 tahun sebanyak 21 responden (42%), sedangkan lama tinggal > 10 tahun sebanyak 11 responden (22%). Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian diperoleh dari 50 responden yang memiliki kesiapsiagaan baik sebanyak 32 responden (64%), sedangkan yang memiliki kesiapsiagaan kurang sebanyak 18 responden (36%).

Kata Kunci: Kesiapsiagaan, Youth Kit

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents are the age that has the most role in disaster emergency response. Teenagers most often experience disasters both in terms of education and experience. Increasing education regarding disasters is also good to do in the realm of education to form a young generation who is ready to face disasters. The importance of preparedness is an important element of disaster risk prevention activities before a disaster occurs. Preparedness plays a very important role when facing disasters. The better the attitude towards disasters, the better prepared a person will be to face disasters. Objective: this research is the relationship between youth education kits and disaster preparedness among teenagers in facing floods at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School, West Jakarta in 2024. Research Method: This research uses an analytical research design with a Cross Sectional Survey approach. This research uses a quantitative descriptive method with a case control approach with a prospective research design, a study by observing teenagers at one time and at the same time with a sample of 118 respondents. Data obtained from questionnaires. Data analysis using SPSS. Results: Of the 50 respondents, the length of stay was > 1-5 years for 18 respondents (18%), the length of stay was > 6-10 years for 21 respondents (42%), while the length of stay was > 10 years for 11 respondents (22%). Conclusion: The research results were obtained from 50 students who had good preparedness as many as 32 respondents (64%), while those who had less preparedness were 18 respondents (36%).

Keywords: Preparedness, Youth Kit

INTRODUCTION

Teenagers are the age that has the most role in disaster emergency response. Teenagers most often experience disasters both in terms of education

and experience. Increasing education regarding disasters is also good in the realm of education to form a young generation who is ready to face disasters (Muhammad Sarkawi, 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 disasters. The better the attitude towards disasters, the better prepared a person will be to face disasters (Pramitha et al., 2020). Indonesia is vulnerable to types of natural disasters. This natural disaster resulted in many losses that had 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, 1,474 disasters occurred in Indonesia and resulted in 411 people dying, 54 people missing and 714 people 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 causes a high number of people to disappear and die (BNPB, 2023). The capital city of Indonesia, namely DKI Jakarta, was not spared from disasters (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 has a risk index of 64.02 which is included in the medium risk class. The table of risk index values for West Jakarta City according to IRBI in 2020 has a risk index of 71.07 which is included in the medium risk class (National Disaster Management Agency, 2021). According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), until the end of 2020, the city of West Jakarta had experienced 1 disaster, namely a flood which resulted in 2 people dying and 2,703 people being displaced. Geographically, West Jakarta is located on the northwest coast, north of Java Island, and is located at the mouth of the Ciliwung River 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 use of groundwater, scattered rubbish due to careless dumping of rubbish, and minimal water catchment areas. The cause of flooding in the West Jakarta area occurred due to several factors, the initial trigger was significant and large changes in the spatial planning sector which caused the area's function as a rainwater catchment area to decline. (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 public can do to help overcome flooding. Apart from that, people are starting to understand that floods can occur because of waste, therefore people carry out activities such as 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) (Taryana et al., 2022). However, society can prepare to reduce the danger of disasters. Action through disaster risk reduction is very necessary to deal with flood disasters by reducing the threat and vulnerability of those threatened by disaster. Preparedness is one of the stages in anticipating disasters. The concept of preparedness as actions that enable 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).

This can happen because many teenagers are separated from their families. Teenagers with a high level of curiosity tend to be more critical. This critical attitude can be empowered to explore the needs of adolescents in health crisis situations (UNFPA - Youth Pocket Book, n.d.). In October 2024, the results showed that in the period January - December 2023 there were 2 floods in January and October at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School. These floods have occurred frequently since 2018 and the biggest flood occurred in January 2020. In 2024 there will be one flood in April with a population this year of 108 people. The cause of the flooding is due to the lack of water absorption areas. When the school was affected by flooding, the entire school community had difficulty obtaining medicine and clothing. Based on the results of interviews with 5 students, there were 4 people who had not been educated about flood disaster preparedness. The school's efforts are to improve facilities and infrastructure. Based on this, students need to gain knowledge about disaster preparedness, especially youth kits in dealing with disaster risks

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses an analytical research design with a Cross Sectional Survey approach. This research was conducted at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School, West Jakarta. The population in this study was all 118 teenagers at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School. The sample in this study was 50 students in class X-XII at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School.

Primary data is data obtained from interviews, by taking data through questionnaires.

- a. *Editing*, The completeness of the data collected is checked, if there is incomplete or insufficient data, then data collection is carried out again.
- b. *Coding*, The edited data is entered into code form to fulfill the existing data.
- c. *Skoring*, Assign a score to the results.
- d. *Entry data*, Data that has been coded and given a score is entered into the data distribution table.
- e. *Tabulating*, The data is arranged in tabular form and then analyzed, namely the process of simplifying the data in a form that is easier to read and interpret. (Sugiyono, 2014)

RESEARCH RESULT

The results of the research on the Youth Education Kit with Disaster Preparedness for Teenagers in Facing Floods at Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi High School were obtained from Primary Data, namely through a questionnaire. Next, it is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table accompanied by an explanation.

Tabel 1
Preparedness Frequency Distribution

Preparedness	Total	Presentase (%)
Good	32	64
Bad	18	36

The research results were obtained from 50 students who had good preparedness, 32 respondents with a percentage of 64%, while those who had less preparedness were 18 respondents with a percentage of 36%.

Preparedness is one of the stages in anticipating disasters. The concept of preparedness as actions that enable governments, organizations, communities and individuals to respond to disaster situations quickly and appropriately. Preparedness is closely related to knowledge about a disaster itself. The importance of preparedness is an important element of disaster risk prevention activities before a disaster occurs. Preparedness plays a very important role when facing disasters. The better the attitude regarding disasters, the better prepared a person will be to face disasters (Pramitha et al., 2020).

Being ready to face flood disasters is one of the main factors in anticipating disasters so that if teenagers know about flood disaster preparedness it will be easier to provide information to people about disasters. (Mustari, 2022).

Based on research with analytical design with a Cross Sectional Survey approach. This research

conducted observations of teenagers at one time at the same time with a total sampling of 50 samples. Using chi square which shows significant results ($p=0,00$).

Tabel 2
Frequency distribution of length of stay

Length of stay	Total	Presentase (%)
> 1-5 tahun	18	36
> 6-10 tahun	21	42
> 10 tahun	11	22

The results of the research above show that of the 50 respondents, the length of stay was > 1-5 years as many as 18 respondents with a percentage of 36%, the length of stay > 6-10 years was 21 respondents with a percentage of 42%, while the length of stay > 10 years was 11 respondents with presentation 22%.

Experience is an observation which is a combination of sight, smell, hearing and past experience. Experience cannot be separated from human life. Experiences in the past will have an influence on behavior in the future, so that it becomes a lesson. Previous experience can make people understand the hidden dangers of disasters, and encourage people to rescue from hidden disasters. In this case, community components, especially teenagers, will learn from previous disaster experiences, but personal experience alone is not enough, because experience will cause individuals to be better or worse in facing future events. (Kartika et al., 2022).

Experience is an observation which is a combination of sight, smell, hearing and past experience. Experience cannot be separated from human life. Experiences in the past will have an influence on behavior in the future, so that it becomes a lesson. Previous experience can make people understand the hidden dangers of disasters, and encourage people to rescue from hidden disasters. In this case, components of society, especially teenagers, will learn from previous disaster experiences, but personal experience alone is not enough, because experience will cause individuals to become better or worse in the concept of preparedness not only includes anticipating disasters but also taking proactive action to protect themselves from disasters. Attitude is something that is determined by a person and is influenced by the knowledge that a person has. The impact of this perspective will certainly have an impact on disaster preparedness, especially for those who live in areas

that are at greater risk of experiencing disasters in the face of future events. (Toyyibah & Ibrahim, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the following results were obtained: The results of the research showed that of the 50 students who had good preparedness, there were 32 respondents with a percentage of 64%, while those who had less preparedness were 18 respondents with a percentage of 36%. Respondents with length of stay > 1-5 years were 18 respondents with a percentage of 18%, length of stay > 6-10 years were 21 respondents with a percentage of 42%, while length of stay > 10 years were 11 respondents with a presentation of 22%.

SUGGESTION

Respondents whose length of stay was > 1-5 years were 18 respondents with a percentage of 18%, length of stay > 6-10 years were 21 respondents with a percentage of 42%, while length of stay > 10 years was 11 respondents. Preparedness is an important element from disaster risk prevention activities before a disaster occurs. Adolescents have the potential to experience sexual violence, physical-psychological violence and are at risk of being trafficked (human trafficking). Preparedness plays a very important role when facing disasters. The better the attitude regarding disasters, the better prepared a person will be to face disasters. With a presentation of 22%.

Providing various latest editions of disaster preparedness books as literature for students in order to improve the quality of education to develop lectures. Can develop further research by increasing the number of variables and number of samples as well as conducting experimental research by providing direct preparedness education to teenagers and observing directly.

REFERENCES

- Alzair, N., & Mayzarah, E. M. (2022). Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat terhadap Bencana Banjir di Kelurahan Wosi, Manokwari, Papua Barat. *Jurnal Georaflesia*, 7(1), 27–31. <https://journals.unihaz.ac.id/index.php/georaflesia>
- Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana. (2021). Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia (IRBI) Tahun 2020. *Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, 78. https://inarisk.bnpb.go.id/pdf/BUKU_IRBI_2020_KP.pdf
- BNPB. (2007). UU Nomor 24 Tahun 2007. *Pravoslavie.Ru*.
- Muhammad Sarkawi1, D. R. F. (2021). Hubungan Kecemasan dengan Kesiapsiagaan Remaja dalam Menghadapi Banjir di Samarinda Muhammad. *Borneo Student Research*, 2(2), 2011–2016.
- Pramitha, A. A. S., Utomo, R. P., & Miladan, N. (2020). Efektivitas infrastruktur perkotaan dalam penanganan risiko banjir di Kota Surakarta. *Region: Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Perencanaan Partisipatif*, 15(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.20961/region.v15i1.23258>
- Taryana, A., El Mahmudi, M. R., & Bektı, H. (2022). Analisis Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Banjir Di Jakarta. *JANE - Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 13(2), 302. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jane.v13i2.37997>
- UNFPA - *Buku Saku Remaja*. (n.d.).
- Kartika, K., Arif, M., & Fradisa, L. (2022). Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Pengalaman dengan Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Gempa pada Masyarakat di RT 01, Rw 01Kuranji Tahun2022. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 4, 1349–1358. <https://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jpdk/article/view/8838>
- Toyyibah, & Ibrahim, &. (2019). Month 3 2 3 2. *37th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference (EUPVSEC)*, 16(1), 90.