



ARJMD

- International Journal
- Most Cited Journal
- Peer Review Journal
- Indexed Journal
- Open Access Journal
- University Recognized Journal

(Hard Copy)
E-ISSN : 2456-1045

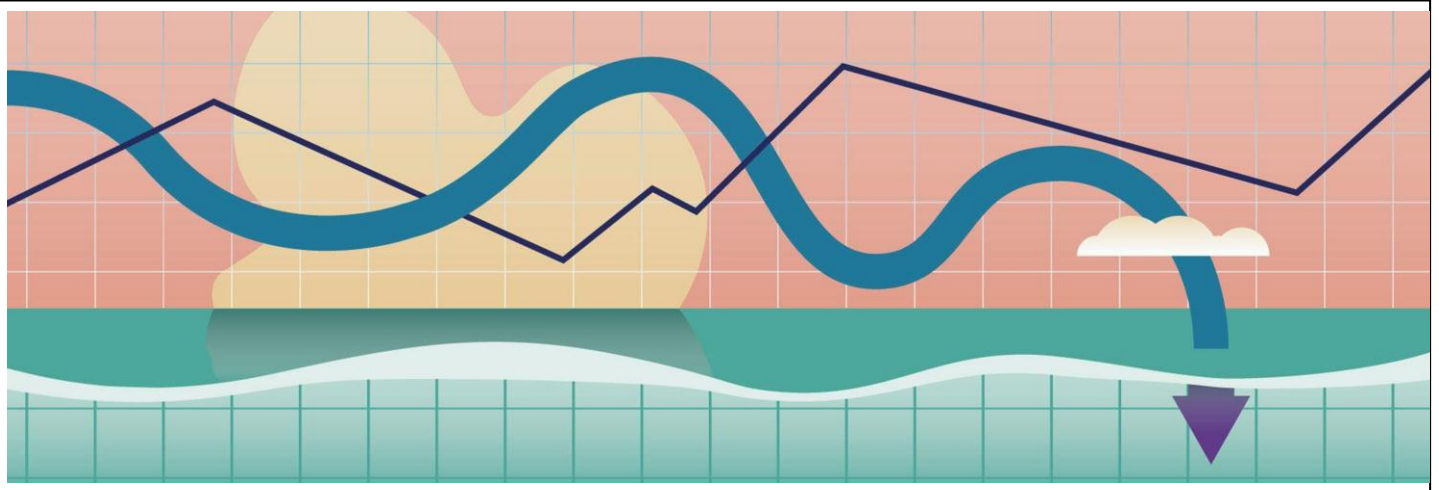
RESEARCH JOURNAL

VOLUME - 65 | ISSUE - 1

ADVANCE RESEARCH
JOURNAL OF
MULTIDISCIPLINARY DISCOVERIES
SEPTEMBER
2021



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOUNDATION
Specialized in academic publishings only
www.journalresearchijf.com



Little Kesmas: Preparing young generation as pioneers in flood alertness in rural area

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

ISSN : 2456-1045 (Online)
 ICV Impact Value: 72.30
 GIF- Impact Factor: 5.188
 IPI Impact Factor: 3.54
 Publishing Copyright @ International Journal Foundation
 Article Code: MDS-V65-11-C2-SEP-2021
 Category : MEDICAL SCIENCE
 Volume : 65.0 (SEPTEMBER-2021 EDITION)
 Issue: 1(One)
 Chapter : 2 (Two)
 Page : 08-11
 Journal URL: www.journalresearchijf.com
 Paper Received: 21st OCTOBER 2021
 Paper Accepted: 3rd NOVEMBER 2021
 Date of Publication: 10th NOVEMBER 2021
 DOI: [10.6084/m9.figshare.16964944](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.16964944)

NAME OF THE AUTHOR(S)

Ihya Hazairin Noor¹,
 Fauzie Rahman²,
 Vina Yulia Anhar³,
 Farid Ilham Muddin⁴,
 Elwan Mustawan⁵,
 Riana⁶

¹Department of Industrial Hygiene and Risk Management

²Department of Health Policy Administration

³Department of Health Promotion and Behavioral Science

⁴Master Student on Health Management Policy

⁵College Student on Epidemiology Department

⁶College Student on Health Policy Administration Department
 Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Medicine

Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarbaru,
 South Borneo Province, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Banjar District is one of the 13 districts in South Kalimantan Province. The low location of Banjar District from above the sea level caused the water flow in the soil surface blocked. As a result, parts of the area (29,93%) are always flooded and other parts (0,58%) are always flooded periodically. One of the affected by flood is the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura. The research is a quantitative descriptive research with the cross-sectional approach. The population of the research is the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura in the amount of 34 students with the samples that were taken by using the total sampling method. The research used questionnaire. The research result shows that 11 students (32,35%) experienced increases in knowledge and 23 students (67,64%) maintain their already well knowledge. It can be concluded that with the educational activity for the school age children, therefore, the children will get good knowledge regarding floods, so that they can be prepared in flood alertness.

KEYWORDS: Banjar District, flood, student, alertness, rural.

CITATION OF THE ARTICLE



Noor IH ; Rahman F ; Anhar VY; Muddin FI; Mustawan E; Riana (2021) Little Kesmas: Preparing young generation as pioneers in flood alertness in rural area ; *Advance Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Discoveries*; 65(1) pp. 08-11

* Corresponding Author

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI), flood is an occurrence of land submerging due to increasing in the water volume^[1]. Indonesia has a large potential for a flood when viewed from the topography of lowland, basin and most of the area consists of the ocean. The rainfall in the upstream area can cause floods in the downstream area^[2]. National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) stated that the amount of people affected by flood is more than 170 million and the asset value affected by flood is estimated more than 750 trillion rupiah^[3].

Based on the percentage of natural disaster occurred from 2019 to 2020 in Indonesia, flood occurrence percentage increased by 93,7%. Flood is also ranked first as the most frequent disaster in Indonesia^[4]. Borneo island is an area that is not susceptible of disasters, but in January 2021 there were news regarding flooding in 8 districts and 2 cities in South Kalimantan. Local community is the first victim that the most affected is in the amount of 647.884 inhabitants^[5]. Added with the disconnected electricity access made the condition worse, and the heavy river flow caused damaged infrastructures, such as the Mataraman Bridge^[6].

Banjar District is one of the 13 districts in South Kalimantan Province and one of the districts that was affected by the flood and the most affected by flood in January 2021 with 278.530 inhabitants are affected, many houses, educational facilities, worship facilities, office buildings, health service facilities and bridges also affected by the flood. Banjar District has an average height of 39 meters above the sea level^[7]. The low location of the Banjar District from above the sea level caused the water flow in the soil surface blocked. As a result, parts of the area (29,93%) are always flooded and other parts (0,58%) are always flooded periodically. Banjar District experiences flood every year, 3 sub-districts in Banjar District, which are Martapura Sub-District, East Martapura Sub-District, and Pengaron Sub-District, always experience floods periodically^[8].

One of the affected by flood is the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura. Even though the flood in Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura was not too bad, but the flood in the residences of the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura is categorically serious and often occurs every year with the result that the students cannot go to school. Therefore, an intervention was done in order to preparing the students of school age regarding flood alertness in rural area.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is a quantitative descriptive research with the cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted at Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura, Banjar District, South Kalimantan Province in July of 2021. The population of the research is the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura from the first grade up to the fourth grade in the amount of 34 students. With the samples were taken using the total sampling method. The research used questionnaire in the form of pre-test and post-test to collect the data. The research aimed to prepare flood alertness of the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura. The data were analyzed descriptively using the SPSS application.

III. RESULTS

A. Characteristics of the Students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Martapura Elementary School

The characteristics of the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of the students of Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura

Characteristics	Respondents	
	n=34	%
Sex		
Male	26	76%
Female	8	24%
Grade		
First grade	13	38%
Second grade	9	26%
Third grade	6	18%
Fourth grade	6	18%

It is known that the respondents are in the amount of 34 people with the male students in the amount of 26 people (76%) and the female students in the amount of 8 people (24%). The first-grade students consist of 13 people (38%), the second-grade students consist of 9 people (26%), the third-grade students consist of 6 people (18%), and the fourth-grade students consist of 6 people (18%).

B. Distribution and Frequency of the Pre And Post-Test Results of the Students

The distribution and frequency of the pre and post-test results of the students are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution and frequency of the pre and post-test results of the students

Name Initial of the Students	Pre-Test Score	Post-Test Score	Pre and Post-Test Score Gap	Percentage Gap	Explanation
AI	100	100	0	0%	Constant
AL	62,5	100	+37,5	60%	Increasing
AM	100	100	0	0%	Constant
AY	100	100	0	0%	Constant
F	87,5	100	+12,5	14%	Increasing
FR	100	100	0	0%	Constant
FT	100	100	0	0%	Constant
H	100	100	0	0%	Constant
K	50	87,5	+37,5	75%	Increasing
N	100	100	0	0%	Constant
R	75	100	+25	33%	Increasing
RA	75	100	+25	33%	Increasing
U	87,5	87,5	0	0%	Constant
AMM	100	100	0	0%	Constant
D	75	87,5	+12,5	16%	Increasing
FA	100	100	0	0%	Constant
HA	100	100	0	0%	Constant
NA	75	100	+25	33%	Increasing
NI	100	100	0	0%	Constant
RF	100	100	0	0%	Constant
SY	100	100	0	0%	Constant
Y	75	87,5	+12,5	16%	Increasing
AB	100	100	0	0%	Constant
ALV	100	100	0	0%	Constant
AZ	100	100	0	0%	Constant
DA	100	100	0	0%	Constant
HAF	87,5	100	+12,5	14%	Increasing
M	100	100	0	0%	Constant
ABD	87,5	100	+12,5	14%	Increasing
AZK	100	100	0	0%	Constant
B	100	100	0	0%	Constant
FAW	100	100	0	0%	Constant
G	87,5	100	+12,5	14%	Increasing
RH	100	100	0	0%	Constant
Min	50	87,5	0	75%	
Max	100	100	+37,5	0%	
Mean	91,91	98,16	6,25	6,8%	

It is known that the lowest score of pre-tests is 50 and the highest score is 100. Also known that the lowest score of post-tests is 87,5 and the highest score is 100. There are 11 respondents (32,35%) of 34 respondents experienced increases in knowledge due to their good attention to the material presentation during educational activity and there are 23 respondents (67,64%) of 34 respondents with constant knowledge due to their good attention during educational activity and they maintain their good knowledge regarding flood.

C. Pre and Post-Test Answer Results Based on Question Parameters

The results of the pre and post-test answer of the students for each question parameter are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Pre and post-test answer results based on question parameters

Question Parameters	Right Answer (%)		Explanation
	Pre-test	Post-test	
Flood Definition	97%	100%	Increasing
Flood Cause	94%	97%	Increasing
Waterborne Disease Cause Agent	82%	94%	Increasing
Diseases Caused by Flood	74%	97%	Increasing
Diseases Caused by Flood Prevention	97%	100%	Increasing
Diseases Caused by Flood Prevention Illustration	97%	100%	Increasing
Flood Cause Illustration	100%	100%	Constant
Diseases Caused by Flood Illustration	94%	97%	Increasing

The highest increase in knowledge occurred in the aspect of diseases caused by flood in the amount of 23%. This matter occurred due to a lot of the respondents that have not known about the diseases caused by flood yet, therefore, when the educational activity took place, there are increases in the knowledge regarding diseases caused by flood.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the result of pre and post-test, there is no decreasing in their scores and some respondents experienced increasing in their scores. The increasing in their score shows that the respondents are following the educational activity really well and understand the materials that were presented. Based on the questionnaire results in the form of pre-test, it is known that the average question that answered wrong by the respondents is the question regarding diseases caused by flood. This matter caused by the lack of knowledge that the respondents have and the limited information that obtained by them. The other factor is that the education level the respondents have, the respondents consist of first grade up to fourth grade of elementary school students, therefore, the higher their education level, the higher their knowledge that they can get [9]. A higher education possessed by a person will cause a person's ability to receive information easily, so that their knowledge will increase. Otherwise, a lower education will obstruct a person's attitude development to a new knowledge [10].

The increase of the post test score shows that the knowledge level of the respondents after the educational activity took place is higher than before the educational activity took place. The educational activity that was done by the right and interesting media such as video, booklet, and poster will ease the respondents' understanding of the given material [11]. Even though the presented media are more interesting and more concise, those characteristics are not going to reduce the essence of the material [12]. Media is very effective to help teaching and learning process because it helps the material delivery [13]. Learning media

ADVANCE RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY DISCOVERIES

should function to increase teaching and learning quality, so that the more interesting the media, the more motivated the students to learn. Therefore, the educational activity can give better results than before the educational activity given to the respondents^[14].

According to Notoadmodjo (2012), knowledge is a result of knowing and happens after sensing a certain object. The sensing happens through human five senses, which are sense of sight, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of taste and sense of touch. Therefore, with the right method and interesting media can stimulate the sensing through human five senses, then the knowledge will be received and will result in a better understanding, then tested by a post-test and there will be an increase in the knowledge that will be known by the increase in the score of the respondents^[15].

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it is known that the lowest score of pre-tests is 50 and the highest score is 100. The lowest score of post-tests is 87,5 and the highest score is 100. The results also show that there are 11 respondents (32,35%) experienced increases in knowledge due to their good attention during educational activity and there are 23 respondents (67,64%) with constant knowledge due to their good attention during educational activity and they maintain their good knowledge regarding the flood. It is expected of the teachers or the educational provider to implement an educational activity for the school age children, therefore, the children will get a good knowledge regarding flood, flood cause, diseases caused by flood, diseases caused by flood prevention, and flood prevention, so that the children will prepare themselves in flood alertness in the rural area.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our deepest gratitude to Akhlak Alam Muhammadiyah Elementary School Martapura, also to its teachers and students, and to all the people who have helped this research

VII. REFERENCES

- [1] Setiawan H., Jalil M., Enggi M., Purwadi F., Adios S.C., Brata W.A., and Jufda A.S., Analisis Penyebab Banjir di Kota Samarinda. *Jurnal Geografi Gea*, vol. 20 no. 1, p. 39-44, 2021.
- [2] Mardikaningsih S.M., Muryani C., and Nugraha S., Studi Kerentanan dan Arahan Mitigasi Bencana Banjir di Kecamatan Puring Kabupaten Kebumen Tahun 2016, *Jurnal GeoEco*, vol. 3 no. 2, p. 157-163, 2017.
- [3] Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, Risiko Bencana Indonesia 2016, Jakarta, Indonesia: **BNPB**, 2016.
- [4] Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, Infografis Bencana Tahun 2020, Jakarta, Indonesia: **BNPB**, 2020.
- [5] Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, Database Informasi Bencana Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia: **BNPB**, 2021.
- [6] Puspitarini R.C., Perspektif Melihat Banjir Kalimantan Selatan 2021, *Jurnal Sosial Politik Integratif*, vol. 1 no. 1, p. 1-14, 2021.
- [7] Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Banjar, Kabupaten Banjar dalam Angka 2021, Kabupaten Banjar, Indonesia: BPS Kabupaten Banjar, 2021.
- [8] Afdhalia F., and Rizki O., Tingkat Kerentanan Fisik Terhadap Banjir di Sub DAS Martapura Kabupaten Banjar, *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Geotik*, p. 44-54, 2019.
- [9] Mulyadi M.I., Warjiman W., and Chrisnawati C., Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Media Video Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat, *Jurnal Keperawatan Suaka Insan (JKSI)*, vol. 3 no. 2, p. 1-9, 2018.
- [10] Hanifah L., and Fauziah A.N., Hubungan Antara Pendidikan dan Penghasilan dengan Pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur tentang IVA Tes, *Jurnal Kebidanan Indonesia*, vol. 10 no. 1, p. 114-125, 2019.
- [11] Panghiyangani R., et al., Efektivitas Metode Penyuluhan Kesehatan Terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Tindakan Tentang Pencegahan Keputihan Patologis, *Jurnal Berkala Kesehatan*, vol. 4 no. 1, p. 18-24, 2018.
- [12] Mustaqim I., and Kurniawan N., Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Berbasis *Augmented Reality*, *Jurnal Edukasi Elektro*, vol. 1 no. 1, p. 36-49, 2017.
- [13] Al Rahmad A.H., and Almunadia, Pemanfaat Media *Flipchart* dalam Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Ibu tentang Konsumsi Sayur dan Buah, *Jurnal Kedokteran Syiah Kuala*, vol. 17 no. 3, p. 140-146, 2017.
- [14] Tafonao T., Peranan Media Pembelajaran dalam Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Mahasiswa, *Jurnal Komunikasi Pendidikan*, vol. 2 no. 1, p. 103-116, 2018.
- [15] Ridha R., and Husna C., Pengetahuan dan Sikap Masyarakat Terhadap Tindakan Penanggulangan Banjir, *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Keperawatan*, vol. 2 no. 4, p. 1-7, 2017.
