

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF COMMUNITY IN EFFORTS OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL THE FLOOD DISASTER IN KELAMPAIAN ILIR VILLAGE

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Abstract: *Background: Disasters are events that threaten and disrupt the lives of people and occurs suddenly resulting in the onset of loss of life, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impact. Disasters often occur in South Kalimantan was flooded. The incidence of flooding in South Kalimantan in the last one year as many as a dozen times. One flood-prone village is Kelampaian Ilir village. In 2014, flooding has occurred 4 times in this village. Based on the results of field observations, as many as 81.27% of rural communities Kelampaian Ilir still do not know the disaster management measures. In addition, some of the people whose homes are not affected ordinary act against disasters. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and awareness in villages Kelampaian Ilir in disaster management.*

Methods: The method used is analytical observation. Samples are 85 families (KK) was taken from the population using Slovin formula. The primary data obtained Melal ui field survey and questionnaire division. Secondary data were obtained from the health center and the village head Ilir Kelampaian.

Results and Discussion: Based on the results of field observations known that rural communities Kelampaian Ilir who still do not know how to prevention and disaster relief as much as 81.27%. Most of the population (98.19%) is still passive and do not take steps to

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prevent disaster. Some respondents who seek to prevention and mitigation of disasters such as paved roads (0.30%), displaced families (0.60%), leaving the house (0.60%), and dig up the river (0.30%). Prevention and mitigation of floods due to the overflowing river water main can be done by improving the condition of watersheds, improve forest conditions, improve the system of dryland agriculture, and preserve and maintain the right-left area 100 meter wide river and river embankments along the main river.

Conclusions: Most of the population (98.19%) is still passive and do not take steps to prevent disaster. Needs to be efforts to increase knowledge and awareness in villages Kelampaian Ilir in disaster management.

Keywords: disaster, prevention, kelampaian ilir

BACKGROUND

Disasters are events that threaten and disrupt the lives of people and occurs suddenly resulting in the onset of loss of life, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impact (1). One type of natural disasters that often occur are floods. In 2014, b Anjir is a natural disaster that most frequently occur in Indonesia (88 occurrences: 19%), in addition to transport accidents (74 occurrences: 16%), landslides (57 events : 13%), residential fires (55 occurrences: 12%) and poisoning (39 events: 9%) (2).

Genesis flood is also the most frequent natural disaster occurred in South Kalimantan. In 2014, flooding incident occurred as many as a dozen times. One flood-prone village is Kelampaian Ilir village. In 2014, it happened 4 times of flooding in the village (3). Flooding occurs because due to several causes, namely deforestation, roads that do not have drainage, drainage is not perfect, the line sempadam river established buildings and dense illegal building, water catchment diuruk used as housing, ignoring the infiltration wells biopori and dispose of garbage in the river (4).

Flooding that occurred always cause harm to the public, for example, diseases caused by flooding, not berjalannya businesses, and infrastructure losses (5). Awareness of each community in order to carry out flood prevention such as not littering, diligently cleaning sluice, deepen and widen the size of the river, do not cut down trees carelessly and recklessly river sand dredging is an important factor in the prevention of flood (6).

Based on the results of field observations, as many as 81.27% of rural communities Kelampaian Ilir still do not know the disaster management measures. In addition, some of the people whose homes are not affected ordinary act against disasters. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and awareness in villages Kelampaian Ilir in disaster management.

METHOD

The method used is analytical observation. Samples numbered 85 families (KK) was taken from the population using Slovin formula. Data required and collected of this activity is primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the data that is collected solely by an individual / organization directly of the object that the survey and for the benefit of the study by collecting data on the public people using a questionnaire and the results *focus discussion groups* (FGD) in the community people.

Secondary data is data obtained/collected and put together by previous studies or published by other agencies. Usually the source is not directly in the form of data documentation and official archives. While secondary data collected in this activity obtained from the data base profiles villages/wards, a report in 2011 the Village Hall Kelampaian Ilir, a book report parent Indonesian citizens (citizen) in 2011 the district office Astambul, reports districts Astambul in scoring in 2013 the district office Astambul, annual reports Pustu Kelampaian Village Ilir subdistrict Astambul 2007, PHC Astambul annual report of 2013, data from Kelampaian Ilir village midwives, and data from Posyandu activity in Desa Kelampaian Ilir.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Disaster that Occurred in 1 Year

Based on the results of field observations known to the percentage of frequent disasters in the last 1 year Kelampaian Ilir village can be seen in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1
Frequently Percentage Disaster Occurred in the Last Year in the Village 1 Kelampaian Ilir

No.	Frequently disaster occurred in 1 Last Year	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Flooding	326	98.49
2.	Wildfire	2	0.60
3.	Nothing	3	0.91
Amount		331	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Based on Table 1, it is known that the disasters that often occur in the last 1 year Kelampaian Ilir village is flooded with a number of 326 respondents (98.49%),

floods and fires that the respondent number 2 (0.60%), and 3 respondents said there were no disasters.

2. Step Disaster

Based on the results of field observations known the percentage reduction measures undertaken in the disaster in the village of Kelampaian Ilir can be seen in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2
The percentage Step In Disaster Prevention Conducted Such Kelampaian In the village Ilir

No.	Mitigation measures that Do In Such Disaster	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Save the little boy first	1	0:30
2.	Do not dispose of garbage in the river	7	2:11
3.	Cleaning up the environment	2	0.60
4.	Throw garbage in its place	16	4.83
5.	Moving goods	4	1:21
6.	Evacuate homes	10	3:02
7.	Elevating a house foundation	7	2:11
8.	Waiting for help from the government	1	0:30
9.	The river was dredged	10	3:02
10.	Nothing	273	82.48
Amount		331	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Based on Table 3 note that the countermeasures are usually done in the disaster in the village of Kelampaian Ilir is to save a small child in advance by 1 person (0.30%), not throwing garbage in the river as much as 7 (2.11%), cleaning up the environment as much as 2 (0.60%), dispose of waste in place as many as 16 people (4.83%), moving goods by 4 people (1.21%), fled the house as many as 10 people (3.02%), elevating a house foundation 7 people (2.11%), waiting for help from the government as much as 1 person (0.30%), the river is dredged as many as 10 people (3.02%), and nothing was done was 273 (82.48%),

Based on the data above countermeasures do Kelampaian Ilir village communities to cope with the disaster is not maximized because most of the 269 people (81.27%) still do not know what steps should be performed for disaster management as well as the home region of respondents who are not affected so as not no action is taken and the ordinary with the disaster. Only 58 people (17.52%) who want to undertake disaster management measures in Kelampaian Ilir village.

3. Disaster Prevention Steps

Based on the results of field observations known the percentage of preventive measures undertaken for the disaster in the village of Kelampaian Ilir can be seen in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3
Percentage step for Disaster Prevention Conducted Such Kelampaian in the village Ilir

No.	Preventive measures were to Do	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Pave the way	1	0.30
2.	Families evacuated	2	0.60
3.	Elevating homes	2	0.60
4.	River dug up in	1	0.30
5.	Nothing	325	98.19
Amount		331	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Based on Table 3 note that the steps undertaken for disaster prevention still problematic because a large part of a population of 325 respondents (98.19%) is still passive and do nothing for disaster prevention. Some respondents were trying to do prevention in the village Kelampaian Ilir as pave the way as much as 1 ora respondents (0.30%), the family evacuated as many as 2 respondents (0.60%), leave the house as much as 2 rsponden (0.60%), the river was dug up in as many as 1 respondent (0.30%).

Prevention and mitigation of floods due to the overflowing water main rivers are: (a) improve the conditions in the watershed upstream as water catchment areas that do not produce an effective discharge of river water are very large when the period of the rainy season; (b) improve the condition of forests in the upstream region; (c) improve upland farming systems that exist in the upstream region; (d) keeping and maintaining right-left area 100 meter wide river and river

embankments along the main river as a green area of trees. To control the type of flooding that occurred upstream in order to quickly overcome if the overflow water comes from the river through, it is necessary: (a) strengthen the embankments of the river that are not easily broken; (b) Making irrigation water distribution system to drain the flood water to other areas without causing expansion of flooded areas; (c) increase the capacity of water absorption in the flooded areas.

4. Many losses Experienced Catastrophic

Based on the results of field observations known the percentage of losses that many experienced as a result of the disaster in the village of Kelampaian Ilir can be seen in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4
Many Percentage Losses Suffered by the disaster in the village of Kelampaian Ilir

No.	Percentage Catastrophic Loss	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Meteril	36	10.88
2.	Material and mental	2	0.60
3.	Nothing	293	88.52
Amount		331	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Based on the table 4 is known that many suffered losses as a result of the disaster is the loss of a material number of 36 respondents (10.88%), material losses and mental number 2 respondents (0.60%), and no losses amounted to 293 people respondents (88.52%). This is because the society Kelampaian Ilir village disaster that occurred only a small disaster that is not too harmful, and they are already familiar with it.

Disaster indeed is a matter that can not be unexpected and can happen instantaneously, one of which is flood the villagers Kelampaian Ilir. This disaster can be stressful, but if it is often the case will be commonplace and pose no special handling for prevention and mitigation. Whereas continuous flood events will not only cause various diseases such as bubonic plague, vomiting Air ak, diarrhea and other diseases, but also can reduce the immune system, so people susceptible to disease (11).

CONCLUSION

Most of the population (98.19%) is still passive and do not take steps to prevent disaster. Needs to be efforts to increase knowledge and awareness in villages Kelampaian Ilir in disaster management.

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