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Implementation of Disaster Mitigation in Kampung Siaga Disaster Village Segaran Village, Batujaya Sub-District, Karawang District

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia itself often occurs Flood disasters are natural disasters in areas that are flowed by many rivers, by simply speaking, the overflowing of rivers covering the earth's settlements. The research method uses quantitative research methods which are based on survey / questionnaire activities with a closed list of questions. Quantitative data from the results of the survey / questionnaire, not on the estimates of the researcher or author but from the results of the respondents who have been provided with the answers provided. where the purpose of distributing this questionnaire is so that researchers can know more directly about community preparedness in dealing with floods.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries in the region, which is surrounded by stretches of sea and mountains located along the equator. Indonesia itself has two seasons consisting of the rainy season and dry season or it does not have extreme summer and winter. In most parts of Indonesia, in a matter of 6 months, the climate changes from the dry season which coincides with May to October and the rainy season coincides in November to April. Indonesia itself ranges in a disaster, is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts the life and livelihoods of the community which is caused, either by natural factors and / or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. In

disaster prevention, what is called disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and increased capacity to face disaster threats.

In Indonesia itself, there are frequent disasters. Floods are natural disasters in areas that are flooded by rivers. Simply put, the overflowing of rivers covers the earth's settlements. Flood is a high flow of water and is not accommodated by the stream. Natural disasters in an area have direct implications for the people in that region. Community participation in reducing and avoiding disaster risk is important by means of increasing community awareness and capacity. The community is the party who has direct experience in disaster events so that their understanding becomes the capital for disaster risk reduction. In the context of natural disaster management, community response to disasters is very important to understand flood disasters. The occurrence of flood disasters caused by illegal logging, blockage of the river flow caused by the amount of garbage and shrinking river flow, settlements along the river flow, and high rainfall.

In a region of West Java Province, there is a large sunagai flow known as the citarum river flow, from the upstream area of Bandung Regency to the downstream area of the Karawang Regency area, one of the streams that has many functions consists of river flow as a water supply for paddy fields and a hydroelectric power plant dammed cirata and Jatiluruh, from problems with the river flow, the frequent occurrence of annual flood disasters in an area of Karawang Regency, coinciding in Batujaya District, which was due to the overflow of the citarum river, in the three dams Jatigede, Cirata and Jatiluruh could not hold the river water. The impact of the flood disaster resulted in paralyzing the community's economy and the loss of community assets.

This means that Community Preparedness is very important to deal with flood disasters, preparedness in Law Number 24 of 2007, preparedness is a series of activities carried out as an effort to anticipate disasters through organizing and through effective and efficient steps. Preparedness is implemented to anticipate the possibility of a disaster in order to prevent casualties, property loss and changes in the order of community life. The concept of preparedness has various dimensions which are supported by a number of activities. The dimension of preparedness includes the various goals or final statements that preparedness seeks to achieve. Activities are concrete actions that need to be taken in order to find these goals. The sources vary in terms of how the dimensions and activities are. The results of the above problems, the researcher draws conclusions in the research objectives to determine community preparedness and economic impact in flood disaster mitigation in Batu Jaya sub-district.

2. Literature Review

A disaster is an event that when it occurs causes damage which results in both material loss and mental disorders due to trauma and casualties, disasters are not only from nature caused by natural activities either that occur naturally or according to cycles or due to human actions, some can be predicted, for example volcanoes erupt and there are also those that occur suddenly such as

landslides, flash floods or winds and non-natural causes due to social, economic, disease outbreaks and differences in understanding between humans, for example the outbreak of the bird flu virus, student brawls, wars and so on. so on .. The definition of disaster is supported by the explanation of Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management which states that a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural and / or non-natural factors. and factor humans, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impacts.

Flood According to Law No.24 of 2007, disaster is defined as an event that threatens and disrupts the life and livelihoods of the community. Disasters can be caused either by natural factors and / or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. According to (Simajuntak, 2014), flooding is a natural phenomenon that usually occurs in an area that is heavily flooded. by rivers and at this time it seems that it has become a subscription for several regions and big cities in Indonesia when the rainy season arrives. In essence, flooding is only one of the outputs of improper watershed management. Flooding can be caused by several things, namely very high rainfall, watershed characteristics, narrowing of drainage channels and changes in land use. the output of inappropriate watershed management. Flooding can be caused by several things, namely very high rainfall, watershed characteristics, narrowing of drainage channels and changes in land use.

Disaster preparedness Preparedness is a series of efforts and activities carried out to anticipate the emergence of a disaster that can cause disaster victims and other losses, so that the community can prevent the impact of the disaster. According to Law No. 4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Disaster Management Plans, preparedness is a series carried out to anticipate disasters through organizing and through appropriate and efficient steps. Preparedness needs to be applied to deal with disasters that have arisen or often arise in an area. whether it is in the future or in the long run so that people have an alert attitude and respond to possible environmental signs so that they are better prepared to avoid disaster risks. Preparedness is applied more to the pre-disaster phase which aims to reduce disaster risk more efficiently when applied starting from oneself and households.

Preparedness activities in general are as follows: ability to assess risk, preparedness planning, resource mobilization, education and training, coordination, response mechanisms, information management, simulation. Knowledge According to Notoadmodjo (2005), knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after a person senses a certain object. Attitude According to Ellis in Fajriansyah: 10, attitude is a factor of feelings / emotions and reactions as a determinant of human behavior, as a reaction, attitude has two alternatives, namely happy or unhappy, obeying and implementing it or avoiding / avoiding something.

3. Method

The research method uses quantitative research methods which are based on survey / questionnaire activities with a closed list of questions. Quantitative data from the results of the survey / questionnaire, not on the estimates of the researcher or author but from the results of the respondents who have been provided with the answers provided where the purpose of distributing this questionnaire is so that researchers can know more directly about community preparedness in dealing with floods. In this study, researchers determined respondents to be more random random (random sampling) by applying a cluster sampling pattern (area sampling). Random random (random sampling) or also known as probability sampling is a method of selecting samples in which each sample in the population has the same probability (probability) of being selected. The Research Place The research took place in Karawang Regency, Batu Jaya District which is located on the north coast of West Java Province, Republic of Indonesia. Geographically, it is located from E 107 ° 02 ' to E 107 ° 40 ' and from S 5 ° 56 ' to S 6 ° 34 '. The Java Sea faces north with a coastline of 73.65 km. Its area is 1,753.27 km² or 175,327 hectares and a population of 2,250,120 (in 2014), so that the population density is around 1,283 per km² (BPS, 2015). In total there are 30 districts and 309 villages in Karawang.

Descriptive statistical data analysis and data processing using SPSS. Where the descriptive statistical analysis serves to explain the situation, symptoms and problems. To find out how community preparedness, this study focuses on the existing preparedness in Batujaya District, namely:

Determine indicators of community preparedness in the face of disasters, as well as indicators of preparedness such as Sutton and Tierney (2004), UN-ISDR (2006), and LIPI. Where the data for preparedness indicators were obtained from the results of data collection through commissioners 15 and interviews with people affected by direct flood disasters and the authorities in flood disaster management in Batujaya District. The indicators will be used to identify preparedness.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean score for adolescents is 25 years old for boys while 23 years old for girls, the mean score for men at the age of adults is 36 years old while for women is 35 years old, and the mean score for men is 60 years old while for female 53 years

The average weight for men is heaviest in adolescence compared to adults and the elderly, while for the coinciding average weight of women in the elderly, he is heavier than those of adolescents and adults.

The average height for men is in adulthood compared to adolescents and the elderly, while for the average height of women it coincides in adolescence compared to adults and the elderly.

The educational level of men has a higher average adult age value compared to adolescents and the elderly, while the education level of women in adolescence is higher than that of adults and the elderly

The level of work value is better for men and women in adolescence compared to adults and elderly

The length of stay in an area in the flood hazard zone from adolescence to the elderly has an average value equal to that average age.

The level of income obtained with the average value for male adulthood is higher than that for adolescents and the elderly, while the average income value for women has the same age for adults and the elderly.

The level of opinion on the importance of disaster mitigation, organizations or groups, and understanding the dangers of floods, get the average score for men and women higher in adulthood compared to adolescents and elderly people

Average score levels for men and women in adulthood in the desire for training on flood disaster mitigation compared to adolescents and the elderly

The level of understanding about disaster mitigation with the mean score for men and women in adult age is higher than that for adolescents and the elderly

The average value level of support by community leaders, academics and government in flood disaster mitigation can be felt by adults for men and women compared to adolescents and the elderly

The level of understanding of disaster mitigation, preparedness and danger of flood disasters can be seen from the average score for men and women in adulthood which is higher than adolescents and the elderly, but for men in adolescence, they understand more about the dangers of flood adult and elderly.

Table 1
Research Result

Variable	Elderly		Young		Adults		Min	Max	Median	Sd
	L=27	P=22	L=10	P=11	L=14	P=14				
Age (years)	25,62	23,54	36,01	35,81	60,01	53,42	23,54	60,01	39,07	39,07
Weight (kg)	63,55	51,4	58,11	54,72	57,57	57,21	51,40	63,55	57,09	57,09
Height (cm)	168,18	160,27	169,61	155,81	164,35	158,71	155,81	169,61	162,82	162,82
Education	2,88	2,72	3,01	2,36	1,85	2,07	1,85	3,01	2,48	2,48
Profession	4,55	5,27	3,71	3,90	2,07	3,42	2,07	5,27	3,82	3,82
Length of stay	25,62	22,42	34,21	35,18	52,71	47,01	22,42	52,71	36,19	36,19
Income	2,29	2,09	2,61	2,27	2,28	2,01	2,01	2,61	2,26	2,26
Opinion Flood	2,85	2,81	3,01	3,27	2,85	2,07	2,07	3,27	2,81	2,81
Disaster Mitigation Opinions	4,18	4,09	4,81	4,45	3,64	3,51	3,51	4,81	4,11	4,11
Organizing Disaster	3,70	3,95	4,71	4,09	3,71	3,64	3,64	4,71	3,97	3,97
Disaster Mitigation Training	4,03	4,04	4,51	4,41	4,14	3,92	3,92	4,51	4,18	4,18
Disaster Mitigation Understanding	3,73	4,04	4,61	4,09	3,92	3,14	3,14	4,61	3,92	3,92

Community Support	4,33	4,36	4,71	4,63	4,21	3,92	3,92	4,71	4,36	4,36
Academic Support	3,66	3,72	4,01	3,54	3,57	3,35	3,35	4,01	3,64	3,64
Government Support	3,77	4,13	4,81	4,45	3,78	3,14	3,14	4,81	4,01	4,01
Disaster Mitigation Understanding Level	67,22	70,77	78,51	71,09	63,14	61,01	61,01	78,51	68,62	68,62
Community readiness level	74,37	74,5	83,51	78,36	67,92	67,21	67,21	83,51	74,31	74,31
Flood Hazard Level	77,11	75,01	73,31	76,72	69,64	72,51	69,64	77,11	74,05	74,05
Disaster Mitigation Institutions	78,48	76,72	81,41	79,01	72,64	66,21	66,21	81,41	75,75	75,75

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion from the research results, it can be concluded that first, adolescents have a lower value on understanding disaster mitigation, income and employment economics compared to adults for the majority of education problems up to the high school level (junior high school) equivalent to adulthood, but for understanding problems, economy and education are higher than the elderly, both results of the average score on understanding disaster mitigation, income and employment economics are higher than those for adolescents and the elderly, but for the majority of junior high school education problems. Third, the elderly category has a lower average score in all categories of understanding disaster mitigation, economy, work and education compared to the adolescent and adult age categories.

In the adolescent category, you must get guidance on disaster mitigation in elementary, first and middle school in the flood disaster zone in Batujaya District and unemployment in the flood disaster zone, there are still many who have not got permanent or non-permanent jobs, you can see the research data. From the government and academics, they can provide institutional guidance and provide training on disaster mitigation preparedness or understanding and can provide safety for the elderly category, this can be seen from the economic income of the elderly who tend not to have a good income, it can be seen in terms of age who are not fresh and fit. Again, the government must pay attention to the welfare of the elderly in the flood disaster zone.

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