



Psychoeducation Increases Knowledge Of Environmentalism And Landslides

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ABSTRACT

Landslides are a frequent natural disaster in Indonesia. Children are very vulnerable to becoming victims of disasters due to their limited knowledge and skills related to disasters. Therefore, this psychoeducation aims to increase knowledge related to landslides and love the environment as an effort to prevent landslides. The subjects of this psychoeducation were 20 students of grade 4 at SDN Galengdowo. The results of the pretest and posttest were tested using statistical tests with the help of SPSS applications and obtained the average pretest score of 7.05 and the average posttest score of 8.80. This shows that there is an increase in student understanding related to psychoeducation conducted.

Keywords: Disaster; Environmental Love; International Seminar; Landslide; Psychoeducation.

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Disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused by both natural and or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts (Law No. 24 of 2007).

Judging from its geographical location, Indonesia is an archipelago that is vulnerable to potential geological natural disasters, such as: earthquakes, landslides, floods, hurricanes, and so on. According to Situmorang (2021), there are 277 natural disasters that occurred in Indonesia. The data was collected from January 1 to February 1, 2021. Based on BNPB's count, floods occurred 171 times, followed by landslides (48 cases), tornadoes (45), earthquakes (6), tidal waves and abrasion (6), and forest and land fires 1. The distribution map shows that the most disaster points occurred in Central Java with 50 incident points. West Java took second place with 43 incident points, followed by East Java with 42 points, and Aceh with 30 points. 1206 public facilities were damaged, according to further data released by BNPB, including 603 educational facilities, 512 worship facilities, and 91 health facilities. In addition, there was damage to 200 offices and 72 bridges. (Arinata et al., 2023)

This is emphasized by the natural disasters that we often encounter on a daily basis. Natural disasters that often occur in Indonesia are landslides. Landslides are geological events that occur due to the movement of rock or soil masses. Landslides can also be defined as the movement of

material from a high place to a low place. This material is slope forming material such as rock. Changes in weather or climate in Indonesia such as a long dry season followed by an unending rainy season and the shape of the earth's surface, especially in Indonesia where there are many mountains, are factors that cause landslides. One of the villages affected by landslides is Galengdowo village, Wonosalam, Jombang.

Three pillars make up the disaster prevention education strategy: (1) safe school facilities; (2) disaster management in schools; and (3) disaster risk prevention and reduction instruction (MoEC, 2015). Disaster risk reduction is a systematic process to develop and implement policies, strategies and actions to reduce loss of life and damage to assets and property due to disasters, both through disaster mitigation (prevention, increased preparedness) and vulnerability reduction (physical, material, social, institutional, behavioral and attitudinal).

According to Carter in (Arinata et al., 2023) preparedness is an action that enables governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to respond to a disaster situation quickly and appropriately; examples of preparedness actions include the creation of disaster management plans, maintenance, and personnel training.

Preparedness is the action taken to anticipate disasters so that there are no casualties, loss of property, or changes in society (Sutton and Tierney, 2006). However, Kent defines in (Febriana, 2015) preparedness to be broader and includes reducing the negative impact of hazards through effective prevention, rehabilitation and recovery measures to ensure the organization and provision of assistance and help after a disaster in a timely and effective manner.

Children are very vulnerable to becoming victims of disasters because their abilities and knowledge related to disasters are usually very limited. Based on this, psychoeducation related to environmental love and awareness of landslides needs to be given to children. In addition to increasing knowledge, children are also expected to be able to protect the environment and understand what to do when natural disasters such as landslides occur.

Grade 4 students of SDN Galeng Dowo 2 Jombang District received information materials on landslide disaster and landslide disaster preparedness in this community service. Disaster mitigation education requires comprehensive child-centered attention to be implemented. All efforts are child-centered by keeping in mind that children have special needs to deal with disaster hazards and by inviting them to actively participate according to their abilities. Previous research results by Sumana, Christiawan, and Budiarta (2020). The research entitled "Community Preparedness for Landslides in Sukawana Village" found that the level of relationship between community knowledge about landslides and community preparedness for landslides was low (0.228).



METHOD

Community service activities in the form of providing psychoeducation on landslide hazards were attended by 20 4th grade elementary school students from Galengdowo State Elementary School (SDN) 4 Galengdowo located in Galengdowo village, wonosalam district, Jombang. The activity was conducted on June 15, 2023 which was divided into several implementation sessions, namely:

1. Session 1: Building rapport between students and students through introductions and ice breaking. Then giving pre-test material to find out about the initial knowledge of students related to landslides.
2. Session 2: Provision of related material:
 - a. Fostering a culture of disaster preparedness
 - b. Disaster preparedness bag
 - c. What to do during a landslide?
 - d. Love the environment and prevent landslides
3. Session 3: Game and sing-along
4. Evaluate activities by conducting post tests on students

During the psychoeducation activities, all grade 4 students seemed very enthusiastic about participating in each session. This was evident from the beginning when they welcomed the arrival of students happily and answered greetings loudly. In the middle of the activity, students seemed still enthusiastic. This can be seen when answering questions with a loud voice and eagerly raising their hands

Overall, the landslide hazard psychoeducation activity in class 4 of SDN Galengdowo 2 went smoothly and gave a pleasant impression on all students and organizers. In the psychoeducation activity, pretest and post test were given to the students regarding their knowledge of landslide disaster. This was done in order to determine the increase in students' knowledge about the dangers of landslides so that it can be applied in everyday life

RESULTS

The pre-test and post-test data that have been obtained are tested using the t-test statistical analysis technique using the SPSS program. The t-test analysis technique used to process pretest and posttest data from this psychoeducation activity is a t-test for paired sample data (paired sample t-test) which aims to compare the mean (mean) of variables in a single sample group. The following are the results of the calculation of the pre-test and post-test scores given to grade 4 students:

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	PRE	7.05	20	1.959	.438
	POST	8.80	20	1.989	.445

Some of the data contained in the t-test calculation table include the mean, the amount of data, the standard deviation, and the standard error of the mean. Based on the mean comparison, it is known that there is an increase in the mean score between before and after the provision of psychoeducation, namely pretest = 7.05 to posttest = 8.80. This shows that there is an increase in students' understanding of landslide hazard knowledge through this psychoeducation activity.

DISCUSSION

Previous research results by Sumana, Christiawan, and Budiarta (2020). The research entitled "Community Preparedness for Landslides in Sukawana Village" found that the level of relationship between community knowledge about landslides and community preparedness for landslides was low (0.228).

This community service program concluded that psychoeducation on environmental love and landslide awareness can improve the knowledge of elementary school children in Grade 4 of Galengdowo village, Wonosalam, Jombang related to landslide disaster and environmental love.

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