



Children's Preparedness Through Disaster Response Training in Sentra of Drama TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan Sleman

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Abstract

A disaster is an event that can happen anywhere, anytime and overwrite anyone. For it is necessary preparation for the community in the area of disaster-prone to know what things to do in facing disaster. This study aims to measure the level of disaster preparedness in children through disaster response training in drama centers TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan Sleman. Through disaster response training, it can be known whether or not there is a difference in the level of preparedness of children. The method used in this study is experimental. Research using one group pretest posstest design that experiments conducted in a single group without a comparison group. The research instrument with preparedness parameter is using Guttman scale with a straight answer "Yes" and "No". The population in this study are all children in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan totaling 138. The sample in this research is class of B2 which amounted to 28. The sampling techniques used in this research is Purporsive sampling. Data analysis techniques used in this research is descriptive analysis, normality test and inferensial test with Paired Sample t-Test. Test the hypothesis States that H_a is received and H_o is rejected. The calculation results of Paired t-test between pretest and posttest experimental groups with a value of $t_{hitung} = -41,086$ and the sig (2-tailed) < 0.05 . The average rating on stage initially 9.04 pretest became 24.86 posttest, so there is a significant difference between the preparedness of children before and after disaster response training.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the active volcanoes in Indonesia is Mount Merapi. Mount Merapi is located on the border between the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Central Java Province. From the page BPPTKG Yogyakarta, Mount Merapi is the most active volcano in Indonesia because it has a short cycle of eruptions between 2-8 years, it contrast to other volcanoes about 25-50 years.

The last eruption of Merapi victims swallowed quite a lot happened in October 2010. The victims of the eruption reached 347 people with the number of refugees reaching 410.388 people. (Tjandra, 2015). The eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 can be categorized as one of the major disaster. Major disaster is a disaster that occurs due to natural events was very badly that it takes a very intensive assistance from various parties to address the existence of loss or damage, loss of life and suffering prolonged (Agustin, 2010).

According to Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 on Implementation of Disaster Management, there are three components that must play a role in disaster management i.e. Government, community and Business Institutions. In this regard, Act No. 24 of 2007 about disaster response in chapter V about the rights and obligations of the community. On article 26 paragraph 1 point (b) that every person has the right to get the education, training, and skills in conducting disaster response. Whereas the obligation of any person contained in article 27 and points (b), namely conducting disaster response.

In Act No. 24 of 2007 contained the term "any person". Understanding of each person is described as "an individual, group of people, and/or legal entities". From these explanations, the researcher concluded children are also included in the "any person" who is obligated to do disaster management. Children are required to know about what the obligations in disaster management. Children should know about what he should do in a state of pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster.

BPBD Sleman was already several times held a training and simulation in schools at the level of elementary, junior high, and high school. But for elementary only given to grade 6. For kindergarten and early elementary school, BPBD have not done the training and simulation due to the techniques of the material is certainly different among young children and adolescents.

This disaster responses training researcher

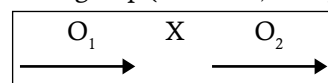
focus in Cangkringan Sleman. Because Cangkringan is one of the districts closest to the peak of Mount Merapi, so it may be directly affected the Mount Merapi disaster. One of the schools located in disaster prone areas Merapi is TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan. TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan located in Wukirsari, where according to the Disaster Zone Map Sleman 2015, Wukirsari entry in Disaster-Prone Areas II and Merapi Eruption Affected Area I.

Treatment related to disaster response, TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan only ever get a trauma healing in 2010 post eruption of Merapi. Children TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan gets trauma healing from Australian volunteers and some Indonesian volunteers. Whereas, training response of disaster has not been implemented in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan.

The election of sentra drama in this study because in the center of the drama children acted directly in learning through the roles he played. In sentra drama is also playing a role can be done on a micro or macro so that the child can directly understand in the learning. The role played by the children also will be remembered children, because children are directly involved in learning.

RESEARCH AND METHODS

Research on "Children's Preparedness through Disaster Response Training in Sentra Drama of TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan Sleman" is a research experiment. In this study, researcher used a pre-experimental design (non designs) to form One-group pretest-posttest design. It said pre-experimental design because the design is not an experiment in earnest; there are external variables that take effect on the formation of the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2015). While one group pretest posttest design that experiments conducted in a single group without a comparison group (Arikunto, 2007).



One group pretest posttest design

Explanation :

- O₁ : pretest
- X: treatment
- O₂ : posttest

In this experimental study, researcher gave the treatment then seen the changes that occur as a result of the treatment given. Measures undertaken include:

Pre-test will be conducted on children of B2 in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan Sleman with the instrument scale preparedness. The purpose of pretest is given to determine the children preparedness level class B2 in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan, Sleman before being given treatment.

Administering treatment in this study aimed to see the level of disaster preparedness on children class of B2 on TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan Sleman. The treatments were given for the provision of disaster relief materials to disaster preparedness video of children and disaster response training. The provision of treatment in the form of disaster response training aims to improve disaster preparedness in a child that will be implemented during the twelve meetings and each meeting will last for 60 minutes.

Post test given after the treatment using a scale of preparedness that has been used at the time of pretest. Objectives posttest is to assess the success of treatment that has been done and to see how the changes before and after treatment in order to see differences in the level of disaster preparedness in children class of B2 in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan.

The population in this study are all children in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan totaling 138. The sample in this research is class of B2 which amounted to 28. The sampling techniques used in this research is Purposive sampling. The reason researchers use purposive sampling because the study was only performed on children in B2 TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan, Sleman. In addition to this type of research is using One Group Pretest Posttest Design so that only requires one class to be tested. In this study, the data analysis used are descriptive and analysis with inferensial.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data normality test is a way to measure whether the data obtained normal distribution so that it can be used in parametric statistics. Test of normality was done using the technique of nonparametric tests One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov with $0.05 > \text{significance}$, then the normal data, whereas the significance of data then $0.05 < \text{is not normal}$.

Children's Preparedness	Pretest	Posttest
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	1,050	1.188
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,221	0,119

From these results it can be said that a significant level of each larger than α , it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed child preparedness. After going through a stage of normality test, the next is to test inferential data analysis using Paired Sample t-Test to determine the value pretest and posttest and determine whether there are differences in the preparedness of children before and after disaster response training. The results of the calculation of different test using Paired Samples t-Test are presented in the following table:

	T	Sig.
Pretest-Posttest	-41.086	.000

Based on the results of the t test calculation, the value $t_{hitung} < t_{table}$ (-42.003 < -2042), with $\text{sig} = 0.000$, so that H_a accepted and H_o rejected, which means there is a difference in preparedness before and after children were given training on disaster management in the Sentra drama TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan. The difference children's preparedness can also be seen from the average obtained the children before and after the given training disaster relief. This research also obtained average value of preparedness of the child as follows:

	Kesiapsiagaan Anak	
Mean	Pretest	Posttest
	9,04	24,86

From the table above shows there is an increase in the average value of a child of preparedness 9.04 became 24.86 so an increase in score of 15.82. This means that the average value of children's preparedness is higher after being treated. Based on calculations and inferential test results mean preparedness of children it can be concluded that there is a difference of preparedness of children before and after disaster response training.

In this study, the treatment given the researcher is the giving of material about knowledge volcano (volcano, signs of the eruption and the danger of eruption), materials about emergency equipment, evacuation signs, as well as evacuation and the evacuation team. This is in accordance with the opinion of Tjandra (2015) that provides education about volcanoes to the locals, especially in the areas potentially affected directly eruptions, among others: knowledge of disaster risk and make people aware that volcanoes can erupt many times, not just once then inactive account. Provide knowledge about SAR and SOP

disasters response and evacuation drills regularly intervals.

The core of this research is to see whether or not there is a difference in the level of preparedness in the face of disaster before and after the given treatment. Hidayati (2006) mention the 5 critical factors preparedness to anticipate natural disasters, namely, knowledge and attitudes, policies and guidelines, emergency plans, early warning systems, and the ability to mobilize resources. However, because this study is focused on early childhood, then only knowledge and attitudes, emergency plans and early warning systems are used.

Data	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Pretest	28	9,04	6	13
Posttest	28	24,86	22	27

From the above table can be seen the difference between before and after being treated. It can be seen from the value of the pretest highest 13 and lowest 6, while in the posttest highs of 27 and lows 22. In addition the average value obtained before treatment of 9.04, increased to 24.86. Thus it can be explained that after being given the treatment, the average child's preparedness after being given the treatment is higher than before given the training. Seeing the difference between before and after the treatment can be said that the preparedness of children experienced a significant improvement after the treatment given in the form of disaster response training.

According Drabek & Hoetmar (in Kususmasari, 2014) concerning the purpose of preparedness is to anticipate problems and to project possible solutions. Therefore, although it is often difficult to predict the exact time of a particular disaster will occur, but tried to play down the impact of disasters is a necessity. Preparedness improves the ability to deal with such uncertainties.

The selection of the training in an effort to improve disaster preparedness has been in accordance with the theory of Khairuddin (2011), to reduce injury in school then there are 3 (three) phases namely: 1) Knowledge Community school against disaster, 2) action in the face of disaster at school, 3) disaster preparedness Action at school. Disaster response training conducted in this research emphasis on the knowledge and attitude of a disaster, the action in the face of emergencies and conducting simulations in the face of disaster.

Environmental experiences for early childhood encourages children to explore, discover and communicate in expressive ways and pro-

vides an introduction to environmental education as a key developmental period on children's life. Learning environment is an important and powerful teaching tool and giving the positively support in teaching and learning (Wijayaningsih, 2015).

After analyzing the research data, the results obtained there are differences in the level of preparedness of children before and after treatment in the form of training in disaster. This is evidenced by the results of the analysis showed the average value posttest higher than the value pretest. Also based on the results of the t test calculation, the value of $t_{hitung} < t_{table}$ (-42.003 < -2042), with sig = 0.000, so H_a is received and H_o rejected, which means there is a difference of preparedness of children before and after disaster response training in sentra drama TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan. Through this research is expected disaster preparedness in children is enhanced by teachers and school institutions. In addition, the school can work together with other organizations or agencies to develop methods or other media that can be used to improve disaster preparedness of children in the face of the eruption of Merapi. Remember the eruption of Merapi could occur at any time, so that both communities and school should have the awareness of disaster.

CONCLUSION

From the research there are differences in the preparedness of children in TKIT Baitussalam 2 Cangkringan in the face of the Mount Merapi disaster. Child preparedness in the face of the Mount Merapi disaster can be improved in various ways, one of them with disaster response training. Children preparedness after a given treatment or preferential treatment in the form of disaster relief training is higher than the child's preparedness before treatment is given.

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