

PSYCOEDUCATION OF RESPONSIBLE SCOUTS CARE FOR OTHERS IN DISASTER RESPONSE

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Abstract. The attitude of disaster response to disaster-affected communities in general is an urgent priority to be given so that the community becomes resilient. So far, people are accustomed to relying on government assistance and are not able to provide an appropriate first response. This is because the community does not understand how to act appropriately when a disaster occurs in the area where they live. Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management. The subjects in this study were 110 Advanced Coaches, the Surabaya *Kwarcab*. Helping Brigade, the Surabaya *Kwarcab* Care Scouts, the Surabaya *Kwartir* Branch Work Council using a knowledge scale on disaster response and psychoeducation related to Psychological First Aids. This research is an experimental research, using 1 group which is tested through pre-test and post-test. The data taken were analyzed using SPSS with the Paired-Samples T-Test method. The pre-test was given before the seminar on disaster response and psychoeducation related to Psychological First Aids. The results of the calculation of the t test (Paired Sample Test) obtained the results of $t = 6.473$ at $p = 0.000$. This means that between the pre-test and post-test of there is a very significant difference the experimental group in the knowledge of disaster response. The post-test of the experimental group (Mean = 96.2553) was higher than the pre-test of the experimental group (Mean = 88.5745), this indicates that PFA psychoeducation can increase knowledge about disaster response, thus indicating a significant relationship between psychoeducational independent variables. PFA with the dependent variable is knowledge about disaster response. The implication of this research is that it is expected to become an extension program so that it can increase knowledge related to disaster mitigation so that in the future members of the Rescue Brigadier can become the vanguard of disaster mitigation.

Keywords: psychoeducation; psychological first aids; disasters; rescue brigadier.

INTRODUCTION

Law no. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Disasters are events or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused, either by natural factors and/or factors non-natural and human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. ([Law no. 24 of 2007](#), 2007)

Several studies have been conducted on student disaster response, in various forms of disasters such as earthquakes ([Bukhari & Sari](#), 2014), tsunamis ([Restiadi](#), 2013), social conflicts ([Praptiani](#), 2013), landslides ([Pangaribuan et al.](#), 2019), Floods ([Parker](#), 2014). In addition, research on disaster response through a learning process has also been carried out ([Antoniou & Potsiou](#), 2020), ([Wedyawati et al.](#), 2017). Disaster response is so important in this country that many studies have been carried out. This paper has the same focus as previous research, but this attitude of disaster response will be trained on scout members who are members of the disaster emergency response team.

The attitude of disaster response really requires the ability to form a rational decision by making decisions that have goals, values and goals which contains problem solving. A person who has good rational decisions, the individual is call being aware of all the consequences ([Jordan et al.](#), 2015) ([West et al.](#), 2008). This rational decision can be influenced by emotional maturity, risk taking and self control.

The disaster response training carried

out in the city of Surabaya has several considerations, including the city of Surabaya is one of the metropolitan cities in Indonesia and is the capital city of East Java Province which is geographically located on the north coast of the island of Java (Madura Strait) between 070 21" south latitude and 1120 latitude. 36" to 1120 54" East Longitude. The area is low land with an altitude of 3-6 meters above sea level, except in the south an altitude of 25-50 meters above sea level.

Administratively, the total area of Surabaya is + 326.36 km² which is divided into 31 sub-districts and 160 urban villages. Like other tropical areas, the city of Surabaya recognizes 2 seasons, namely the rainy and dry seasons. Based on data from the Silver II Surabaya Meteorological Station in 2009, the average rainfall was 132.1 mm per month. The population in 2010 based on the population data version of BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) is 2,765,908 million people consisting of various ethnic groups. ([Annual Financial Reports of Manufacturing Companies](#), 2019)

Geographical position as mentioned above, there are several types of disasters that have the potential to occur in the city of Surabaya. For this reason, disaster emergency response training is very necessary. Disaster emergency response training is an integrated work that actively involves the community and other parties. So that in the field implementation later, it will form good coordination and synergy between the government, related agencies and the community. ([Lestari et al.](#), 2014)

The Indonesian Scout Movement is the name of a non-formal education

organization that organizes scouting education in Indonesia. The word "PRAMUKA" is an abbreviation of "*Praja Muda Karana*", which means Young Spirit Who Loves to Work. The Scout Movement aims to form every scout having a personality of faith, piety, noble character, patriotic spirit, law-abiding, disciplined, upholding the noble values of the nation, life skills, physically and mentally healthy, become a citizen who has the spirit of *pancasila*, is loyal, and obedient to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and becomes a good and useful member of society, who can build himself independently and jointly be responsible for the development of the nation and state, has concern for fellow life, and the natural environment. So that scout members can help when a disaster occurs. ([Esensi](#), 2020)

METHODS

This research is an experimental research, which has independent variables and dependent variables. The independent variable was Psychoeducational Psychologic First Aid (PFA). The dependent variable is knowledge about disaster response which is measured using a knowledge scale about disaster response which will be used as a pre and posttest scale and has been consulted with expert judgment expert judgment to be asked for an assessment as well as input so that a statement is obtained that is in accordance with the research.

The data collection tool used in this study is a scale of knowledge about disaster response with indicators explaining

disasters, causes and mitigation, communication lines in the event of a disaster, disaster threats, and Psychological First Aid (PFA) which consists of 10 question items with a correlation index validity of 0.345 to 0.803. With a reliability coefficient of 0.948 using a nominal scale with correct or incorrect answer choices with values of 1 and 2.

The method in this study uses psychoeducation which will be carried out for 1 session for 150 minutes using a zoom meeting, with material containing psychoeducation in the form of: understanding disaster, causes of disasters, disaster management cycles, communication procedures, psychological first aid, and reflection. However, previously the participants were given a pre-test to measure the respondent's knowledge about disaster response and PFA, then when the psychoeducation had been completed, the participants were given a post-test to measure the effect of PFA training as knowledge in disaster response on the respondents.

This study uses a true experimental approach, namely research that aims to investigate causal relationships by applying one or more experimental groups to a treatment and comparing the results with one or more control groups that are not treated. The research design used was a one group pre-test-post-test design, namely experimental research carried out in only one group that was chosen at random and no stability and clarity test of the group's condition was carried out before being given treatment ([Arikunto](#), 2009).

Data analysis used the Paired-Samples

T-Test technique, to see if there was a difference in group mean before and after psycho education was carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the research results obtained from an open scale distributed online via google form. This scale is used to measure knowledge about disaster response which aims to obtain information in the form of whether psychoeducation can increase knowledge about disaster response.

The results of the calculation of the t test (Paired Sample Test) obtained the results of $t = 6.473$ at $p = 0.000$. This means that between the pre-test and post-test of there is a very significant difference the experimental group in the knowledge of disaster response. The post-test of the experimental group (Mean = 96.2553) was higher than the pre-test of the experimental group (Mean = 88.5745), this indicates that PFA psychoeducation can increase knowledge about disaster response, thus indicating a significant relationship between psychoeducational independent variables. PFA with the dependent variable is knowledge about disaster response.

Based on the results of research using qualitative methods through data collection techniques in the form of a scale that has been given to 110 Advanced Trustees, the Surabaya *Kwarcab* Helping Brigade, Surabaya *Kwarcab* Care Scouts, Surabaya *Kwartir* Branch Work Council, the results show that PFA psychoeducation can increase knowledge about disaster response so that it can become a an event

to cultivate the nation's next generation of qualified candidates in the social, academic and non-academic fields.

Discussion

Disaster prevention is a series of activities carried out to reduce or eliminate disaster risk, both through reducing the threat of disasters and the vulnerability of those who are threatened by disasters. Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and through appropriate and efficient steps, so that disaster prevention can be carried out by providing psychoeducation related to PFA that can be given to the advanced builder of the Rescue Brigadier in order to become the front line when a disaster occurs. ([Setyowati](#), 2019)

PFA is present as a simple model and is expected to help recovery, by caring for each other. In line with research conducted by ([Damayanti & Avelina](#), 2019) which stated that PFA is considered effective because it consists of several components such as safety, calm, connectedness, self-efficacy, group efficacy, and hope, this is proven to be in line with the principles given by world stress management association.

The Rescue Brigadier is one of the activity units under the auspices of the Regional *Kwartir* of the East Java Scout Movement which is concentrated on handling disasters, seeking and helping the community, especially young people, to know more about the potential for disasters in the East Java region and how to live side by side with disasters. Straight with disaster management, handling search and

rescue which has been carried out by the brigade.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it is stated that there is a significant relationship that PFA psychoeducation can increase knowledge about disaster response to the Rescue Brigadier.

CONCLUSIONS

PFA psychoeducation can have an effect on increasing knowledge about disaster response, so that this knowledge can be used as additional knowledge in the disaster mitigation process that was previously still common and lack of access to disaster-related information so that it can help to be more responsive in disaster mitigation. Even though on the other hand, the Rescue Brigadier still has to continue to improve his knowledge related to disaster mitigation not only from psychoeducation, but directly from the training process related to disaster response.

The implications of this research are expected to be an outreach program for the future so that it is better implemented with a "pick up the ball" system in the sense that activities can be directly carried out at the BP13-37-*Kwarcab* head quarters Surabaya. So that it can also be used as reference material to further increase the participation of Scout members in counseling programs so that they can increase knowledge related to disaster mitigation so that in the future members of the Rescue Brigade can become the vanguard of disaster mitigation.

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