

Information Literacy on Flood Disaster Mitigation for Community Disaster Preparedness in Bulubonggu Village, Dapurang Sub-District

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Informasi artikel	ABSTRAK
<i>Sejarah artikel</i>	Desa bulubonggu merupakan desa yang sering terdampak bencana banjir, hal ini terbukti pada tahun 2020 ketinggian banjir mencapai rata-rata 1-2 m. Desa ini berada dekat dengan daerah aliran sungai dan memiliki topografi lahan datar. Bencana banjir ini menyebabkan beberapa rumah warga dan lahan pertanian menjadi gagal panen. Hal ini terjadi dikarenakan kurangnya pemahaman literasi informasi bencana oleh masyarakat desa bulubonggu. Tujuan penelitian menganalisis literasi informasi bencana pada masyarakat desa bulubonggu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan keruangan. Subjek penelitian masyarakat desa bulubonggu. Teknik dan instrumen pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara. Teknik analisis data deskriptif kualitatif. Adapun hasil penelitian menunjukkan sejumlah 29 orang atau 36.25% pemahaman literasi informasi bencana masyarakat desa bulubonggu dalam kategori sedang, sejumlah 32 orang atau 40% memiliki pemahaman literasi informasi bencana pada masyarakat dalam kategori rendah, dan sejumlah 35 orang atau 43.75% memiliki pemahaman literasi informasi bencana dalam kategori sangat rendah pada masyarakat desa bulubonggu.
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Keywords: Information Literacy Disaster Mitigation Preparedness	ABSTRACT <i>Bulubonggu Village is one of the villages that is often affected by floods, this was proven in 2020 the flood height reached an average of 1-2 m. The village is close to the watershed and has a flat land topography. This flood disaster caused several people's houses and agricultural land to fail crops. This happened due to the lack of understanding of disaster information literacy by the people of Bulubonggu village. The purpose of the study was to analyze disaster information literacy in the people of Bulubonggu village. This research uses qualitative methods with a spatial approach. The research subject of the Bulubonggu village community. Data collection techniques and instruments are carried out through observation, and interviews. Qualitative descriptive data analysis techniques. The results are a total of 29 people or 36.25% of understanding of disaster information literacy in the Bulubonggu village community was in the medium category, a total of 32 people or 40% had an understanding of disaster information literacy in the community in the low category, and a number of 35 people or 43.75% had an understanding of disaster information literacy in the very low category in the Bulubonggu village community.</i>
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Introduction

Bulubonggu Village is one of the villages in the area that routinely experiences floods. The topographic condition of Bulubonggu village has a varied slope, ranging from a slope of 0-2% in the form of flat topography to a slope of more than 43% with steep topography. The land is mostly used by the community for agricultural land and residential houses.

(Pasangkayu, 2020) BPS Pasangkayu Regency 2020 figures explained that Bulubonggu Village has high rainfall every year. So floods often occur in Bulubonggu village. Based on BNPB 2020 data, floods hit Bulubonggu village which caused submerging of residents' houses and failed agricultural land crops, the flood height reached 1-2 m. A flood disaster is an overflow of water that exceeds the normal water level, So that the overflow of the river trough causes inundation on

low land on the riverside, (Nurjannah, 2013), (Findayani, 2015), (Saputra et al., 2020), (Suleman & Apsari, 2017) said that floods are caused by excessive rainfall that causes rivers to overflow inland, Poor irrigation systems and blockages by garbage in river flow and irrigation make the flow of water obstructed, narrowing and silting of the river affect the flow of river water from upstream to downstream, causing flooding. (Brata et al., 2020) said that The adaptation of the community in the face of a flood disaster becomes one of the topics of interesting research if seen from the vulnerability and danger of flood disaster. Given that the impact caused by floods is very dangerous to the local community and the survival around the area, disaster mitigation is needed so that community readiness in tackling disasters is increasing.

Disaster Mitigation is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the community caused by natural factors and/or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impacts. (Undang-undang no 24 tahun 2007, n.d.) , (Aji et al., 2015), (Umar, 2013), In carrying out disaster mitigation actions, spatial information related to flood disasters (duration, depth, extension) and levels of physical and social vulnerability are needed (Dian adhietya arif, djati mardiatna, 2017), (Susilawati et al., 2017) said that the occurrence of disasters is due to hazards, vulnerabilities and triggering factors.

The death toll will increase if the community's preparedness for flooding is very low. This will have an impact on high casualties, damaged residential areas to agricultural land that fails to harvest due to floods. (Utariningsih & Sofia, 2020) Reducing disaster risk is a practical investment to prevent future losses. One way to reduce disaster risk is to increase community preparedness in dealing with disasters. Efforts to anticipate the possibility of disasters in order to minimize casualties, property losses, and changes in community living arrangements, and preparedness before disasters occur, (Fauzi et al., 2017). So it takes an understanding of disaster

information literacy provided to the community to apply the information obtained to everyday life.

The people of Bulubonggu village are also able to prevent and minimize the occurrence of floods. Disaster information literacy factors are divided into four parts, namely knowing the source of disaster information, evaluating disaster information, Organizing information disasters, and utilizing and conveying disaster information (Marlyono et al., 2016), Information literacy both aims to prevent someone from the untruth of the content or information disseminated by the media, this is related to the existence of incorrect information through the media in conveying information, (Purwaningtyas, 2019).

Based on the above problems, it is natural for this study to raise information literacy for flood disaster mitigation on community disaster preparedness in Bulubonggu Village, Dapurang District. This assumes that disaster mitigation information literacy will increase the understanding of the preparedness of the people of Bulubonggu village against floods that often occur in the village.

Method

This research uses qualitative methods using a spatial approach. According to (Yunus H, 2010) , a spatial approach is an approach to understanding certain symptoms to have deeper knowledge. Therefore, this study discusses disaster mitigation information literacy to add community disaster preparedness in Bulubonggu village. Consisting of three aspects to this study, the main one is the subject of informants who come from Bulubonggu village, Pasang Kayu district. The subjects of the informant themselves have different backgrounds or characteristics. Data analysis techniques in the form of interviews and questionnaires dissemination to all informants related to disaster information literacy on community disaster preparedness in Bulubonggu village.

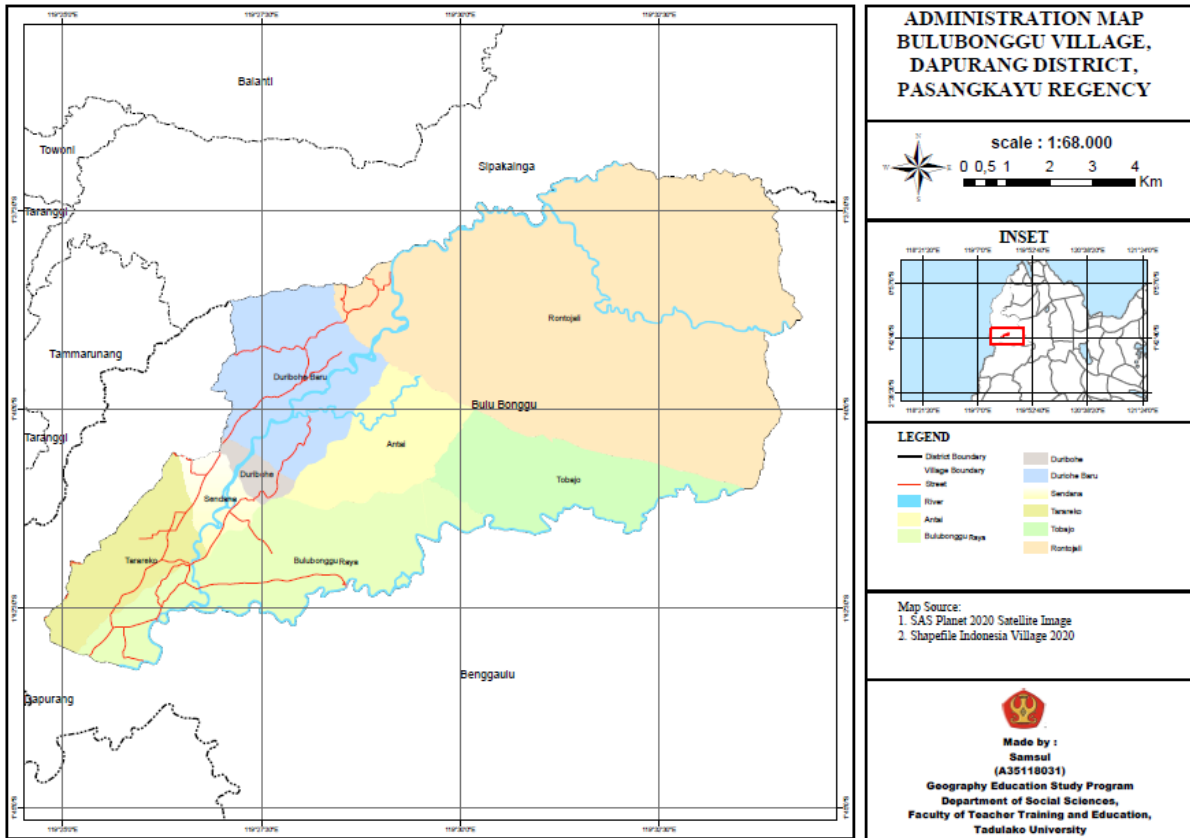


Figure 1. Bulubong Village Administration Map

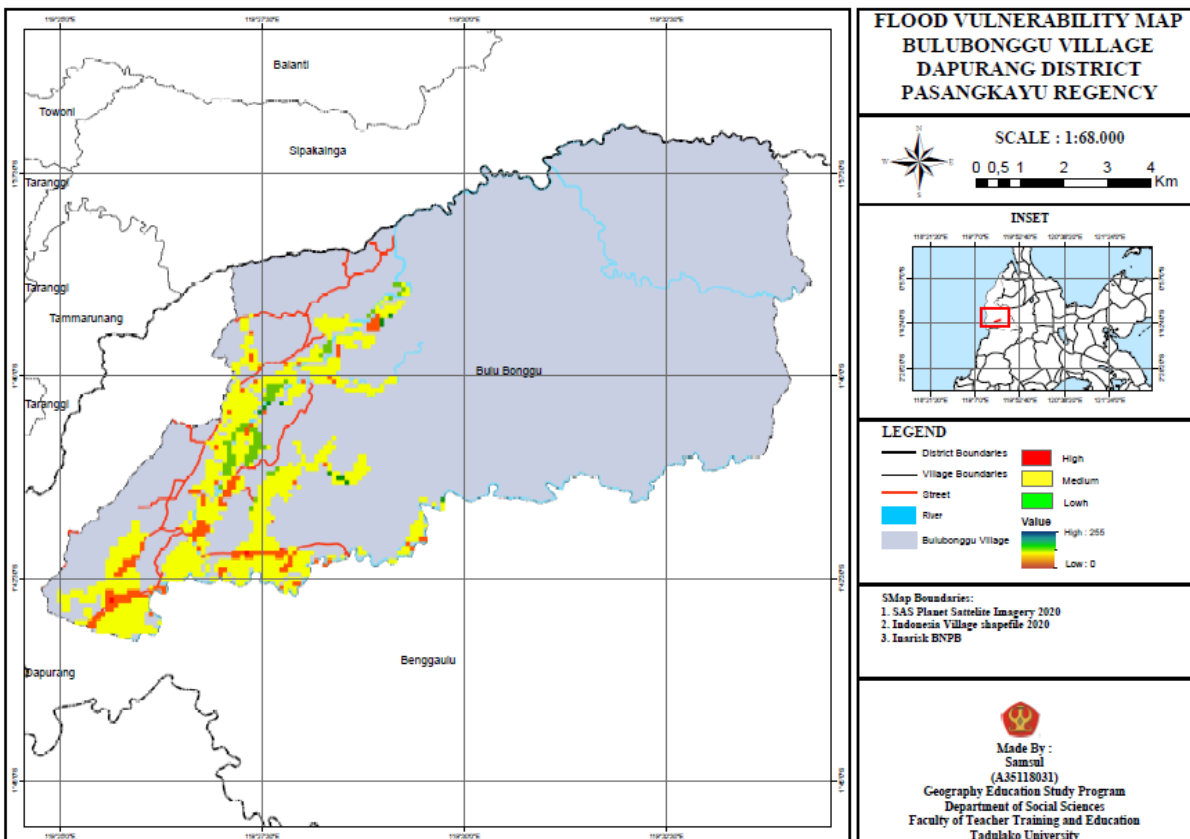


Figure 2. Bulubonggu Village Flood Vulnerability Map

Table 1. Informant Subjects

No	Dusun	Jumlah KK	Jumlah Informan
1	Bulubonggu Raya	71	12
2	Tarareko	106	10
3	Sendana	54	13
4	Duri Bohe	74	15
5	Duri Bohe Baru	70	15
6	Rontojalai	94	11
7	Tobajo	55	10
8	Antai	107	10
	Total	631	96

Source: Balai desa bulubonggu, 2022

Research instruments are used to collect data and information using a method. This study used indicator instruments from the understanding of preparedness. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) Research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. In the questionnaire dissemination instrument using the Likert scale with interval scales (5) strongly disagree, (4) disagree, (3) neutral, (2) agree and (1)

strongly agree. Indicators from this instrument are made to compile statements in accordance with the research topic, namely information literacy, disaster mitigation, disaster preparedness, the community of Bulubonggu village. So that the statement compiled becomes a benchmark for disaster mitigation information literacy.

Table 2. Instruments Variable

No	Variabel Penelitian	Indikator
1	Information Literacy	Disaster resources Evaluation of disaster information Disaster information organization Leverage disaster information
2	Community preparedness	Community knowledge and attitudes Emergency response plan Early warning system Community resources mobilization

Source : (LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR, 2006)

Results and discussion

The results of this study show that information literacy on flood disaster mitigation for disaster preparedness of the Bulubonggu village community is to achieve 40%. With variable instruments of information literacy consists of 4 indicators, including disaster information sources 37%, Evaluate disaster information 27%, organize disaster information 13%, and utilize disaster information 20%. (Yunus, 2017) Literacy is the ability to use language and images in rich and diverse forms to read, write, listen, speak, see, present, and think critically about ideas. So that

disaster mitigation information literacy is also identical to a person's ability to store news related to flood disaster mitigation and find the same information related to flood disasters. So that the information obtained can increase public knowledge in minimizing flood disasters that will occur in the future. Information can also be self-generated, used ethically and effectively and the knowledge gained can be communicated, (Juditha, 2019).

The ability of community preparedness in Bulubonggu Village on variable sources of flood disaster mitigation information in this case receiving information from social media, following

socialization from the government or stakeholders who have responsibility in disaster management is included in the medium category, where some Bulubonggu people are still accompanied in sorting out the information received. This is due to the characteristics of informants of Bulubonggu village who are dominant as farmers or laborers. This is very clear during interviews with several informants, where informants who are dominant as workers or farmers believe that they can only save themselves when disaster occurs. Although stakeholders have conducted socialization related to flood disaster mitigation, a good understanding of access to information is only owned by informants who are at a higher level of education. The lack of disaster mitigation information literacy on preparedness knowledge will have an impact on the lack of public awareness to protect the safety of themselves and their families in flood-prone areas such as Bulubonggu village. In line with research (Utami et al., 2021), (Taryana et al., 2022), (Sofyan et al., 2007), (Fatahya & Abidin, 2017), (Yatnikasari et al., 2020) That the ability to recognize the signs of a flood disaster will occur is one of the knowledge of the community in reducing the risk of flood disasters.

The community's ability to evaluate disaster mitigation information through flood emergency response can be categorized as moderate, based on data in the field that flood emergency response is one of them with evacuation plans, first aid where the provision of medicines to families who are victims and basic fulfillment when a flood disaster occurs. In line with research (Sari, 2021), (KUSYAIRI, 2019), (Murbawan et al., 2017) which is related to emergency response to anticipate disasters, so that evacuation is focused on saving families who are vulnerable to disasters such as infants and the elderly. The people of Bulubonggu village are among the vulnerable groups of disasters because the number of families is 631 households, consisting of various genders such as infants, the elderly and women. The community of Bulubonggu village is needed good planning in evaluating disaster mitigation information in the community. So that the level of preparedness in evaluating disaster information shows good results.

The ability of the people of Bulubonggu village to organize disaster information through an early warning system is in the low category, based on questionnaires distributed to informants shows that the people of Bulubonggu village do not fully know about the early warning system such as information disseminated by relevant agencies through social media about water levels approaching the upper level limit of flood disasters. One way to protect the people of Bulubonggu before a flood is an early warning siren, so that people are prepared for floods by saving themselves at a gathering point that has been agreed upon with the local village hall. In line with research (Segel Ginting, 2014), (Dias Valentin et al., 2021), (Usman et al., 2019) This study explains that early warning of flood disasters is very important to be pursued using a system that has been supported by the internet, in order to help the community in saving themselves from flood disasters.

The community's ability to utilize disaster information and understand community resource mobilization preparedness falls into the medium category, as evidenced by the answers to the questionnaire statement. Where people are more likely to trust news from one party, even though the community itself is the main determinant of information flow. Lack of good communication will result in the spread of invalid disaster information. Information literacy for disaster mitigation is very effective and efficient, especially between communities having a good form of communication, this greatly affects the preparedness of Bulubonggu villagers in evaporating disasters that will occur.

Overall, information literacy on flood disaster mitigation affects community preparedness in facing future flood disasters. This is proven if disaster information literacy is well received by the community, then the community will be prepared in facing disasters, otherwise if disaster information literacy only becomes ordinary information, then the people of Bulubonggu village will cause many victims in future disasters. The following is literacy mapping of disaster mitigation information on the preparedness of the people of Bulubonggu village.

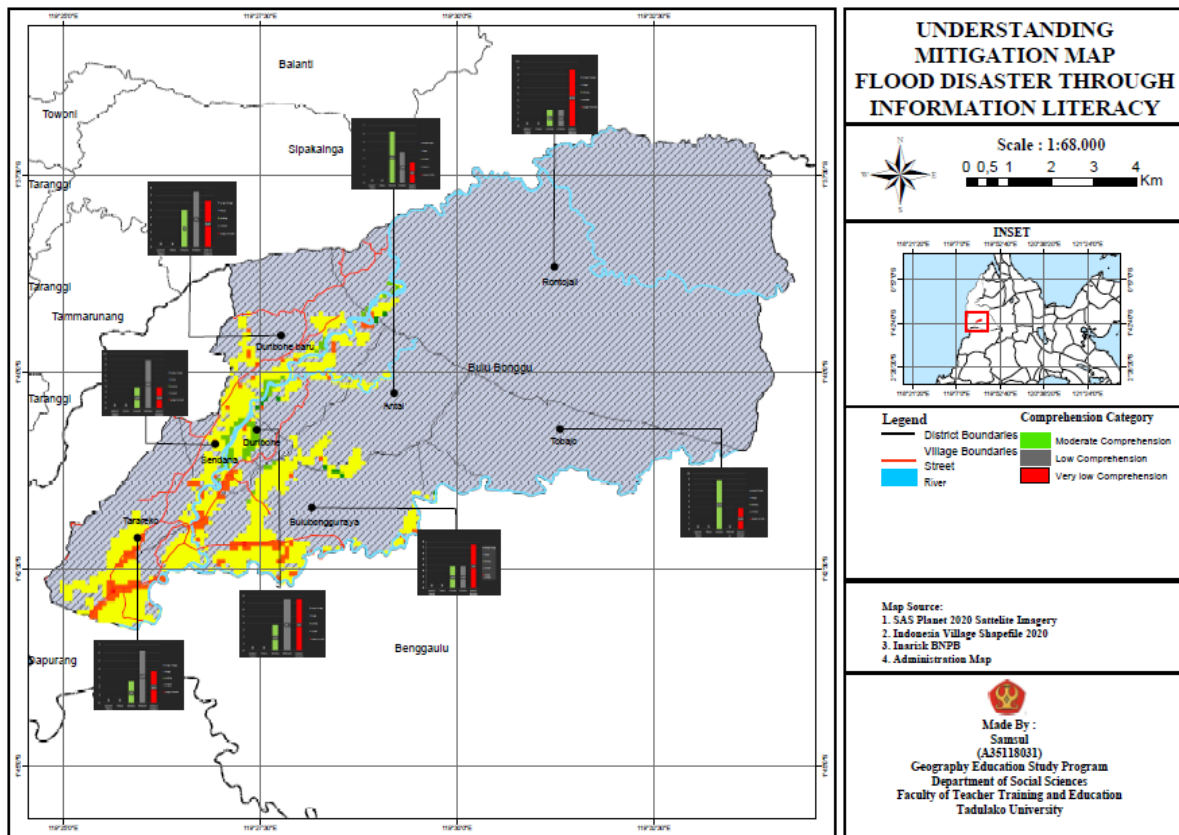


Figure 3. Map of Information Literacy for Disaster Mitigation on Community Preparedness in Bulubonggu Village

Conclusion

Disaster mitigation information literacy is one of the efforts to improve the ability of the people of Bulubonggu village to deal with a disaster. Disaster mitigation information literacy also helps the people of Bulubonggu village experts in choosing good information to be used as a guide and experience when facing flood disasters. Based on indicators of disaster mitigation information literacy, it proves that this is very influential on community preparedness in facing flood disasters. Socialization of flood disaster preparedness must continue to be carried out by the local village government, so that the people of Bulubonggu village are able to adapt to disaster-prone areas. The preparedness of the people of Bulubonggu village in the variable information literacy of information sources in the medium category was 37%, evaluation of disaster information in the medium category was 27%, organizing disaster information in the low category was 13%, and utilizing information was low 20%.

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