

## Assistance to the People of Keliling Benteng Hulu Village who were Affected by Floods in Banjar District

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### ABSTRACT

Keliling Benteng Hulu village, is one of several in the West Martapura sub-district, Banjar Regency, which often experiences natural disasters, especially floods, in the middle of March 2023 this area was flooded, actually the area affected by the flood covers the West Martapura sub-district but in this service activity it is carried out to the community in this village area which includes 65 families. many efforts have been made both from the government and concerned parties to overcome this incident. Community service activities this time aim to minimize the adverse effects of this flood disaster. The results of this service are expected to reduce the impact of flood-affected communities in the form of food aid and medicines.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Floods often occur in South Kalimantan, the worst of which occurred in January 2021, this disaster often occurs with fluctuating situations and conditions, one of the areas that often experiences this flood disaster is in Banjar Regency, especially in West Martapura. Flooding has had an impact on the lives of people in this village. To overcome the flood problem, various parties have been involved in handling the flood. The state as the party responsible for the disaster has certainly taken various steps to overcome the disaster, but the involvement of educational institutions in providing assistance to the affected communities is also very necessary. This was the case in West Martapura Sub-district in March 2023.

Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, states that natural disasters occur due to events or series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides. The impacts caused by natural disasters include casualties, damage to health facilities, and health crises. Based on statistical data from the National Disaster Management Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana) in the year throughout 2022, there were 3,531 natural disaster events in Indonesia. The most common disaster in 2022 was flooding, with 1,524 events. This number is equivalent to 43.1% of the total national disaster events. There were also 1,062 extreme weather events, 634 landslides, 252 forest and land fires (karhutla), 28 earthquakes, 26 tidal waves/abrasion, and 4 drought events. The province that experienced the most natural disasters in 2022 was West Java, with 823 events. Followed by Central Java and East Java with 486 and 400 events respectively. The disasters caused more than 5.49 million people to suffer and be displaced, 851 people died, 8,726 people were injured, and 46 people were missing. The disasters also resulted in 95,051 houses damaged, with details of 20,069 houses severely damaged, 23,058 moderately damaged, and 51,294 lightly damaged. Then 1,980 public facilities were damaged, consisting of 1,239 educational facilities, 646 worship facilities, and 95 health facilities.

To overcome these disaster problems, various parties have been involved in the issue, but the vital role of the State cannot be denied, in this case the Government must be responsible for disaster management. In addition to disasters (whether caused by natural and or non-natural factors, or by human factors), environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts, and greatly affect the welfare of citizens. As a result of these events, the impact of disasters is also complex and can affect economic, political and social stability. The responsibility of the government, in accordance with the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, mandates that: "The Government or the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall protect the whole nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promote the general welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in the implementation of world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice".

As an implementation of this mandate, the Government and the Parliament in 2007 enacted Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management (DM Law) as a strong legal basis for the implementation of disaster management. Explicitly, the Disaster Management Law has regulated the implementation of disaster management from the foundation of values, institutions, to the distribution of authority. Although the implementation of disaster management has been regulated by law and its implementing regulations, in practice in the field there are still many problems that need to be reviewed.

The real impact of flooding is not only on physical environmental problems, but health status can also decrease due to the emergence of diseases after flooding. Diseases that may appear after flooding include; Leptospirosis (rat urine disease), Chikunguya, Dengue Fever, diarrhea, ARI, Cholera, Dysentery, Malaria, and yellowfever (Halim, 2013). Disaster preparedness efforts are not only carried out by the government, the community also needs to carry out disaster preparedness to reduce losses due to disasters. Disaster preparedness can be defined as an effort that enables governments, organizations, communities and individuals to respond to disaster events quickly and effectively (Dewi, 2010). Preparedness efforts in each individual or group are not the same depending on the level of disaster preparedness which is influenced by socio-demographic factors, social networks, and previous flooding experiences (Carter, 2008).

The level of knowledge about disaster preparedness possessed by each individual varies so that it will lead to diverse responses when individuals face emergencies due to natural or non-natural disasters (Sasikome, 2015). A good level of knowledge will contribute to the creation of a sense of security and minimization of disaster victims (Findayani, 2015). In this case, the community has had initiatives in dealing with disaster threats, especially floods. These efforts are realized in various forms of activities. Starting from community awareness, mapping disaster-prone areas, creating and preparing evacuation routes, flood early warning, forming disaster preparedness groups and so on (Ramli, 2011).

These important points have become a hot topic for discussion, especially about the sources of knowledge obtained by the community about flood management programs and community efforts in dealing with flood disasters (Mastura, 2011). Community knowledge needs to be improved by increasing the provision of information both directly through counseling and through media both print and electronic. Meanwhile, community efforts in dealing with floods also need to be improved, especially preparedness in facing the flood disaster. So that the impacts of flooding can be minimized (Aji, 2015). To achieve this, the participation of all stakeholders needs to be increased, one of the activities that can be organized by educational institutions in this case STIA Bina Banua and from lecturers of various institutions to carry out community service in Keliling Benteng Hulu Village Affected by Flooding in West Martapura District, Banjar Regency.

## **IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS**

Prior to community service activities, an initial survey was conducted to the community and interviews with the Head of the affected Keliling Benteng Hulu Village. Knowledge data is obtained using the description method, namely community service that describes assistance to communities affected by flooding in West Martapura District. With a crosssectional approach, conducting in-depth interviews related to what assistance can be provided in the implementation of this community service. From this activity, it was decided to provide food aid, health checks and provide medicines to anticipate the impact that might arise from the flood disaster.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Disaster**

According to Law No. 24/2007, a disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused by natural and/or non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts. The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines disaster as something that causes (causes) distress, loss, or suffering, accidents and danger (Mardikaningsih, 2017).

### **Flood**

A flood is where an area is inundated by a large amount of water (Ramli, 2011). This condition causes the river to overflow due to water exceeding the river's storage capacity so that it overflows and inundates the surrounding plains or lower areas. BNPB (2013) defines flood as an event where water inundates an area that is usually not inundated with water in a certain interval of time, which is caused by continuous rain, resulting in the overflow of river/lake/sea/drainage water when the flow exceeds the volume of water that can be accommodated in rivers, lakes, swamps, and other waterways.

The causes of flooding can basically be divided into 3 (three) factors, namely: (1) The influence of human activities, such as: utilization of floodplains used for settlements and industry, deforestation and which then reduces infiltration in the soil and increases surface soil runoff, settlements in floodplains and development in floodplain areas by changing waterways that are not well planned, littering can clog waterways, especially in housing; (2) Natural conditions that are fixed (static) such as: geographical conditions that are in areas that are often affected by storms or cyclones, concave topographic conditions, which are floodplains, river channel conditions, such as the slope of the riverbed which is flat, winding, the emergence of blockages or shaped like a bottle (bottle neck), and the sedimentation of the river forming an island (river threshold); (3) Dynamic natural events, such as: high rainfall, damming or backflow that often occurs at the mouth of the river or the confluence of large rivers, land subsidence or subsidence, silting of the riverbed due to high sedimentation (Ramli, 2011). According to BNPB (2013), the impact of flooding also causes several diseases including, acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhea, skin diseases, accidents (electrocution, drowning, drifting), leptospirosis, conjunctivitis, animal bites.

### **Preparedness**

Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and through appropriate and effective steps. According to BNPB (2013) disaster preparedness is a sustainable cross-sector activity. Flood preparedness consists of activities that enable communities and individuals to act quickly and effectively when flooding occurs. It helps communities shape and plan what actions need to be taken during a flood (Yulaelawati & Syihab, 2010). The specific objective of disaster preparedness efforts is to ensure that appropriate systems, procedures and resources are in place to provide effective and immediate assistance to disaster victims so as to facilitate recovery and rehabilitation measures BNPB (2013).

### **Counseling**

Extension is the process of changing behavior among the community so that they know, want and are able to make changes in order to achieve increased production, income or profit and improvement of their welfare. This is in line with what Subejo (2010) said that counseling is a process of changing behavior among the community so that they know, want and are able to make changes in order to achieve increased production, income or profit and improvement of their welfare. The results of community service conducted by Tunny (2023) show that education and counseling activities can increase community knowledge.

Gejir et al. (2017) refer to extension as a non-formal educational effort intended to make people aware and willing to implement new ideas. From this formulation, three most important things can be taken, namely: education, making people aware, and new ideas. These three things are always inherent in every extension activity, because extension is essentially a step in an effort to change society towards a better situation as aspired. Disaster management is all efforts or activities carried out in the context of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery related to disasters carried out before, during and after a disaster (Law No.24 of 2007).

According to the IDEP Foundation, Disaster Management Activities are basically a series of activities both before, during and after a disaster that are carried out to prevent, reduce, avoid and recover from the impact of disasters. In general, the activities carried out in disaster management are as follows: Pre-planning which includes prevention and mitigation efforts, hazard impact reduction, preparedness. When a disaster occurs, namely the emergency response phase, and post-disaster includes recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction), and rebuilding facilities and infrastructure (IDEP Foundation).

The fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice, so as an implementation of this mandate, national development is

carried out which aims to realize a just and prosperous society that always pays attention to the right to livelihood and protection for every citizen. (Explanation of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management) In Article 1, the potential causes of disasters are grouped into three types: natural disasters, non-natural disasters and social disasters.

Natural disasters include volcanic eruptions, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and epidemics and disease outbreaks. Non-natural disasters include human-caused forest fires, construction/technology failures, nuclear explosions and environmental pollution. Meanwhile, social disasters include social unrest and social conflict in the community.

Furthermore, Article 4 of Law Number 24 of 2007 states that disaster management aims to:

- 1) Provide protection to the community from the threat of disaster;
- 2) Harmonize existing laws and regulations;
- 3) Ensure the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner;
- 4) Respecting local culture;
- 5) Building public and private participation and partnerships;
- 6) Encouraging the spirit of gotong royong, solidarity, and generosity,
- 7) Creating peace in the life of society, nation and state.

### **Disaster Management Implementation System**

Article 5 explains that the Government and local governments are responsible for organizing disaster management. Following up on the provisions of Article 5 of the Disaster Management Law, the government established the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). This agency is a Non-Departmental Government Institution (LPND) that has the task of assisting the President in coordinating the planning and implementation of disaster and emergency management activities in an integrated manner, as well as carrying out disaster and emergency management from before, during and after a disaster that includes prevention, preparedness, emergency management and recovery. (see Law 24/2007 and Presidential Regulation No 08/2008 on BNPB)

The National Disaster Management Agency was established under Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008. Previously the agency was called the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management which was established under Presidential Regulation No. 83/2005, replacing the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management and Refugee Management which was established under Presidential Decree No. 3/2001.

This community service activity was carried out on March 12, 2023 at Keliling Benteng Hulu Village, West Martapura District, Banjar Regency, Starting at 08.00 - 10.30 The presence of the community during the counseling amounted to 50 heads of families. This activity was hampered due to the rainy weather and had to carry various assistance to the village across the river which was flowing heavily at that time. However, the community was very enthusiastic to participate in the activity. as for the documentation of activities in this community service can be seen in the following picture:



Picture 1: Distribution of groceries from car to boat



Picture 2: Transportation of Foodstuffs to Keliling Benteng Hulu Village using a boat.



Picture 3: The condition of submerged house yards in Keliling Benteng Hulu Village



Picture 4: Road Condition of Keliling Benteng Hulu Village



Picture 5 : Condition of the River in the Village of Keliling Benteng Hulu which overflowed



Picture 6 : Condition of the submerged Keliling Benteng Hulu Village



Picture 7: Handover of Food Aid to the Head of Keliling Benteng Hulu Village



Picture 8: Village Community Receiving Basic Food Assistance

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this community service, it can be informed that assistance activities for the Desi Keliling Benteng Hulu community affected by flooding are highly expected due to limited funds, time and energy from the government so that community concern independently through educational institutions can help ease the burden of life, especially regarding food and public health in this village.

Due to the limited ability of the government to deal with this flood disaster, there should be a team from the local government in charge of recording the areas affected by the flood and recording what needs are needed. So that coordination in providing assistance can be done properly and there are no villages that do not get help. And also avoid duplication of assistance from the community to communities affected by the flood. Communication, education and information are highly recommended to provide assistance so that no one gets duplicated assistance and there are communities that do not receive assistance at all.

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