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The 2nd Joint International Conferences | <http://proceeding.tenjic.org/jic2> | ISBN: 978-602-5842-03-0 804 Giving of Basic Disaster Training an Improving Community Knowledge about Landslide Disaster Preparedness in Krajan and Dayu Village Trenggalek Regency Novita Ana Anggrainia,1,*, Rahmania Ambarikaa,2 a Nursing Programme Study STIKes Surya Mitra Husada Kediri 1 phitphita@gmail.com*; 2 Rahmania.ambar@gmail.com * Corresponding author A B S T R A C T Keywords: Community preparedness Knowledge Landslide Disaster Community preparedness for landslide disaster is known from the society's interpretation of the landslide vulnerability that occurs in the area, so if a region has a high vulnerability landslide level but community knowledge of low landslides will endanger the people living in the area, the low level of knowledge or the mindset of the community on the area with high landslide vulnerability causes the community to be less aware of the potential loss and damage caused by landslide disaster in the area.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of basic disaster training in improving knowledge of community about landslide disaster preparedness in Krajan and Dayu village Trenggalek Regency. This study with pre experimental research one group pre-post test design approach. The result of the research shows that p value = ,0(= 0,05) it means the effect of basic disaster training in improving community knowledge about landslide disaster preparedness in Krajan and Dayu village of Trenggalek Regency.

Training is a process or efforts made in providing knowledge and skills so that people can better understand the efforts of disaster preparedness so that will minimize the impact of landslide disaster because the respondents live in prone area landslide disaster. Copyright © 2018 Joint International Conference All rights reserved I.

BACKGROUND Tsociets eadis tsoileron sasteriknown rtsoctiy'inteti on the susceptible level which happened in their area. so, if the area has the high level of susceptible, but the knowledge of the society about the susceptible level is low, it will give the threat for them who live there, because of the low of their understanding about the level of susceptible of the area it will make the society do not understand about the the danger of the soil erosion. (Fitriadi, 2017).

Ba seon he ed ons'f he ntonalstron he st educiti(- ISDR), Indonesia is the third rank nation in the world which has high potentation of disaster (Susanto, 2016). On 2016, the national disaster tackling (BNPB) noted that the number of disaster is 4.754 cases. **Krajan and Dayu Village** Panggul Trenggalek Regency is the area which has high disaster level, it is moving ground which cause the soil erosion because the landscape is hill and mountainous. The high rain degrees, labile ground, and the curve slope naturally can support the soil erosion possibilities.

In the area which has high risk of disaster, so in the step of pre disaster, it needed the readiness, early warning, and the disaster mitigation (verse 44 2007). The responsible on the disaster readiness is about preparedness, such as the acts of government, society organization, community and personal to face some disaster possibilities quickly and accurately (Rante, 2013). The risk level of disaster depends on the knowledge and the readiness of society on facing the disaster.

As the nation which located on the high risk disaster area, Indonesia should give the acts of increasing the **The 2nd Joint International Conferences** | <http://proceeding.tenjin.org/jic2> | ISBN: 978-602-5842-03-0 Vol. 2, No. 2, July 2018, pp. 804-808 805 knowledge and the disaster readiness, to minimize the disaster effects (Herdwiyanti&Sudaryono, 2013).

The knowledge about disaster is important for society to increase their readiness in disaster to minimize the effect which caused by disaster. The society who have the readiness on the disaster are able to give the sel rescue when the disaster happened (Amin, 2015). II. METHODS This research is experimental, by the by the approach of one group pre – post test design.

the sample of this research is some of families on Dayu and Krajan village Trenggalek. And the researcher used simple random sampling. The instrument used questionnaire, it used as the variable of knowledge, **before and after the** conseling. The data analysis used **Wilcoxon signed rank test** by score is 5 %. III.

THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH The research held on 1st-6th January 2018 by the total of respondent is 189 respondents in the hirsik eaofsoi on, nggalFrom he eartsocietknowlbe of coaching, 94 respondents (49,7%) they have enough knowledge, and 15 respondents (7,9%) has a good knowledge. The factors which influence the knowledge level is age, in this research, 76,7% are 20 – 35 years old, and 23,3% >35 years old.

The education level 2,1% un educated ; 11,1% bachelors ; 37,6% elementary school ; 49,2% senior high school. The research result about disaster information 57,7% of society never get the information about disaster, and 42,3% got that information. The society has the disaster information from the region solving disaster unit (BPBD).

In this research, after the society got the disaster coaching, the result is 49,2% respondents by the enough knowledge, 43,9% by the good knowledge level. The result analysis used **Wilcoxon signed rank test** got the p-value 0,000 **it means that there** are influences on the giving of disaster basic coaching about the society knowledge in facing the soil erosion disaster in dusun Krajan and Dayu Trenggalek, (Wilcoxon p value = 0,000 < 0,05 so, H0 rejected). IV.

DISCUSSION The ledge he andslidisasts reparedness oretgiof readiness **in Krajan and Dayu Village Trenggalek Regency** Based on the research, it known that almost the half of respondents have the enough knowledge about the readiness on facing the soil erosion disaster, it is 94 respondents (49,7%) and the others are good 15 respondents (7,9%).the knowledge is the main domain on the actions (overt behaviours) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).the knowledge about disaster is all that known by the person about the disaster, on the pre disaster (avoid to build the house in the high risk erosion area, communication, find the government phone number, find the secure place, prepare the emergency equipment, do the observation, strength the slope, know the dangerous signs), when the disaster (ready o the rain, pay attention to the update information, goes to the secure places or evacuation area, avoid near the rivers) and after the disaster (keep distance on the disaster area, listening to the update information, do the evacuation, and report the damage (Ngastiyah, 2015).

Almost the half of respondents has enough knowledge about the readiness of soil erosion disaster before the coaching. It influenced that disaster is not the something new **in Krajan and Dayu** Trenggalek. It be concluded that the disaster is the annual moment. This proof shown that it happened in the city area also, in the mountainous there is a soileron stevere s e o totherdiers.

hat'why, societis lar with the disaster, and they often to get the security efforts, such as

recognizing the early signs of disasters and anything that must do in the disaster. The 2nd Joint International Conferences | <http://proceeding.tenjic.org/jic2> | ISBN: 978-602-5842-03-0 Vol. 2, No. 2, July 2018, pp. 804-808 806 The ledge he and landslide disasters prepare the village in Krajan and Dayu Village Trenggalek Regency Based on the research, it known that almost the half of respondents has the knowledge about soil erosion disaster by the categories after the coaching 93 respondents (49,2%) and almost the half on the good categories, 83 respondents (43,9%). Sikula dan Sumantri (2009) stated that the coaching as the short time education process which used systematic and organized methods and procedures.

The coaching participants will study about the knowledge and skills for the current objectives. (Nawasi, 2010) states that the coaching basically, is the process of the giving of helps for the workers to have specific skills or to increase their skills on their jobs.

If the half of respondents has the level of readiness in the enough categories after the coaching, so it concludes that after the person joins the coaching, they will get the complete, clear and accurate information, and they will able to have two ways communications if they are not understand about the materials. It gives the chance to the respondents to get more knowledge.

So, the coaching is able to be a media delivers the message from one person to the others in two ways methods, or by interactive methods. The influence of giving the Basic Disaster Training improving community knowledge about landslide disaster preparedness in Krajan and Dayu Village Trenggalek Regency Based on the research, known that there is a effect of the giving of basic coaching on the increasing effort of the soil erosion disaster readiness of the society in Krajan and Dayu Trenggalek (Wilcoxon p value = 0,000 < 0,05 so H_0 is rejected). The coaching has the objective to the participants to the positive effects.

Moekijat, (2009), states that the general objectives of the coaching are to improve the skills, so the duty is able to finish quickly and effective and also to improve the knowledge, so the duty can be finished rationally. Includes in the improving the attitudes, so it can increase their spirits on doing the collaboration with the friends, staffs or the employers.

If there is an effect of the coaching of the basic soil erosion disasters, so the respondents got some informations which relates with the disaster and the readiness on soil erosion disasters. It means that the coaching informs to the society about some methods to face the soil erosion disaster, starts from the meaning of soil erosion, the causes of soil erosion disaster, the signs, and the handling of that. It includes the

readiness before the disasters, during the disasters and after the disasters. V.

CONCLUSION The giving of basic disaster coaching, especially soil erosion is important for the society, because they are the first person who becomes the victims of receive the effects of the disasters. Hopefully, for the society are able to give responses by join the coaching which given by the government to increase their knowledges, attitudes, and skills to face the soil erosion disaster. VI. REFERENCES [1] An,M.214"BD awa imurDarrBir an anah ngr"

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