

KKN Goes to Schools: Natural Disaster Mitigation dan Utilization of Used Goods Through Literacy Education

Heni Astuti¹, Ardi Natakusuma Sanjaya²

^{1,2}Universitas Negeri Semarang

Email: heniastuti387@gmail.com

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Abstract

Indonesia is a country located between the confluence of three plates, also located on the *Pacific Ring of Fire* route. With these conditions, Indonesia is categorized into countries with disaster potential. Given this insecurity, the Indonesian people are required to understand the procedures when facing disasters. Children's lack of knowledge of things to do in the event of a disaster causes a high number of children's casualties. In addition to natural disasters that are purely caused by nature, there are also frequent disasters caused by human behavior such as floods caused by piles of garbage that are thrown away carelessly. In fact, instead of causing disasters, these wastes can be used as useful items. Therefore, we visited the SD/MI school in Blimbingrejo Village to teach about disaster mitigation, what things to do when a disaster occurs. In addition, we teach children to be creative using materials that are no longer used to become other items that will have use value. From these activities, children can better understand the things they must pay attention to when a disaster occurs and foster children's creativity in reducing disaster-causing waste.

Keywords: mitigation, disaster, children, crafts, creativity

Introduction

Education in Indonesia starts from the elementary school level which is 6 years long, junior high school with 3 years of education, high school with 3 years of education, and up to the college level. The education system in Indonesia itself adheres to several systems. From the value-oriented Indonesian education system, adhering to an open education system, the education system is diverse, efficient in time management, an education system that is adapted to changing times. With the existence of many education systems, it can further improve the quality of education in Indonesia. The current change system, for example, by changing the curriculum in accordance with the times, and the latest curriculum changes, namely the 2013 curriculum. Although the government is always improving the system in education, not everything can be taught in schools. Many important things are not taught in schools.

This encourages us to impart a little new knowledge to elementary school students and equals that they don't get in school. The material given to the elementary school students was about disaster mitigation. The most fundamental reason is because our country is located in a country that is very vulnerable and there are frequent disasters. Where Indonesia's position is located at the confluence of three world tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Pacific Plates. The Indo-Australian plate collides with the Eurasian Plate off the coast of Sumatra, Java and Nusa Tenggara, while with the Pacific Plate it is north of New Guinea and North Maluku. It is around the location of the plate meeting that there is an accumulation of collision energy until a point the earth layer is no longer able to withstand the energy pile and eventually the energy will be released in the form of an earthquake.

In addition to this, Indonesia is also on the *Pacific Ring of Fire*. Which is a series of active ring of fire pathways in the world. With Indonesia's position as such, all regions in Indonesia without exception are prone to disasters. Disasters that often occur in Indonesia such as earthquakes,

tsunamis, landslides, floods, tornadoes and volcanoes erupt. Including in Jepara Regency, disasters can occur at any time. On March 12, 2019, in Jepara there was also an earthquake with a magnitude of 4.9 on the richter scale which occurred at 08.12 WIB. The epicenter was 104 kilometers northwest of Jepara with a depth of 570 kilometers. The earthquake was also widely discussed because the tremor could be felt up to Pati. This proves that disasters can happen at any time. To deal with disasters and avoid casualties and losses caused by disasters, knowledge is needed to face and deal with each disaster that is likely to occur. Many of the disasters that occurred were children. This is because most children do not know what to do when a disaster occurs. Because of the importance of this, so that children always do not become casualties in the event of a disaster, so we convey how to mitigate disasters to elementary school students and students in Blimbingrejo village to understand what to do in the event of a disaster.

In addition to conducting socialization about disaster mitigation, we also invite children and elementary school students and equals to hone their creativity in making crafts by utilizing used goods. Also at the same time provide teaching to care about the environment. Used items that are often overlooked are used to become other items that are new in shape. Choosing second-hand goods to make crafts is the right choice, because our country is one of the largest waste contributing countries in the world. By utilizing used goods, we can reduce existing waste because items that will basically become waste can be used and used to become other useful items.

The used item used to create with elementary school students as equals in Blimbingrejo Village is using newsprint waste. Most newsprint will be left unattended when it is read. Often it is simply collected and then sold per kilo junk at such a low price. From this, we recreated with elementary school students as equals in Blimbingrejo Village using the newsprint waste material into a craft that has beauty value. By using the newsprint material we make it a flower that can be used as decoration in the living room of the house, to beautify the room. So that newspapers that are usually ignored can be used as decoration.

With simple materials and utilizing used goods to be used into more useful items, it is hoped that children will also be creative by utilizing other used goods, not just newspapers because they understand that used materials can also be used as items that are of use value and have more value. So that if used goods can be used, it will reduce waste. So that the expected thing is to develop children's creativity and make children love the environment by utilizing unused surrounding items into other items that have use value.

Method

This disaster mitigation socialization activity and developing creativity for elementary school students and equals began in the second week after the KKN deployment in Blimbingrejo Village. Activities are carried out in five equivalent elementary schools in Blimbingrejo Village including SD 01 Blimbingrejo, SD 02 Blimbingrejo, SD 03 Blimbingrejo, SD Muhammadiyah and MI NU Al'Maarif. The activity was carried out from July 27 to August 10. On July 27, socialization was carried out at SD 01 Blimbingrejo, on August 3 at SD 02 Blimbingrejo, on August 6 at SD Muhammadiyah, on August 7 at SD 03 Blimbingrejo and on August 10 at MI NU Al'Maarif. Activities are carried out in accordance with the date that has been determined jointly from the KKN and the school concerned. The activity was carried out in one of the class hours that had been set aside to fill in the activity material from the KKN team. Participants from each school consist of various classes which are students from grade 3 to grade 6. Who is expected to understand and understand the material presented. The participants of each school consisted of approximately 30 to 40 children.

The method used in the work program with awareness and increased understanding of a problem. How to make elementary school children more aware of the importance of disaster mitigation, what to do when it occurs and after a disaster occurs. Because children will also become victims if they do not understand disaster mitigation. So it is necessary to socialize this disaster mitigation.

As well as making children aware to be sensitive to the surrounding environment by utilizing used goods into other items that have a new use value so as to reduce waste. Invite children to think creatively about how to take advantage of unused items.

Discussion

With the geographical location of Indonesia which is located at the confluence of three tectonic plates of the world, namely the Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Pacific Plates. And is also on the path of the Pacific Ring of Fire. Which is a series of active ring of fire pathways in the world. So there is a need for disaster mitigation knowledge. So that children can understand what to do when a disaster is happening and after a disaster occurs. This is in order to minimize casualties and reduce the risk of major damage. The implementation of the presentation of disaster mitigation material began with the presentation that Indonesia is indeed located in an area that is so prone to disasters. Indonesia is located in the confluence area of three large tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Pacific Plates. The Indo-Australian plate collides with the Eurasian Plate off the coast of Sumatra, Java and Nusa Tenggara, while with the Pacific Plate it is north of New Guinea and North Maluku. It is around the location of the plate meeting that there is an accumulation of collision energy until a point the earth layer is no longer able to withstand the energy pile and eventually the energy will be released in the form of an earthquake. So that all regions in Indonesia are no exception prone to disasters, especially earthquakes and it is undeniable that earthquakes will cause other disasters such as tsunamis and landslides.

Disaster mitigation itself is an effort made to reduce and or eliminate losses and casualties that may occur due to disasters, namely by making preparations before a disaster occurs. We socialize this disaster mitigation so that the children in Blimbingrejo Village understand what to do in the event of a disaster. The thing conveyed in the socialization was about earthquake disaster mitigation. Things that must be done before an earthquake occurs are to take preventive steps such as building a house that is safe against earthquakes by following predetermined technical requirements, avoiding building houses in hillside areas that may occur landslides during an earthquake, adjusting the type of arrangement of home furniture in such a way as not to endanger its occupants when an earthquake occurs and recording important numbers such as offices, villages, sub-districts, police stations and numbers that can be contacted in case of emergency situations.

Things to do when an earthquake is going on, if you are in the house, the things to do include don't panic and don't run outside, more like sheltering under a table or under a bed. If there is none, protect the head with a pillow or other object. Stay away from bookshelves, cabinets and glass windows and watch out for the ceilings of homes that may be about to collapse. If during an earthquake disaster the earthquake is outside the house, the thing to do is to run to open areas such as fields and rice fields. As well as stay away from tall buildings, sheer cliff walls, power centers and power poles, billboards, tall poles and so on.

After an earthquake disaster occurs, the thing to do is to use foot protection to avoid sharp debris, check the surroundings of the fire path, avoid collapsed power lines, check leaking pipelines if there is an immediate report to the party who is obliged to overcome it, always follow the development of the situation by listening to the radio or other communication media, and be prepared in case of aftershocks. After the socialization, we held a simulation in the event of an earthquake disaster. The children who participated in the socialization seemed enthusiastic about following the material well and practicing the things to do when the earthquake occurred.

As for the attitude of children running around protecting their heads, some take cover under the table and avoid cabinets and shelves that may be dropped. With the antisocial of children participating in this disaster mitigation socialization, children know how to behave when an earthquake occurs. So as to avoid casualties during a disaster. After the material on socialization of earthquake disaster mitigation, children are taught to hone their creativity to make unused goods into other items that will then have use value. The waste material used this time is to use old newspaper.

Often old newspapers only become goods or even garbage when they have been read, so we teach to be creative using old newspaper materials. Our old newspapers are made into floral crafts and if in large quantities they are collected so that they can become home decorations. Beautiful home decorations use old materials, namely old newspapers. By using used materials we can also teach children to care about the environment. Unused items can be transformed into other items that have use value.

If has arisen a sense of concern for the environment, it is hoped that children will protect the environment by not littering and also creating other unused items into a new form of goods. So it is hoped that children can be creative using unused items as well as care about the environment they live in.

Conclusion

With the socialization of disaster mitigation, it can make children understand what to do when there is a disaster and after an earthquake disaster. So that it can reduce casualties and reduce the risk of damage during disasters. Children can also hone their creativity by using unused items around them into new forms of goods that are also of use value. At the same time, making children care about the environment they live in. And the children also seemed enthusiastic in following the socialization material presented and participating in all the activities that were taught well. This is because the teaching method is not monotonous and is accompanied by hands-on practices implementation of the KKN work program *goes to school*.

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