

Healthcare

KEYWORDS: Social,
Support, Family, Disaster

**FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES OF
FLASH FLOODING DISASTER ON THE
TEMPORARY HOUSE IN RUSUNAWA GANDASARI
(SHELTER) OF GARUT REGENCY OF INDONESIA
2017**



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**Dr Dian Roslan
Hidayat**

*Corresponding Author
dianroslanhidayat@gmail.com

Mochamad Fatihudin

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ABSTRACT.

A flash flood is a flood that appears suddenly due to continuous rain, sliding rapidly from the high ground to the lower surface. Natural disasters challenge the affected areas, the environment, and communities to rise up and take control of their lives and future. The success of this effort is directly related to the capacity of victims to rebuild their social structures and organizations. Efforts to bounce back will require social support from families, communities and victims themselves.

The general objective of this research is to know the family social support to refugees of Victims flash flooding disaster at The Temporary House of Rusunawa Gandasari District of Garut 2017. The research method used is quantitative descriptive, with sample 66 refugees, the data retrieval technique is done by using questionnaire.

Result of research and conclusion of some respondents stated that flash floods flood victims in Rusunawa Gandasari Garut regency did not get emotional support, some of did not get support from family appreciation, most of respondents stated that refugees flash floods victims in Rusunawa Gandasari Garut regency got support instrument Of the family and Most of the respondents stated that the refugees flash floods victims in Rusunawa Gandasari Garut regency did not get support from family information. It is recommended that the local government and family provide support to safety the victim flash floods during the evacuation.

1. Introduction

Based on the incidence of natural disasters in Indonesia until the year 2014 (the National Agency for disaster mitigation, 2015), the flooding is the most common natural disasters occur. Recorded, 5,051 Genesis flooding (37.5%), landslides and wind events, 2,149 and 2,777 incident of storm. The data of disaster, namely the Hydrometeorology due to weather changes, such as floods, landslides, drought, Storm, and tidal wave, in the top position. On average, 67% of the disaster occurring each year, Hydrometeorology with 40% and 20% of the flood disasters of flooding accompanied landslides (BNPB, 2015).

Flood is a condition of occurrence of puddles in an improper place, caused by the frequent flow of river water or high rainfall so disturb the community. While the flash flooding were the flood that appears suddenly due to continuous rain, slid quickly from the surface to high lower surface. The impact damage caused flash floods tend to be bigger and worse. Generally, flooding of Indonesia land caused by high rainfall above normal, or climb and the frequent surface river water and seawater (BNPB, 2015).

The frequency of the floods rose sharply from year to year, if compared to other natural disasters. Flooding can be triggered by

uncontrolled urbanization, deforestation (deforestation), and extreme climate changes such as el nino. Flooding can also appear along with other natural disasters, like the tsunami after an earthquake, or a tidal wave due to storm winds (Landesman, 2010).

Flood gave rise to direct or indirect impact. Direct impact to health status is deaths from drowning, dragged down the current floods, injuries, and stung the electricity. Its preliminary impact is emerging and infectious diseases are rising, even as the outbreak has occurred. Infectious diseases spread through the air (water borne disease), while it is an environment that is not clean due to flood triggered the vector borne disease. Quality of life of flood victims tend to be declining due to living conditions while they are in shelters that are less or do not meet the standards of environmental health because of dense and less healthy (Nurjanah, dkk, 2011).

In 2016, Garut West Java was occurs disaster flash flooding. The number of deaths and missing most occur in flood and landslide. The efforts was made in this disaster is to do the evacuation of casualties to a shelter, rescue of victims and property. Provide assistance in the form of clothing/food (temporary residence), health, and clean water. It's means of communication, posts, and the location of the evacuation. Make the post a number of health services volunteer, citizen, TNI, and a number of related institutions doing cleanup the remnants of floods and landslides (BNPB). The skills that make a person able to survive, rose, and adapt to such conditions is called resiliensi (Hodgkinson, 1998, inside Sales, 2010). An attempt to bounce back of course requires good social support from family, community or victims themselves. Family support according to Friedman (2010) is an attitude of acceptance, action against family members of his family, in the form of support information, support assessment, support instrumental and emotional support. So the family support is a form of interpersonal relationships which include actions, attitudes and acceptance of family members, so the family members feel there is a notice.

Various studies have been conducted as by Winnowing, et all (2013) Attitudes about the relationship of social support with a level of Stress Resiliensi of Flood in Taas village of subdistrict Tikala Manado city concluded that the existence of a positive relationship between emotional support, support, support information with resiliensi stress level flood victims in village Taas Tikala Sub-district of the city of Manado. The significance of this research was the victim gets a positive support from the community, reducing the level of family stress, so it is able to recovery the confidence to be able to bounce back from trauma feelings. Likewise research results M (2014) concerning the relationship between Personality And Religiosity With the psychological well-being of the victims of natural disasters in Yogyakarta, concluded there was a significant positive relationship between the formidable personality psychological well-being and religiosity with earthquake victims in Yogyakarta.

Temporary shelter victims of flash floods in Garut regency, currently accommodated in 5 Rusunawa (permanent shelter), namely Gandasari Rusunawa, Musadaddiyah, Islamic Centre, Local

Education Center and Hampor shelter. As for the number of victims of flash floods that occupants accommodated in Rusunawa Gandasari as many as 376 people with the number of elderly people

2. Research Objectives

2.1 Describe the social support based on aspects of informational in the elderly are placed in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut year 2017.

2.2 Describe the social support based on emotional aspects in the elderly are placed in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut year 2017.

2.3 Describe the social support based on aspects of the appreciate in the elderly are placed in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut year 2017.

2.4 Describe the social support based on aspects of the instruments in the elderly are placed in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut year 2017.

3. Research Method

This research uses descriptive quantitative research design type. This method aims to gain an overview of the symptoms that are examined in the present moment. Then look for the answer for solving problems or phenomena that exist (Notoatmodjo, 2010). In this study knowing "family social support for displaced victims of the Flash flooding while at the residence of Gandasari Rusunawa Garut Year 2017".

The population of the The overall population is the object of the research will be explored (Arikunto, 2010). The population in this study is all the flood victims who are placed in the Gandasari Sub-district Rusunawa Bayongbong Garut over the year 2017 as many as 376 people with the number of people who have been married as many as 188 people.

Samples

The sample is representative of the population partially or (Arikunto, 2010). The sample in this research is done by means of simple random sampling with the specified sample criteria determine the researchers in advance, where sampling was conducted in the elderly disaster victims already have families who are in Gandasari Rusunawa with sample criteria as follows: 1. The elderly victims of the Flash flood Cimanuk river; 2. Gandasari Rusunawa accommodated in; 3. Can read and write in the language of Indonesia; 4. respondents are willing to be

As for the total sample is determined using the formula a population that is already known (Saryono, 2012) as follows:

$$n = 1 + N(d)^2$$

n = number of samples
 N = number of population (188)
 d = degree of confidence α = 0.1
 188
 $n = 1 + 188(0.1)^2$
 $n = 65.2 \approx 66$

So the number of samples used for this study was 66 (families) who are victims of flash flooding in the Cimanuk Rusunawa Subdistrict Bayongbong Garut.

4. Research Results

4.1. The Characteristics of Refugees

(1) Age

The results of the processing of refugees aged victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1

Percentage Distribution of Aged Refugees at Rusunawa Gandasari Garut

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Adult	22	33,3
Eldery	44	66,7
Total	66	100

(2) the gender of the Displaced flood victims

The results of the processing of refugee sex victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2
 Percentage distribution Gender Refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	24	36,4
Male	42	63,6
Total	66	100

4.2. Univariate Analysis

4.2.1 The emotional support

Table 4.3

The distribution of the refugee's family emotional support victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut

Emotional support	Frequency	Percentage
Does not support	35	53,0
Supports	31	47,0
Total	66	100

4.2.2 The support appreciate

Table 4.4

Distribution Support Appreciate Families Displaced victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut

Appreciate Support	Frequency	Percentage
Does not support	36	54,5
Supports	30	45,5
Total	66	100

4.2.3 The support Information

Table 4.5

Distribution of informational support Refugee Families victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut

support of Information	Frequency	Percentage
Does not support	35	53,0
Supports	31	47,0
Total	66	100

4.2.4 The support Instruments

Table 4.6

Distribution Support Instrument Families Displaced victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut

support of Instruments	Frequency	Percentage
Does not support	25	37,9
Supports	41	62,1
Total	66	100

5. Discussion

5.1 The Family's Emotional Support

Based on table 4.3 Note that more than half of the respondents (53.6%) said that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut gets no emotional support from family. As expressed Friedman (2010) family as peaceful and safe place to rest

and also calms the mind. Everyone certainly needs help from family. Individuals who face the issue or problem will find it helpful if there was a family who would listen and pay attention to the problem at hand. The results of this research show the family did not provide emotional support on the pengungsi victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut. Family support when one family member is experiencing a much-needed by disaster victims. Through the support of the family spirit of the patient to be able to resolve the issue feel compelled and usually seeks to toughen up and deal with it. As expressed Friedman (2010) family support resources play a role that is both support during recovery of the client. In support of this kind does not exist, then the success of recovery (rehabilitation) is greatly reduced. The results of this research is also supported by research results Setiawan (2015) relationship about religiosity and social support to the victims of the mud Lapindo, the results of multiple regression analysis showed that the variables related social support and religiosity resiliensi with very significant ($F = 22.863, p = 0.000$). Likewise, Winnowing results (2013) concerning the relationship of the attitude of emotional support with a level of Stress due to the flood in Resiliensi Village of the subdistrict Taas Tikala, Manado Town research results the presence of a positive relationship between emotional support with level resiliensi stress flood in Village Taas Tikala Sub-district of the city of Manado.

5.2 Family appreciate support

Based on table 4.4 Note that more than half of the respondents (54.5%) said that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut does not have the support of the family. Friedman (2010) says the family acts as the mediator in the problem solving and also as a facilitator in solving the problem at hand. The support and care of family is a form of positive award is given to individuals. Family support played an important role in intensifying the feeling prosperous, living in a much better condition support than those who don't have it.

The results of this research show that more than half of the respondents stated that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut does not have the support of the family. As for the support award according to Friedman (2010) includes communication about personal difficulties, so that the problem will be given advice-advice and personal guidance in accordance with the values and traditions of the family.

Support much needed by someone who was having a problem or disaster of any kind. Support someone psychologically helps to soothe and strengthen someone who is experiencing a disaster. Such support will be created if the interpersonal relationships among them either. Strong family ties are very helpful when families face problems, because the family is the people who are closely related to members of his family.

The results of this research are reinforced by research Yulianti (2014) that examines the Influence Analysis on the support level of post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) at the Eruption of Mount Merapi, produced there is the relationship between support families with post traumatic disorder with $p = 0.001$. Likewise the research results (2013) about social support And post-traumatic Stress Disorder in teens Mount Merapi, resulting from the analysis of the correlation of Pearson product moment showed a significant negative relationship between social support with PTSD ($r = -0.42; p = 0.02$). This shows that the lower the social support of youth, owned the higher post trauma stress disorder experienced by teenagers.

5.3 Family support information

Based on table 4.5 it is known that more than half of the respondents (53.0%) said that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut gets no support information from the family. Support information according to Friedman (2010) includes the giving of advice, instructions, suggestions or feedback obtain from others, so that the individual can limit the problem and try to find a

way out to solve the problem. Community disaster victims will suffer trauma, confusion and worries will stay where, because their homes had been washed away, the property has been lost. The victims of this disaster are aware of God, which can be done just resigned and give up of myselfes to God Almighty. The community does not despairing, they realized this incident as trials and not their own.

Many survivors suffer pain and disability. The home, the workplace, equipment, and livestock become damaged or destroyed. The victim also suffered psychological impact due to disasters, such as acute anxiety, fear, feeling emotionally numb, and a deep sadness. For some (sufferers due to disaster), this impact is fading with time. But for many others the disaster gives long-term psychological impact, such as depression, psychosomatic i.e. physical complaints caused by psychic problems. Victims of property as well as the soul were already origin and it has been resolved, but the victim's mental or psychic completely untouched. Indeed due to the disaster that psychologically perceived in the devastating disaster.

Some of the symptoms of psychological disorders above are direct response against the incidence of traumatic disaster. However, other symptoms will also catch up, this is an indirect impact and long-term in nature. The impact to interpersonal, social and economic disaster. A few years after the devastating disaster, some people became different, more cruel, more aggressive and has a bad relationship with another person, even with members of his own family. The economic decline, the community grew to be mutually suspicious groups of people and full of prejudices against other groups. Not only individual level both threatened by disaster. Disasters can create social tensions, strikes a community. Disaster to be tearing the larger social life, namely the life of the community as a community, even the country as a whole.

This research is strengthened by research results, Tampi (2015) regarding the relationship of Social Support with a level Attitude Resiliensi Stress Flood in Village Taas Subdistrict Tikala, Manado city generated the analysis results showed a positive relationship between emotional support, support, support that information with a level of resiliensi stress flood in Village Taas Subdistrict Tikala Manado city is shown by the numbers of the correlation p respectively, 0.745 0.643, and, 0.540. Reaffirmed also the results of research by Nurfathiyah (2015) concerning the Psychological determinants of Positive Adjustment Disaster, resulting that the determining factors associated with positive psychological adjustment is the support social reinforcement of yourself or send it, self-management, strategy and coping mechanism.

The other necessary assistance to disaster victims in the form of psychosocial support program. Psychosocial support translated from Psychosocial Support Program (PSP). Psychosocial understanding that is a combination of the two words the psycho and social. Psycho: internal-thoughts, feelings, values, belief that embraced individuals. Social: external-relations between individuals with their environment. When a person has a psychological or emotional problem, it will affect those around him/her environment. When communities are experiencing woes due to natural disaster or war, then the problem will affect the individual. Psychosocial support is a great help towards individual and community that is attentive to the dynamic relationships that occur continuously and the interplay between psychological aspects and social aspects in the environment where the individual/society is located.

Methods undertaken to help overcome the symptoms of psychological debriefing is a result of the disaster, which serves to relieve the impact of stress by giving the opportunity to the team nor humanitarian workers to remove their feelings and provides support and information. This process is conducted in the meeting of the Group of people who are directly involved in traumatic incidents that. The meeting carried out structured. Important once described at the beginning of the meeting so that everyone

involved understand with certainty that this meeting ensures confidentiality, non-judgmental discussion (finding fault) about the occurrence of the incident and the reactions that appear, the thoughts and feelings that are caused by

5.4 The Instrumental Support

Based on table 4.6 noted that more than half of the respondents (62.1%) said that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut support instruments of the family. The family is a source of practical and concrete help include: the patient's health in case of need to eat and water, rest and patients from fatigue. Instrumental support is a family support or full assistance from the family in the form of providing relief personnel, funds, and taking the time to help or serve and listen to the flood victims in conveying her feelings. As well as the instrumental support of the family against family members who are sick (Friedman, 2010).

The results of this study more than half of the respondents stated that refugee victims of the Flash flood had the support instruments of the family. Aid instruments include the shape provide relief effort, funding, as well as taking the time to help or serve and listen to the flood victims in conveying her feelings.

Other things that affect the support instrument family is the socioeconomic class of parents. Socio-economic class who include the level of income or employment of parents and educational level. In a middle-class family, a relationship that is more democratic and fair there may be, while in a lower class family, a relationship that there was more authority and autocracy. In addition parents with middle social class have a level of support, affection and higher involvement than parents with lower social classes (Friedman, 2010).

Flood victims are generally in dire need of all support in the form of relief funds, personnel or time to communicate with each other to listen lamented over their fate disaster victims. Financial support is urgently needed, because usually the victims of the catastrophic loss of earnings. The economic functions of the family is a family function in meeting the needs of all family members including the health needs of family members, whereas the function of health nursing a family member is a function of the family in sustaining the State of health of the family members were taking care of family members who have experienced the trauma of victims of flooding and bringing family members to the Ministry for health checked (Friedman, 2010).

Be affirmed by the results of the research of Jennifer Goulden (2016) about the relationship between family support With the anxiety of Elderly victims of the eruption of Mount Merapi has no Spouse In Fixed Occupancy Wukirsari village of Yogyakarta special region research , family support has generated relationships with elderly victims of the anxiety level of the eruption of Mount Merapi has no spouse in Fixed Residential village of Wukirsari, special region of Yogyakarta.

Support is urgently needed by the individual who is experiencing the problem. As it is said to Support the family, according to Friedman (2010) is an attitude of acceptance, action against family members. Family support is a form of interpersonal relationships which include actions, attitudes and acceptance of family members, so the family members feel there is a notice.

6. Conclusion

6.1 it's more than half of refugees declared that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut gets no emotional support from family.

6.2 it's more than half of refugees States that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut does not have the support of the family.

6.3 it's more than half of refugees declared that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut support instruments of the family.

6.4 it's more than half of refugees declared that refugee victims of flash floods in Gandasari Rusunawa Garut gets no support information from the family.