

Psychosocial Support After Galodo in Jorong Panti, Nagari Rambatan, Tanah Datar

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Abstract. The Galodo disaster that struck Jorong Panti, Rambatan District, Tanah Datar, not only caused physical damage but also had a significant impact on the psychosocial condition of the community. The loss of homes, family members, and livelihoods created a need for assistance that goes beyond material support, emphasizing the importance of psychosocial care. This community service program aimed to restore the psychosocial condition of disaster victims, reduce post-disaster trauma, enhance community skills and knowledge, and support local economic recovery. The method used in this service was Participatory Action Research (PAR), allowing direct community involvement in the recovery process. Activities included psychological support for families and children, reviving Quranic learning programs (TPA) that had stopped, enhancing early childhood literacy through storytelling and drawing, and organizing political education to prepare for local elections, as well as entrepreneurship workshops to reignite the survivors' work spirit and improve their skills. The results of this program show that the psychosocial assistance provided successfully reduced trauma impacts, particularly on children, and increased community participation in social and religious activities. Additionally, the entrepreneurship and political education programs contributed positively to local economic recovery and improved the community's political awareness. In the final week, the program concluded with religious competitions and cultural performances as a form of appreciation and an effort to strengthen social traditions and values. In conclusion, this community service program had a positive impact on the psychosocial and economic recovery of the Jorong Panti community following the Galodo disaster by actively involving the community in every phase of recovery.

Keywords: psychosocial support; Galodo disaster; post-disaster recovery; community service program; Jorong Panti

1. Introduction

Jorong Panti is a sub-district that is part of Nagari or Rambatan District, located in Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra. Most of the residents in this area work in the agricultural sector, although some hold positions as Civil Servants (ASN). Recently, the region was affected by a flash flood, commonly referred to as galodo by the local

community. According to Nabillah et al. (2023), galodo is a situation where the river's water level rises drastically and flows at a high speed, carrying with it sand, gravel, rocks, and anything in its path, even permanent structures like houses. This phenomenon can be described as an extreme rise in the river's flow, causing significant economic losses and disruption of livelihoods in the affected areas, as well as casualties.

Quoted from the news page of Andalas University, Prof. Febrin explained the occurrence of the flash flood: *"The flash flood that occurred recently was caused by the accumulation of materials in the upper part of the Batang Anai River, creating a natural dam. This was followed by seismic vibrations from the volcanic activity of Mount Marapi, along with intense rainfall that lasted for more than six hours, causing the natural dam to collapse and resulting in the flash flood or galodo."* According to Nugraha (2024), the disaster resulted in 61 casualties. When the research team interviewed the village head of Panti, it was revealed that two lives were lost, one of whom was a child still attending elementary school.

Suwarningsih et al. (2019) highlighted that disasters leave a lasting impact on victims in terms of physical, material, economic, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. Therefore, it is crucial to provide support by involving students from various study programs to address the range of impacts experienced by disaster victims. For example, in terms of physical and material assistance, efforts can be made to clear the remaining debris from the galodo in the homes of the affected residents. Psychological support is also necessary to bring joy and comfort to the hearts of victims and their families, as psychosocial disorders tend to occur in about 60% of individuals after a disaster (Surudani et al., 2021). These issues generally decrease over time as individuals cope with their circumstances. On the social and spiritual fronts, students can implement strengthening programs that cater to the needs of the community.

According to Lestari & Rahmah (2023), populations living in flood-prone areas will likely experience repeated flooding. This should be an area of focus when assisting victims, as many affected residents are reluctant to leave their homes near the river. Therefore, there is a need to provide a comprehensive understanding to the victims through community outreach programs led by students from various disciplines. Wahyuningtyas et al. (2022) added that disaster survivors often experience post-disaster stress, which can lead to changes in social relationships, religious practices, and perspectives, especially due to grief from loss. This is especially prevalent among children, who require special efforts to accelerate their recovery (Amelia et al., 2023).

In the case of Jorong Panti, there are unique aspects to consider. As reported by jurnalandalas.com, many residents of Jorong Panti chose to take shelter in makeshift huts near their homes rather than in shelters provided by the Nagari and District governments, as they wanted to continue monitoring and guarding their livestock. Field observations revealed that some of these huts were occupied by three to five families, but the major issue was that these huts had no electricity. As a result, the families were forced to sleep without any lighting at night.

A total of 154 people were displaced in Jorong Panti, with some staying in the homes of relatives. This situation also requires special attention, as the host families themselves often lack sufficient financial means, leading to a growing economic burden. Consequently, food aid and other forms of assistance are still much needed. Additionally, the government has prepared five temporary housing units (huntau) for five families who lost their homes.



Figure 1: Condition of the Panti Bridge, which was temporarily damaged

Mahmud Yunus State Islamic University Batusangkar is the only university in Batusangkar, Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra. The Community Service Program (KKN) is conducted as part of the students' dedication to society. This KKN program took place two months after the galodo or flash flood disaster. The group assigned to the red zone consisted of students from six different study programs within the Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab, and Dakwah (FUAD).

Given the extensive assistance needed by the victims of the galodo in Jorong Panti, Nagari Rambatan, Tanah Datar, this community service group focused on implementing several programs that could directly benefit the community, despite not being primarily focused on disaster mitigation. It is hoped that these programs will help alleviate the burden of the disaster victims and contribute to the acceleration of their recovery.

2. Methodology

The Participatory Action Research (PAR) model was employed in this community service project to ensure that the initiatives designed by the students would be well-received and provide direct benefits to the galodo disaster victims. This community service was part of the 2024 regular KKN program held in Panti Village, Rambatan District, from July 1 to August 10, 2024. Through this participatory approach, intensive communication with the community was maintained while simultaneously observing the psychosocial and spiritual support needs of the disaster

victims. This enabled the team to design and implement programs that addressed the specific needs of the community.

The first week of the project focused on the National Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ) competition in Tanah Datar, which coincided with the start of the student service activities. After the event concluded, the team concentrated on community outreach, socializing with local residents to discuss and plan the programs to be implemented. This included students from various disciplines, such as Qur'anic Studies and Exegesis, Islamic Psychology, Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, Islamic Political Thought, Islamic Library and Information Science, and Islamic Community Development.

Following discussions, the team decided to carry out several programs during the service period. These included reviving local TPA/TPQ (Qur'anic Education Centers) activities, conducting Didikan Subuh (dawn religious education programs), organizing a *Mukhoyyam al-Qur'an* (Qur'an camp), providing psychological counseling for the victims, and hosting community movie screenings. Additionally, the team held workshops on current political and social issues relevant to Tanah Datar, aiming to improve community well-being. They also conducted seminars on entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to help rebuild the local economy in Jorong Panti, which had been severely impacted by the galodo. To support early childhood development, the team enhanced literacy by engaging children in storytelling activities using visual media.

3. Results and Discussion

In Jorong Panti, many residents affected by the galodo disaster suffered significant economic losses. At least seven houses were completely destroyed by the flood, and several others were severely damaged, with two people, Andrizal and Ayra Ramadani, reported dead, as mentioned by tribunpadang.com (Kurnia, 2024). These figures do not include the extensive damage to the rice fields and farms in Jorong Panti, where large rocks have buried the fields, and sand needs to be cleared before planting can resume. According to Utomo & Marta (2022), flood victims typically lose up to 79% of their income, while government compensation only covers 13% of the total losses.

Despite the construction of temporary housing (huntara) as aid from PT. BRM Abdul Hadi, which built five units—four for residents of Parambanan and one for Sungai Jambu—and the efforts of Aspila, an association of Pariaman migrants, to build five additional units, along with two more built by Padang migrants, these shelters were underutilized due to inadequate facilities. Many victims only stayed in the huntara during the day but chose to spend the night at relatives' homes. The KKN team assisted in cleaning and improving the huntara to make them more habitable.



Figure 2: Assisting victims in temporary housing

A particularly heartbreak story in the Panti area involved a child named Ayra who was swept away and separated from her mother during the flood. Ayra, a first-grader, has not been found to this day, leaving a deep emotional impact on the community, especially the children, who now harbor fears and trauma. The KKN team frequently organized play activities for the children of Jorong Panti to help alleviate their emotional distress, as such activities are known to have a positive impact on mental recovery after disasters (Pramardika et al., 2020).

In the first week, the team helped with the National Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ) competition in Tanah Datar, held from July 1 to 8, 2024, in Nagari Rambatan. Following instructions from the local village leaders, the KKN team served as event organizers, contributing to the success of the MTQ.



Figure 3: Qur'an recitation and learning at TPA Panti

In the second week, the Qur'anic Studies and Exegesis program worked to revive the TPA/TPQ activities at Haqqul Yaqin Mosque. Due to the trauma from the galodo, many of Jorong Panti's residents had stopped participating in religious activities, including the TPA. Children were too scared to come to the mosque, so the KKN team encouraged them to return by incorporating games into their lessons, gradually helping them regain enthusiasm for studying the Qur'an. The TPA activities were held every Monday to Wednesday in the afternoons, after the Asr prayer. Additionally, the team organized Didikan Subuh on Sundays, where children were encouraged to wake up early for the Fajr prayer in congregation. These sessions included learning daily prayers, practicing the adhan and iqamah, and reciting the Qur'an. Games and small prizes were also included to keep the children excited and motivated.



Figure 4. Qur'an Recitation and Tilawah Activities at TPA Panti

In the third week, the Islamic Psychology and Islamic Library and Information Science programs conducted psychological support and early childhood literacy activities at UPT SDN 15 Rambatan and a local PAUD in Jorong Panti. The psychological support aimed to bring joy to the children affected by the galodo and reduce their trauma. Fun and educational games, such as icebreakers, were used to improve the children's concentration. The early literacy activities involved storytelling and drawing, allowing the children to express their feelings and boost their creativity and confidence. One child even drew a scene of the galodo, demonstrating how the disaster had left a lasting impression on their mind.

At the PAUD, the KKN team also facilitated ice-breaking games tailored to the younger children, which were met with enthusiasm. The games provided much-needed entertainment and stress relief for the children.

In the fourth week, the Islamic Political Thought and Islamic Community Development programs collaborated to conduct a political education and

entrepreneurship workshop at the UPT SDN 15 Rambatan hall. The event featured two guest speakers from the university and was attended by local residents and officials from Jorong Panti. The political education session aimed to enhance political awareness in the community, ensuring that they could participate actively and wisely in the upcoming regional elections. The entrepreneurship workshop focused on providing knowledge and skills necessary for running small businesses, particularly to help Jorong Panti residents rebuild their economy after the galodo disaster, which had severely impacted their livelihoods.



Figure 5: Political education activities in preparation for local elections

In the fifth and sixth weeks, the final program, led by the Islamic Communication and Broadcasting students, included a religious competition for elementary school students and a cultural performance. The competition, which featured activities such as prayer recitation, adhan, and Qur'an memorization, aimed to instill religious values and shape the moral character of the children, fostering a generation of faithful, virtuous, and intelligent individuals. After the competition, the KKN team organized a cultural performance as a farewell event for the community, allowing the children to showcase their talents and express their appreciation for the team's efforts. The program concluded with a community movie screening of "Baliak Kasurau," a film that highlights the importance of maintaining traditions, social responsibility, and the role of surau (small mosques) in shaping the moral character of young people. The film was chosen because many suraus and mosques in Jorong Panti had been abandoned after the disaster, as children and parents were still traumatized.



Figure 6: Entrepreneurship activities and cultural performance.

The article presents a detailed examination of the community service project conducted by students in Jorong Panti, Rambatan District, following the *galodo* disaster that devastated the area. The project was implemented as part of the 2024 regular KKN (Community Service Program), with the goal of directly supporting the victims, helping them recover from the physical, economic, and psychological effects of the disaster. The community service model utilized was Participatory Action Research (PAR), a method that emphasizes collaboration with the community to identify their needs and implement practical solutions based on direct observation and interaction with the affected population.

In the aftermath of the *galodo*, the residents of Jorong Panti were faced with severe economic and social disruption. The disaster destroyed homes, fields, and livelihoods, with significant losses reported across the village. Seven houses were completely swept away by the floodwaters, and many others suffered extensive damage. Tragically, two lives were lost, leaving a deep emotional scar on the community. This loss was not only material but also deeply personal, affecting the mental well-being of survivors, especially children. The disaster also left rice fields and agricultural lands buried under large rocks and layers of sand, further crippling the local economy, which relies heavily on agriculture.

While some assistance was provided in the form of temporary housing (*huntara*), the response was insufficient to fully meet the needs of the affected residents. Five units were built by PT. BRM Abdul Hadi, and additional units were constructed by various migrant associations. However, these shelters lacked adequate facilities and were not fully utilized. Many families only stayed in the *huntara* during the day and returned to their relatives' homes at night due to the poor conditions. This situation highlighted a common issue in post-disaster recovery: the provision of temporary shelters that fail to address the comprehensive needs of the victims, particularly in terms of sanitation, security, and comfort. The KKN team took an active role in

improving these conditions, helping clean the shelters and addressing the residents' concerns to make the *huntau* more habitable.

One of the most emotionally charged aspects of the disaster was the loss of a young girl, Ayra, who was separated from her mother during the flood and has never been found. This incident left a lasting impact on the community, especially among the children, many of whom experienced trauma and anxiety. Recognizing the importance of addressing these psychological wounds, the KKN team organized several activities aimed at alleviating the children's fears and helping them return to a sense of normalcy. Through games, play, and social interaction, the team sought to create a positive environment that would foster mental healing. Engaging children in play-based therapy is a well-documented method for helping them process trauma, and the KKN team's efforts reflected a broader understanding of the need for psychosocial support in post-disaster contexts.

In addition to addressing psychological needs, the community service program also sought to rebuild social and religious life in Jorong Panti. One of the casualties of the disaster was the disruption of religious activities, particularly the cessation of TPA (Qur'anic Education Center) classes at Haqqul Yaqin Mosque. Children were reluctant to return to the mosque due to lingering fears, and the community's spiritual life had been severely affected. The KKN team worked to revive these activities by creating a welcoming and fun atmosphere at the mosque, encouraging children to return and continue their religious education. By integrating play with learning, the team was able to draw the children back to the mosque and help them regain their enthusiasm for religious study. Additionally, the team introduced *Didikan Subuh*, a Sunday morning religious education program designed to instill discipline and reinforce Islamic values in the children. These activities, which included prayer recitations, Qur'anic readings, and games, were aimed at fostering both spiritual growth and emotional recovery.

Literacy development was another key focus of the program, particularly for younger children. The KKN team implemented literacy-building activities through storytelling and drawing, which not only helped children improve their reading and writing skills but also provided them with a creative outlet for expressing their emotions. One poignant moment occurred when a child chose to draw the scene of the "galodo" disaster, illustrating the lasting psychological impact of the event on the young survivors. Through these literacy activities, the team aimed to boost the children's confidence and creativity, helping them regain a sense of control and normalcy in their disrupted lives.

In addition to the educational and psychological components, the KKN program also addressed the economic challenges faced by the community. Many families in Jorong Panti had lost their primary sources of income due to the destruction of their agricultural lands. To help rebuild the local economy, the KKN team organized an entrepreneurship workshop, focusing on skills development for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). This workshop was designed to equip local residents with the knowledge and tools necessary to start or enhance their businesses, helping them

regain financial stability in the wake of the disaster. The entrepreneurship program reflected a broader understanding of the importance of economic recovery in post-disaster situations, particularly in rural communities where livelihoods are often tied to a single industry, such as agriculture.

The KKN team also facilitated a political education workshop to raise awareness about local governance and the importance of political participation in the upcoming regional elections. This initiative was part of a broader effort to engage the community in discussions about their rights and responsibilities as citizens, encouraging them to actively participate in shaping the future of their village. By fostering a sense of civic duty and political awareness, the program aimed to empower the residents of Jorong Panti to take an active role in their own recovery and future development.

The final weeks of the program were marked by a series of cultural and religious events, including a religious competition for children and a community movie screening. These events not only provided entertainment and a sense of closure for the KKN team's stay but also helped reinforce the community's cultural and religious identity, which had been shaken by the disaster. The movie screening, in particular, served as a reminder of the importance of preserving traditions and maintaining social responsibility, themes that resonated deeply with the community as they worked to rebuild their lives.

In conclusion, the KKN program in Jorong Panti was a multi-faceted effort that addressed the community's physical, emotional, and spiritual needs in the aftermath of the galodo disaster. By employing a participatory approach, the team was able to work closely with the residents, ensuring that the programs implemented were both relevant and impactful. Through education, psychosocial support, economic empowerment, and cultural engagement, the KKN team helped the community of Jorong Panti begin the long process of recovery and healing.

4. Conclusion

Jorong Panti, a sub-district in Rambatan, Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra, experienced significant impacts from the recent flash flood disaster, locally known as *galodo*. The disaster caused many community activities, including religious and educational programs for children, to come to a halt. Two months after the disaster, students from Mahmud Yunus State Islamic University Batusangkar carried out a Community Service Program (KKN) in the area as a form of social contribution. This KKN involved various study programs from the Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab, and Dakwah and focused on implementing community-centered initiatives, such as reviving TPA/TPQ (Qur'anic Education Centers), providing psychological support, enhancing early childhood literacy, and conducting political education and entrepreneurship workshops.

The activities, ranging from helping children overcome trauma, providing training and workshops, to organizing cultural performances and religious programs,

yielded positive results in restoring the spirit and well-being of the community. These efforts also aimed to enhance the welfare and social dynamics of the community post-disaster. In conclusion, the KKN program made a significant contribution to the recovery and empowerment of Jorong Panti's residents after the *galodo* disaster.

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