



Disaster Management and Citizens Value as the Basic Policy

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Abstract. The existence of Dayakan village in ponorogo regency, east java, Indonesia, is one of the villages with a high rate of disasters, every year this village is always hit by disasters such as landslides, flash floods, cracked lands, droughts, and forest fires. The purpose of this paper is to understand the effectiveness of existing disaster management and the values of local wisdom that exist in Dayakan village, which will be used by the village government as a foundation for public policy making. The methodology of describing this study was qualitative using observational data, documentation, and interviews. The results of the study found that the existence of the community in Dayakan village is very helpful after the disaster so as not to linger too long with the spirit of cooperation, independence, and mutual empathy into the local wisdom that exists in Dayakan village. With the high level of disasters in Dayakan Village, the village needs to protect itself by issuing policies related to village budgets and policies on cooperation between various sectors to reduce existing disaster risks. The implication of this research is to provide positive input to the village government so that it can incorporate disaster elements and values into a unified policy

Keywords: Disaster Management, Citizens Value, Public Policy

1 Introduction

Based on data on the level of development of Dayakan Village in the November 2020 period, the total number of Dayakan Village people is 3,883 people, with details of 1928 men and 1955 women. The majority of the people of Dayakan Village are of productive age, namely 18-56 years, namely 2,327 people. Regionally, Dayakan Village is divided into 4 hamlets, namely: Sekar Putih, Kliyur, Watu Agung, and Jurang Sempu.

The hilly area in Dayakan Village has a slope of 35° which has the potential for soil cracks and landslides when entering the rainy season. Meanwhile, during the dry season, it is very difficult for the people of Dayakan Village to get clean water. In the end, the community uses rain-fed wells that have been built by the village government to collect clean water during the rainy season. Dayakan Village is a village that has topology and geographical conditions that allow natural disasters to occur, one of the disasters that often occurs in Dayakan Village is landslides, especially in Watu Agung and

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Jurang Sempu hamlets. Almost every rainy season, people are always worried about this one disaster. One of the signs that often occurs before a landslide occurs is the sudden cracking of the ground [1].

Dayakan Village is one of the villages that is full of news related to disasters that have occurred in its area. Several articles on disasters in Dayakan Village have concluded that this village has the potential for a disaster to occur [1] [2]. Some of the activities carried out by volunteers also often come from organizations, community groups, or universities that help through existing programs [3]–[5].

Various efforts have been made by the Dayakan village community to mitigate or at least minimize the impact of the landslide by reforestation [4]. In addition to reforestation, the Dayakan Village government also provides a communication tool in the form of a handy transceiver (HT) to facilitate communication in the community evacuation process. However, the radio transmitters are still borrowed or rented from neighbors because the Dayakan Village government does not yet have its own radio transmitter. Natural disasters that threaten the Dayak village community do not only occur during the rainy season. During the dry season, the threat of drought also haunts the community. Almost every dry season the rivers in Dayakan village experience drought. This has an impact on the activities of people who have difficulty getting water for their daily needs. In addition, the agricultural sector was also affected by the drought which resulted in a decrease in crop yields. As explained in the previous section that Desa Dayakan is one of the villages that has many types of disasters, starting with natural disasters or disasters caused by humans, for more details, the following is a mapping of potential disasters that often pose a threat to the people of Dayakan Village:

Table 1. Potential Threats in Dayakan Village

Threat Type	Specification
Biological Threats	: Malaria Outbreaks, Plant Diseases, Livestock Diseases
Geological Threats	: Earthquakes, Ground Movement, Landslides
Hydrometeorological Threats	: Drought, Tornado
Environmental Threats	: Forest Fires, Water Pollution
Social Threat	: Conflict

Based on the potential mapping in Table 1, Dayakan Village needs to have a formulation in order to deal with all existing threats. Even this handling will not be completed if the community does not play a role in its position to become a good citizen through the values that exist in Dayakan Village. The habit of working together, an independent and empowered community to the presence of a sense of empathy and sympathy between communities will be the main focus of this paper. The existence of these values is the main capital of the village government in the context of compiling a public policy in the village so that it is also worth looking further at how the village government accommodates existing problems, the situation of people's feelings, and the policies that must be issued by the government.

2 Method

To answer the problems that appear in the background, the researchers used a qualitative research method with a data search model consisting of field observations, in-depth interviews with elements of the village government and the community, and documentation studies from various sources needed to answer these problems [6]. All existing data is processed interactively to be analyzed so as to produce truly valid data, abstracted and formulated into theoretical statements. In addition, to provide a certain level of confidence and certainty for the information obtained, a triangulation technique is used as a research technique to check the correctness of the information, using sources, methods, researchers and theories [7].

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Existing Conditions

Dayakan Village, Badegan District, Ponorogo Regency is a village that is stated as a disaster-prone village with the specifications of natural disasters starting from landslides, drought and non-natural disasters, both social conflicts and so on. Geographically, Dyaakaan Village is a mountainous area and has a very high potential for landslides to occur. From the geographical, topological and social conditions, Desa Dayakan has a high risk of natural disasters, such as landslides, earthquakes, droughts, as illustrated in the map from the Ponorogo Regency Disaster Management Office in Fig. 1.

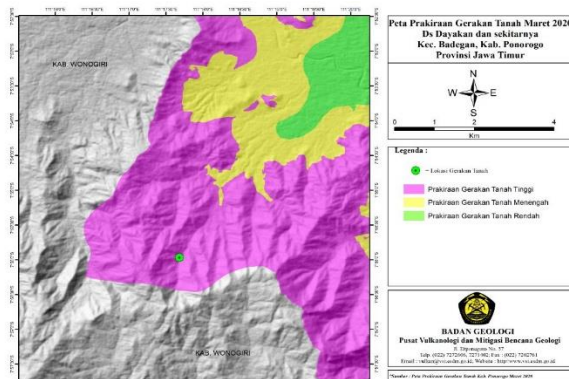


Fig. 1. Dayakan Village Disaster Hazard Map

Fig. 1 it is known that the Watuagung and Jurangsemu Hamlets have great potential for landslides and drought. If you look at these conditions, it is necessary to have public awareness about reforestation and start reducing land conversion. With this it is believed to be able to reduce the risk of natural disasters in the Dayakan Village area. The background of the community's unconsciousness is the lack of human resources.

So that in overcoming these problems the government in collaboration with third parties created an application that takes advantage of an application platform "Dayakan Mitigation Center" to educate the public regarding disaster mitigation matters, starting from impacts, how to prevent and to reporting when a disaster occurs [3]. Then in prevention the community is asked to actively participate in disaster mitigation activities. These things have a correlation to make Dayakan Village a disaster resilient village.

3.2 Responsive Disaster Management

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007, disaster management is a dynamic, continuous and integrated process to improve the quality of steps related to disaster observation and analysis as well as prevention, mitigation, preparedness, early warning, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction disaster.

Disaster management consists of a planned process for dealing with disasters appropriately and safely in three stages. The first phase is the pre-disaster phase consisting of preparation, mitigation and early warning, the emergency/disaster response phase and the post-disaster phase consisting of rehabilitation and reconstruction, and the post-disaster phase consisting of rehabilitation, reconstruction and improvement activities [8] [9].

In the implementation of disaster management there are principles that must be upheld by the village government, namely: humanity, justice, equality in law and government, balance; harmony; and harmony, order and legal certainty, togetherness, environmental sustainability, and science and technology [10]. The eight principles of disaster management must be accommodated by the village government, especially in response to the disaster that occurred at Dayakan Village. The government must also include all the existing principles in public policies prepared in the context of disaster management that will occur. When the government is ready either from policies or from other means, and the community is also ready to accept disasters, any disasters that exist in Dayakan Village can be resolved and must be dealt with immediately.

3.3 Value Inclusion in Policy Making

Social value is defined as a quantitative indication of the relative importance of people to the changes they experience in their lives [11]. Social values are a set of measures, benchmarks norms, beliefs or assumptions that live and develop in the life of a particular society. Belief group i believe that many share inside to society and includes what is true, what is wrong and what to do and what not to do suitable for everyday life. Score social is actually a process of justification as about the will of the people in his life group something that is considered right and good to ride.

In everyday realities it is very difficult to know exactly what values a person has or society. Value is understood in a sociological sense is a very important dimension in one's life as a guideline for the pattern of behavior of everyone in society. Value is seen as something that is considered right and good, and value is also the line that separates good from evil bad, right and wrong, or appropriate and inappropriate.

The condition of the people in Dayakan Village is very cooperative and open to all new things, including what is issued by the government. The community really believes in the village government so that whatever policy is issued by the village government, the community will definitely participate in its implementation. As a local identity, there are three values that exist in the community, namely the spirit of mutual cooperation, the attitude of community independence, and mutual empathy for what is happening to the neighbors around them.

When these three values are held by the community, the Dayakan Village government has no difficulty in dealing with disasters that always befall the village, because the village community already has a high sense of mutual cooperation. When a disaster occurs in another hamlet in Dayakan Village, through the existence of a disaster-resilient village group and the existence of a telecommunication channel controlled at the village office, the other hamlets can immediately find out about the disaster in the other hamlet.

Besides that, the attitude of independence and mutual empathy for the community when there is a disaster in another hamlet, the attitude taken by other hamlets is very swift and fast so that there is no need to wait for help from the government or other organizations, it can be handled directly by the local community. This is the main capital of the village government when issuing a policy related to accelerating disaster management in Dayakan Village.

4 Conclusion

One of the policies made by the government in Dayakan Village is to deal with disaster problems that exist in Dayakan Village every year. The existence of disasters that always occur requires fast handling so that the government can be said to be very responsive. Apart from that, when making a public policy in the village, it is also necessary to prioritize the social values of the community which have grown into a tradition, namely the culture of gotong royong, the attitude of community independence to quickly recover from disasters, and mutual cooperation. empathy for people affected by disasters, of course this will have positive implications for village progress, especially in terms of governance and relations between government and society.

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