



# Public Policy Issues as a Stimula for the Government of the City of Jambi in Creating Humanist Policies

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**Abstract.** The paradigm of government policies that have undergone significant changes is very impactful today. The government strives for this effort through a more humanistic and dynamic face of public policy by opening a wide space for public participation. Overseeing systematic, consistent and sustainable policies to realize policies that are right on target. Policy is not only an elite media but also a common medium in answering common problems. Including the flood problems that routinely occur on the 0 km border of Muaro Jambi–Jambi City, to be precise in several housing estates, namely Mendalo Park housing, Mendalo Hill, Bougenvile, Namura, Kembar Lestari I and II. Being a joint PR in formulating appropriate policies related to natural problems that clash with the vulnerability of local communities including housing developers which later if allowed to drag on will lead to more fatal disasters. One of the focuses carried out by the team was an audience with the surrounding community, especially the Mendalo Park housing community. The implementation of policies formulated by the local government must be supported by the concept of a disaster-resilient community that describes the participation and support of all components of society in encouraging the realization of conducive efforts in preventing more dangerous disasters. Therefore, the team took advantage of the PjBL program in the classroom by involving students to filter information in the field as material for government elites to respond to in order to capture impacted public opinion that enlightened and provided answers to these problems.

**Keywords:** Jambi · PjBL · Public Policy Floods

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Problem

The 0 km border community between Jambi City and Muaro Jambi Regency is always required to anticipate the Cileuncang flood disaster caused by high rainfall. Every time it rains, the community must be prepared for any time there is a flood. For people affected

by the Cileuncang flood, especially those along the zero kilometer border area of Jambi-Muaro Jambi City, namely the Kenali Besar area, Alam Barajo District, precisely the Namura Indah housing, Bougenville Housing to Kembar Lestari housing one and two for Koa Jambi, while the Muaro Jambi Regency area namely along Pematang Gajah Village, Mendalo Darat Village housing Mendalo Park and Mendalo Hill, the disaster has become a monthly ruin that must be faced every rainy season, the impact has been very detrimental ranging from psychological anxiety and fear, health impacts, economic impacts, material losses that must be borne, the social impact where the mobility and routines of the community are greatly disrupted [1–3]. The intensity of the flood occurs not only once or twice a year, but every month in the rainy season, from November to March. Beginning in 2022 in January to March based on the team's initial observations, there have been seven Cileuncang floods with various high water capacities.

The hope from the community is that there is a form of attention from the government in preparing real and solution policies that must be addressed immediately [4–6]. The service that the team wants to do is look at the public problems above, anticipate when the role of the local government is very minimal, then the local community must be able to mitigate the environment, groups and themselves, because this Cileuncang flood cannot be avoided and sees its high intensity [7, 8]. So the public must be given education on what to do within limitations, and the team will try to be present in the midst of these public problems. The team realized that they were not able to solve the Cileuncang flood problem, because the handling was very complex, indeed the role of the government was needed, but the team tried to empower the capacity of the community and benefited more or less when it flooded [9–12].

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## 2 Method

The method used is a team best project which provides the principle of benefit for students with a small group-based teaching approach, it is hoped that students will develop beyond the factual knowledge gained and reach a depth of understanding that can only come through solving a series of problems that are complex enough to be solved even by students through individual effort. This method is also able to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of students as team members (<https://ctle.telkomuniversity.ac.id/>). There are four basic elements of Groups; Groups are formed from 5 to 7 student members. With a representative division, it is not based on the order of the names in the presence or alphabetical order, but an analysis has been carried out by the lecturer. Group formation as a forum for individual and group readiness to produce qualified final

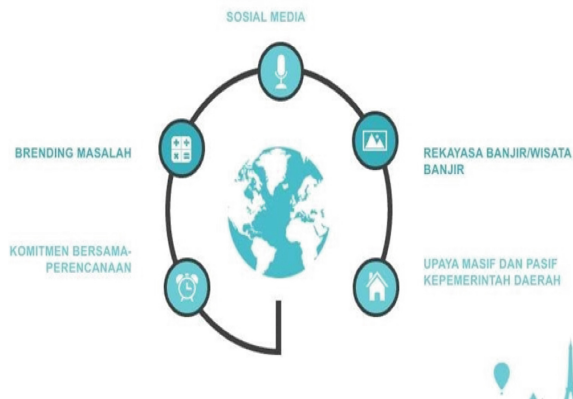
results. Accountability; Students must be responsible for the quality of individual and group work, team responsibility for each location that has been determined in this case, namely in the flooded area of Mendalo Park housing. Feedback; Students must receive frequent and timely feedback so that students are motivated to develop further in this project. Assignments; The teacher gives a p-project to each group in this case of flood management. Problems were solved by students in groups while still paying attention to health protocols. Group projects that are carried out must use learning materials, topics that are in accordance with the issue of Public Policy Theory, in this case the community's assessment of the issue of flood management.

### 3 Results and Discussion

In this activity, the process that has been carried out by the team in encouraging the response of the government of Muaro Jambi and Jambi City to the issue of flooding that occurred at the zero kilometer border of the two areas can be seen from Fig. 1.

#### 3.1 Shared Commitment

Independent mitigation has been carried out by the surrounding community as routine victims of the flood event, in dealing with situations that are vulnerable to flood events including independently the community has raised their residence, planted types of plants that are suitable for the weather, did not schedule major activities in the rainy season, and so on. However, these independent efforts certainly do not answer the problem completely. So that the first step in completing this is a joint commitment from all stakeholders, especially the local community. In building a commitment, it begins with a shared desire to solve floods, not only self-mitigation but also agrees that the problem must be found a way out. This step was mediated by the community in creating a WhatsApp group as a mediation related to flood info, including using the Yasinan RT group.



**Fig. 1.** Encouraging the response of the government

### **3.2 Branding Problem**

So that the flood phenomenon is ogled and gets more attention from the local government. The community is expected to be intense in voicing and disseminating information related to flooding. Whether through social media, scientific forums, scientific works, voicing in the form of opinions, and so on. If a joint commitment has been built at the beginning, it will be easier to step in branding the problem. Consistency to continue to follow up on the same problem will make the achievement of goals in solving the flood problem a reality. Although it is realized that it will not be finished in a short time, at least there is hope that the problem can be resolved.

### **3.3 Maximizing the Use of Social Media**

One of the effective media used in evaluating flood problems to get the attention of the local government is social media, both Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and others. Social media was considered effective by the team, where when the team was at the location they found the fact that almost all residents had social media accounts. On average, the local community is also active in using social media, so that this media can be used effectively so that information is received by the wider community regarding floods that routinely occur, as well as the hope that information reaches the local government as a stimulant in creating policies that are in accordance with community expectations. Affected by flooding.

### **3.4 Flood Engineering/Flood Tourism**

The flood control engineering offered by the team is the creation and improvement of the function of the letter L-shaped water channel which is behind the Mendalo Park residential area, with an appropriate depth and width that is adjusted to the water capacity. Simulation scenario by changing the flow of water which was initially supported by a water channel at zero kilometers and then transferred to housing with a note that the channel is made with good capacity and high quality materials. The assumption is that there will be two drainage lines, and the water will not stay stagnant for long, the water will flow faster and there will be no flooding that causes flooding in residential areas.

While flood tourism is meant to take advantage of conditions when it is flooded, in the form of water tourism using rubber boats, in this case the team facilitates one unit of rubber boat for use by affected communities, besides that the boat can be used for simple evacuation when discharge above average water level (adult waist height).

### **3.5 Intensity of Local Government Communication**

Communication to the government continues to be carried out by writing to the Muara Jambi government first regarding the flood engineering offered. It's just that for now the head of government is still held by a temporary official, so the policies that are decided are not final. Passive and massive communication is still being carried out by the team, especially efforts to stop all forms of development in water catchment areas, and immediately formulate policies.

## 4 Conclusion

The team's efforts to provide stimulants to the local government regarding flood management in the zero kilometer border area of Muaro Jambi and Jambi City were carried out in five steps, which the team considered to be the solution to the problem, namely First; Build a shared commitment where the team mediates the community so that they have uniform goals and views in efforts to deal with the Second flood; Branding the purpose of the problem so that the flood issue can be informed to all stakeholders, especially the local government. Third; Utilizing social media as an effective tool for branding the issue. Fourth; Flood Engineering and Flood Tourism by diverting two waterways that have good capacity and quality. Fifth; Massive and passive efforts to local governments by sharing forms of communication that continue to be followed up so that the resulting policies really answer the concerns of the affected people.

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