

PUBLIC POLICY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian people live together with disaster and led to the Indonesian government to be pro against its condition. So a major challenge for the development of Public Administration in providing a positive contribution in the implementation of disaster management in Indonesia. Implementation of disaster management in Indonesia still have problems, especially in the stages of rehabilitation, and reconstruction. in the condition occurs because BNPB (National Board for Disaster Management in Indonesia) not have the support of a qualified asset for disaster management. while ownership of the means which could be used in disaster management actually owned by the military. Thus BNPB must coordinate with stakeholders in the response to disasters, is composed of representatives from government, military, police, local government, PMI Indonesia Red Cross), NGOs and the international community, and no exception also coordinate military. Then the commitment of each stakeholder is necessary, during this tendency commitment of stakeholders is still piecemeal and philanthropi to raise the name of his organization were not for humanitarian purposes. In public administration, disaster management becomes a good practice to be able to develop the knowledge. Indonesia became one of the countries that have high levels of disaster-prone, a major challenge for scientists and practitioners of public administration so that disaster management in Indonesia to be effective and efficiently.

Keywords: Public Policy, Disaster Management, Indonesia

Introduction

Social problems that often occur in the human-made or caused by natural factors. Social problems caused by human factors such as social conflicts, environmental pollution, problems in the household, and other issues related to human interaction. While the social problems of natural factors such as natural disasters, volcanic eruptions, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

Disasters is a problem that must be faced by this nation. Because disasters is a social problem that can harmful to society (Coleman and Cressey, 1980: 2). With the number of casualties or damage resulting from disasters, the necessary treatment quickly to reduce the impact that caused.

Disaster management process carried out on the stage before and after a natural disaster. In the disaster management cycle are efforts including mitigation of social protection aimed at the reduction of the occurrence of the disaster victims by increasing the aspect of protection for disaster-prone communities so that they are ready to cope with disasters. Then in the post-disaster stage with the many social services in the form of social aid to assist the victims, especially in the emergency response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase that contains social services which aims long-term recovery of disaster victims

When a disaster management program (Rehabilitation and reconstruction) is implemented, there are still problems that occur on the ignorance of those who were engaged by NGOs and communities, this is due to the rehabilitation program of the NGO or community is not coordinated or socialized as is done by the government, where they socialize first advance about the program and those who will be involved in it. But in practice the government and outside parties with their respective programs, while the forms of cooperation outside parties with limited governmental reports and coordination not cooperate together to formulate a given program. This condition is indicated implemenntasi cause problems in disaster management policy.

Content

The disaster that struck this nation should be a valuable lesson and teacher for the public. In addition to surrender to Him, efforts must be made real and factual implemented in understanding and anticipating natural conditions theoretically and logically. This nation should be able to anticipate and reduce risks, and can make the process of emergency response and post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. Nevertheless, this task is not solely the responsibility of the government but also for all elements, whether public, private, NGO, and the parties who have an interest in both the disastrous condition. Movement that synergy between each of the component elements in saving the environment, is expected to minimize the negative impact of disaster. In the post-disaster recovery community will be more solid when we try to build a disaster management with the normalization of the life cycle, including rehabilitation achieved with shorter times.

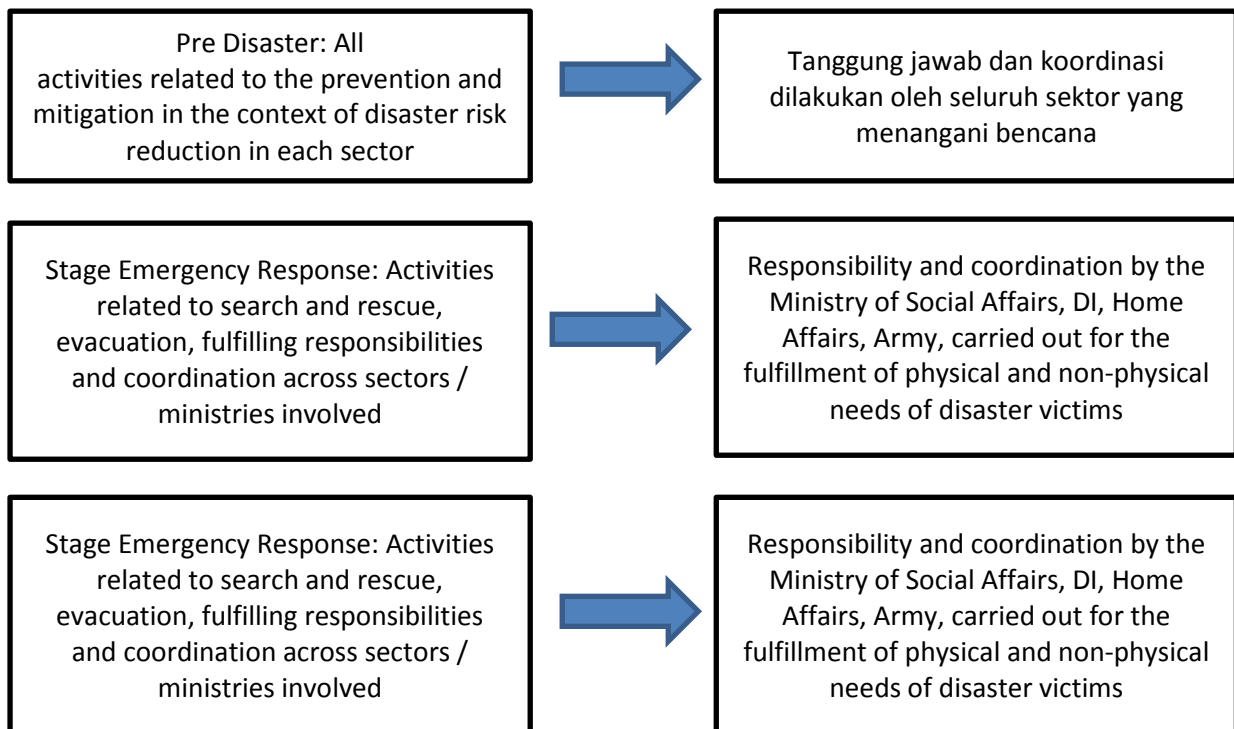
The legal basis for disaster management in Indonesia, namely the 1945 Article 33 and Article 34; Act No. 24 year 2007 on Disaster Management; Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management; Government Regulation No. 22 of 2008 on Management of Disaster Assistance; Government Regulation No. 23 of 2008 on Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Government Institutions in Disaster Relief; Presidential Decree No. 8 Year 2008 on National Disaster Management Agency.

With the issuance of policies on disaster obvious disaster management process, as well as the roles of stakeholders, should disaster management Indonesia performed better than the prior issued disaster management policies. Because the policy is clear emergency cycle starts from the disaster then go to Emergency, Post-Emergency, Preparedness which then serves to strengthen the disaster victims, Emergency Pre subsequent stages. A cycle that has been good in practice has not done well. This condition is visible from several retrospective case series of disasters, which seem a long time in dealing with disaster victims, disaster management even though the government still has not finished giving time to one month for emergency response, people just have not been dealt with to get to the post-emergency phase.

In disaster management undertaken by the government as a public interest, then disaster management is the existence of a concrete step in controlling the disaster so that victims can be saved and post-disaster recovery efforts to be done quickly. Control begins with building a critical awareness of the public and the government over the issue of disaster, creating a total repair process on disaster management, affirmation for the birth of a local policy that relies on local knowledge in the form of village regulations and local regulations on disaster management. Equally important in the management of this disaster is the socialization of caution, especially in disaster-prone areas.

In the implementation of disaster management can be seen in the government regulation No. 21 of 2008 regarding the implementation of disaster management. Under the regulation phases of disaster management can be divided into:

- 1) Pre-Disaster (Article 3 to 20 PP No. 21 Th 2008)
- 2) Emergency response (Articles 21 to 54 Regulation No. 21 Th 2008), consisting of:
 - a) Quick and accurate assessment (Article 22)
 - b) Determination of the status of a state of emergency (Article 23)
 - c) Rescue and evacuation
 - d) Fulfillment of Basic Needs
 - e) Protecting vulnerable groups
 - f) Immediate recovery Vital Infrastructure
- 3) After the disaster (Articles 55 to Regulation No. 21 Th 2008)
 - a) Rehabilitation (Article 56 to Article 74)
 - b) Reconstruction (Article 75 to Article 90)
 - c) Monitoring and Evaluation (Article 91 to Article 94)



Role of Government, Institute of Business / private, NGO and Society Under Law No. 24 of 2007

Disaster management aims to:

- a. provide protection to the public from the threat of disasters;
- b. aligning the legislation that already exists;
- c. ensure the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive;
- d. respect the local culture;
- e. building and the participation of public and private partnerships;
- f. to encourage a spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity, and generosity; and
- g. create peace in the society, nation and state.

Responsibilities and Authority Government

Article 5

Government and local authorities became responsible for the implementation of disaster management.

Article 6

Government responsibility in the implementation of disaster management include:

- a. disaster risk reduction and integrating disaster risk reduction into development programs;
- b. protection of society from the impact of disasters;
- c. guarantee the fulfillment of rights and refugee affected fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards;
- d. recovery from the impact of the disaster;
- e. disaster management budget allocation in the State Budget are adequate;
- f. disaster management budget allocation in the form of ready-made fund; and
- g. maintenance of records / documents are authentic and credible threat and impact of disasters

Article 7

(1) The authority of the Government in the implementation of disaster management include:

- a. the establishment of disaster management policies aligned with national development policies;
- b. making of development plans that incorporate elements of disaster management policy;
- c. determination of the status and level of national and local disaster;
- d. determination of policy cooperation in disaster management with other countries, agencies, or other international pihakpihak;
- e. the formulation of a policy on the use of technology as a potential source of threat or hazard;
- f. the formulation of policies to prevent the acquisition and depletion of natural resources exceeds nature's ability to perform recovery; and
- g. control of the collection and distribution of money or goods nationwide.

(2) Determination of the status and level of national and local disaster referred to in paragraph (1) letter c contains indicators include:

- a. the number of victims;
- b. loss of property;
- c. damage to infrastructure and facilities;
- d. coverage of the affected area; and e) socio-economic impacts caused.

(3) Further provisions on the determination of the status and level of disasters as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by Presidential Decree.

Article 8

The responsibilities of local governments in the implementation of disaster management include:

- a. guarantee the fulfillment of rights and refugee communities affected in accordance with minimum service standards;
- b. protection of society from the impact of disasters;
- c. disaster risk reduction and integrating disaster risk reduction into development programs; and
- d. the allocation of disaster relief funds in the Budget Regional Shopping adequate.

Article 9

Authority of local government in the implementation of disaster management include:

- a. the establishment of disaster management policy in tune with the area of regional development policy;
- b. making of development plans that incorporate elements of disaster management policy;
- c. implementation of the policy of cooperation in disaster management with the provinces and / or districts / cities;
- d. regulating the use of technology as a potential source of threat or hazard in the region;
- e. the formulation of policy control and prevention of depletion of natural resources exceeds the ability of nature in its territory; and
- f. control of the collection and distribution of money or goods that scale provincial, district / city.

Rights And Obligations Of Society Peoples' Rights

Article 26

(1) Everyone has the right:

- a) social protection and security, particularly for vulnerable groups;
- b) education, training, and skills in disaster management.
- c) obtain information in writing and / or verbally on disaster management policies.
- d) participate in the planning, operation, and maintenance assistance program providing health services including psychosocial support;
- e) participate in decision making on disaster management activities, especially with regard to themselves and the community; and
- f) conduct supervision in accordance with the mechanism set up for the implementation of disaster management.

(2) Any person affected by the disaster are entitled to help fulfill basic needs.

(3) Everyone has the right to obtain compensation for disaster caused by construction failure.

Part Two Obligations Community Article 27

Every person is obliged:

- a) maintaining a harmonious social life, maintain balance, harmony, harmony and preservation of the environment;
- b) conduct disaster management activities; and
- c) provide the correct information to the public on disaster management.

Role Of The International Institute Of Business And Institutions

Part One

Business Role

Article 28

Business organizations get the chance in the implementation of disaster management, either individually or jointly with others.

Article 29

(1) Institute of effort to adjust its activities to the implementation of disaster management policies.

(2) Institute of effort required to report to the government and / or entities are given the task of disaster management as well as to inform the public in a transparent manner.

(3) Institutions are obliged to heed the principles of humanitarian efforts in carrying out its economic functions in disaster management.

The second part

Role of International Institutions

Article 30

(1) International agencies and foreign non-governmental organizations can participate in disaster prevention activities and received assurances of protection from the Government to its employees.

(2) International agencies and foreign institutions nongovernmental implement disaster management activities referred to in paragraph (1) can do individually, together, and / or in conjunction with partners from Indonesia by taking into account the social, cultural, and of the local community.

(3) Further provisions on the implementation of disaster prevention activities by international organizations and foreign non-governmental organizations regulated by Government Regulation.

The reason that always echoed by the government against disasters in Indonesia is to blame nature and never reflect on the process of destruction perpetuated by the government through its policies. Until the government must be wise in looking sudatu disaster event, although there are opinions that cornered environmental factors as the cause, it should not be a reason and becomes discourse at the level of the executive and legislative, even, impressed even as part of a 'scramble' projects between departments post disaster.

Environmental changes caused by the exploitation of natural resources without considering the natural conditions. Until changes occur rapidly even massive. So we are in an environment that is vulnerable due to these changes. In addition Indonesian state is in the two plates further reinforce that we are in an environment that is vulnerable. Disasters can happen when people are not able to cope with these vulnerabilities. Until the vulnerability can be severe and unresolved for community adaptation to changes in the surrounding environment fast enough and far behind the pace of environmental change itself. However, for the current context in which the pace of environmental damage very quickly, then it should be done also accelerate the process of adaptation of the community, to minimize the impact (damage control).

Until disaster management that have been arranged in government policy must be implemented with the commitment of stekholder who have a role in disaster management as stipulated in the Law on disaster management. This commitment is essential Because of this catastrophic problem was never addressed thoroughly. It is caused by several things, including partially addressed disaster, even inter-departmental coordination often intertwined. Worse yet, a disaster handled only degan approach to emergency response (emergency

response). Semantara that, after the disaster of the people are left with the suffering that happened to him. Sebaiknya then it is the government that issued the policy should be better prepared in facing disasters.

Conclusion

Based on these results it is suggested that the object is intended from this study are:

- a) Master Plan involving stakeholders in carrying out the process of disaster management in Indonesia
- b) Coordination of between stakeholders should be supported by a common commitment in disaster management.
- c) The role of each stakeholder should be clear and there is no overlap in their implementation. Thus the necessary details of the role at the beginning of the agreement / commitment pnanngulangan early in the disaster.

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