

Harmonization of Disaster Management Policies in Disaster-Prone Areas

(Study of Policy Implementation based on Regional Regulation of East Java Province Number 3 of 2010 on Disaster Management in East Java Province, Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and analyze the harmonization of the implementation of disaster management policies in disaster-prone areas based on the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management in East Java Province and the supporting and inhibiting factors in the harmonization of the implementation of disaster management policies in disaster-prone areas based on East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management in East Java Province. This study uses a qualitative approach. The analysis technique in this study follows the steps of Strauss and Corbin data analysis in grounded theory. Implementation of Policy Harmonization of Disaster Management Policy includes: Human resources are the only resources that have reason, feeling, desire, abilities, skills, knowledge, power and work. All of these potentials greatly affect the government's efforts in dealing with natural disasters. Human resources are meant not only from the local government but also from the community in it. The policy strategy, implementation of natural disaster management, especially landslides in Batu City, East Java Province has not been optimal. This non-optimality cannot be separated from the lack of efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and implementation environment established by the Batu City Government. Community participation, the role of the community involved in pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. During a disaster, the role of the community is to participate in making disaster risk analysis, conducting research related to disasters, carrying out disaster prevention efforts, cooperate with the government in mitigation efforts, participate in education, training and socialization of disaster management, and work together to create a Disaster Preparedness Village. The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon. Supporting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies: power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved, characteristics of institutions and authorities, as well as compliance and responsiveness.

Keywords: Harmonization, Policy, Disaster Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

So far, disaster management is still centralized, where the community relies more on receiving aid rather than being independent in dealing with disasters. Basically, problems related to disasters are very complex and require deep and sustainable thinking. The process of preparation and implementation should also involve the community, not otherwise treat the community as mere objects, and marginalize the community. In the article, it is stated that every person affected by a disaster has the right to receive assistance in meeting basic needs.

So far, the implementation of the Disaster Management Law and its implementing regulations has faced the following obstacles: First, prior to the issuance of the Disaster Management Law, there have been laws and regulations that were issued beforehand that regulate disaster management efforts in related sectors, which bring consequences of sectoral responsibilities, be it laws, government regulations, presidential decrees and presidential regulations, ministerial decrees and ministerial regulations, as well as regional regulations and regional head regulations; Second, there are indications that laws and regulations both at the central and regional levels related to disaster management efforts are still showing symptoms: overlapping, conflict, overlapping, occurs because the formation of laws and regulations is dominated by the sectoral ego behavior of the Department, the Directorate General and even the Regional Government.

The overlapping laws and regulations result in the absence of legal certainty. The adage *lex specialis derogat lex generalis* or the more specific rule overriding the general rule is of little use. The same thing happens with the principle of *lex posteriori derogat lex priori*. This is because it depends on the perspective of who sees and interprets it. Some of the unfavorable symptoms that appear in the laws and regulations related to disaster management, if left unchecked, could lead to a lack of legal certainty in the implementation of disaster management.

Disaster management policies with other related agencies describe the following: First, several laws and regulations that are more or less related to disaster management efforts still prioritize sectoral egos, so that in their implementation each service and local government can run independently. alone. This condition describes an uncoordinated and integrated disaster management in one strong disaster management system. This situation is further compounded by discrepancies or conflicting arrangements between laws and regulations as seen in the gap analysis. Second, it has not clearly and comprehensively determined the actions and stages in disaster management, both in the context of prevention, and handling during and after disasters. The characters that appear in each of these regulations are reactive actions, so that they are not yet a systematic and measurable policy. Third, although there is currently an umbrella law for disaster management, namely Law Number 24 of 2007, but because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. and after the disaster. The characters that appear in each of these regulations are reactive actions, so that they are not yet a systematic and measurable policy. Third, although there is currently an umbrella law for disaster management, namely Law Number 24 of 2007, but because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. The characters that appear in each of these regulations are reactive actions, so that they are not yet a systematic and measurable policy. Third, although there is currently an umbrella law for disaster management, namely Law Number 24 of 2007, but because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. The characters that appear in each of these regulations are reactive actions, so that they are not yet a systematic and measurable policy. Third, although there is currently an umbrella law for disaster management, namely Law Number 24 of 2007, but because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. However, because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. However, because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally. However, because the sectoral law allows disaster management efforts to be carried out without referring to the Disaster Management Law, in its implementation it can raise doubts for each institution because each institution refers to a different law. This condition describes a legal framework that is contradictory, inconsistent/harmonious/synchronous, both vertically and horizontally.

Likewise, East Java Province, as one of the areas prone to disasters. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of East Java Province, as a representative of the East Java Provincial government, should have a heavier task, especially related to disaster management that occurred in East Java. This requires professionalism from all levels of elements in preparing and implementing disaster management activities. Considering that the existence of BPBD in East Java Province is still relatively

young, while the problems faced related to disasters are very complex and continuous, it is necessary to have a strategy to study, analyze and evaluate in order to solve problems related to disaster management policies, especially in East Java Province.

The most important thing about disaster management policies is that there is a concrete step in controlling disasters so that victims we don't expect can be saved quickly and accurately. In accordance with Article 26 of Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management which states that everyone has the right to social protection and a sense of security, especially for disaster-prone community groups. Likewise, East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management has also not been able to provide a solution in solving disaster problems in East Java Province. One of them is the lack of harmonization of policies across related service sectors, making it difficult to coordinate in the field when a disaster occurs in East Java Province.

Based on the formulation of the problem, the formulated objectives in this study are to describe and analyze: Harmonization of implementation of disaster management policies in disaster-prone areas based on East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management in East Java Province and supporting and inhibiting factors in harmonization of the implementation of disaster management policies in disaster-prone areas based on East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management in East Java Province.

2. THEORY REVIEW

2.1. Public Policy Implementation

Anderson (1975) public policy is a policy developed by government agencies and officials, where the implications of the policy are: 1) public policy always has certain goals or has goal-oriented actions; 2) public policy contains government actions; 3) public policy is what the government actually does, so it is not what it is still intended to do; 4) the public policy taken can be positive in the sense that it is a government action regarding certain issues, or negative in the sense that it is a government decision not to do something [1].

2.2. Implementation of Disaster Management Policy

In the implementation of disaster management policies that need to be observed, one of which is capacity building. So far, there is no disaster management institution, even though the area has been designated as a disaster-prone area. So far, disaster management institutions are still general in nature that serve all disaster problems. Thus, the policy becomes less structured and the direction of its implementation is unclear. There is a need for institutional arrangements, especially in terms of disaster management so that they can work more efficiently and professionally. According to Merilee S Grindle (1997), "capacity building is intended to encompass a variety of strategies that have to do with increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness of government performance"[2]. So, capacity building is an effort intended to develop a variety of strategies to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness of government performance, namely efficiency in terms of time and resources needed to achieve an outcome, effectiveness in the form of appropriateness of business carried out. for the desired results, and responsiveness, namely how to synchronize between needs and abilities for a particular purpose.

2.3. Harmonization

Law Number 25 of 2000 concerning National Development Programs (State Gazette Number 206 of 2000) stipulates that one of the development programs is a program for the formation of laws and regulations whose target is to create harmonization of laws and regulations in accordance with community aspirations and development needs. Article 46 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation stipulates that the harmonization, unanimity, and consolidation of the conception of the Draft Law originating from the DPR is coordinated by the DPR's apparatus which specifically handles the field of legislation. Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (Ministry of National Education, 2012: 484), the word harmony is defined as something that has to do with harmony, or of the same word; while the word "harmonization" is defined as harmonization, or efforts to seek harmony. In this study the word harmonization is also used as an effort to find conformity between laws and regulations. Harmonization is also related to the approach to legislation and it is necessary to understand the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali*. This principle refers to two laws and regulations which hierarchically have the same position, but the scope of the content of the legislation is not the same, namely that one is a special arrangement from the other (Marzuki, 2011: 99) [3]. The difference between the word harmonization and the word synchronization is in the laws and regulations being studied. The word harmonization is used to examine the suitability of horizontal or equivalent laws and regulations in the systematization of positive law (Sumiarni, 2013: 5) [4]. In this case, what will be studied are equal laws and regulations governing the participation of the community in the determination of compensation for land acquisition and a study is also conducted on the conformity between the articles in these regulations.

2.4. Disaster Management

When adjusted to the new paradigm, disaster management is an integrated work that actively involves the community. Of course, this kind of integrated approach demands better coordination among all parties, from the government sector, community institutions, international agencies and so on. The availability of a large number of disaster management policies, which are comprehensive and integrative.

Disaster management can be understood from various perspectives, such as legal, economic, social, sociological and psychological perspectives. Concrete efforts that are carried out factually in understanding and anticipating natural conditions are theoretically logical, one of the forms is through the conservation of hilly nature which will become a buffer area (water absorption and reserve area) for human life and other ecosystems. The form of public concrete efforts is to share roles in the implementation of green area maintenance, the position of bureaucrats as implementers and policy makers is expected to accommodate problems and legitimize community rights. The series of disaster management activities are divided into four stages, namely: the prevention and mitigation stage, the preparedness stage, the emergency response stage and the recovery stage.

2.5. Disaster Management in Disaster Prone Areas

The paradigm shift in the administration of government in the form of implementing broad, real and responsible regional autonomy has made local governments the spearhead in carrying out government tasks, especially in providing services to the community. As a consequence of these changes, it is necessary to rearrange various elements in the government administration system in the context of the manifestation of the implementation of regional autonomy. Because basically the purpose of implementing regional autonomy is to improve people's welfare.

According to Masatomo Umitsu, 2009, this disaster management effort is aimed at saving victims as much as possible in order to reduce morbidity and mortality. This is influenced by the number of victims, the circumstances of the victims, geography, location, facilities available at the location and available resources. Other factors that also influence are: field organization, communication, documents and work procedures. In disaster management, except for the organizational structure, coordination in disaster management is also required. Coordination and control is very necessary in handling in the field, because with good coordination it is expected to produce maximum output / output according to existing resources minimizing gaps and deficiencies in services, there is conformity in the distribution of responsibilities for the sake of uniformity of steps and the achievement of the expected disaster management standards in the field. Good coordination will result in effective alignment and cooperation of organizations involved in disaster management in the field. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the placement of the right organizational structure in accordance with different levels of disaster management, as well as the clarity of duties, responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization which is continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, when it occurs. disaster and post-disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies. Good coordination will result in effective alignment and cooperation of organizations involved in disaster management in the field. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the placement of the right organizational structure in accordance with different levels of disaster management, as well as the clarity of duties, responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization which is continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, when it occurs. disaster and post-disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies. Good coordination will result in effective alignment and cooperation of organizations involved in disaster management in the field. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the placement of the right organizational structure in accordance with different levels of disaster management, as well as the clarity of duties, responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization which is continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, when it occurs. disaster and post-disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies. Good coordination will result in effective alignment and cooperation of organizations involved in disaster management in the field. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the placement of the right organizational structure in accordance with different levels of disaster management, as well as the clarity of duties, responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization which is continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, when it occurs. disaster and post-disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies. the responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization that are continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, during a disaster and after a disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies. the responsibilities and authorities of each component/organization that are continuously carried out across programs and across sectors starting from preparation, during a disaster and after a disaster. Coordination of disaster management, especially during emergencies.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach

This study aims to find, understand, and explain phenomena related to disaster management in disaster-prone areas of East Java Province with a qualitative approach. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990), one of the advantages of qualitative research is that it can be used to explain the complex details of a phenomenon that is difficult to explain using a quantitative approach [5]. In addition, this type of research can be used to study organizations, groups and individuals.

3.2. Research focus

Based on the background, research problems and research objectives that have been formulated as well as a study of various theories and research results, the focus in this research is taken from Grindle's theory of policy implementation including:

- 1) The implementation of the Policy for Harmonization of Disaster Management Policies includes:
 - a. Human Resources
 - b. Policy strategy
 - c. Society participation
 - d. government committee
- 2) Supporting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies:
 - a. The powers, interests, and strategies of the actors involved.
 - b. Characteristics of institutions and rulers.
 - c. Compliance and responsiveness.
- 3) Inhibiting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies:
 - a. The powers, interests, and strategies of the actors involved.
 - b. Characteristics of institutions and rulers.
 - c. Compliance and responsiveness.

3.3. Data analysis

The analysis technique in this study follows the steps of data analysis by Strauss and Corbin (1990), in grounded theory [5]. The steps of the analysis process are open coding, axial coding, selective coding, data validity. There are four criteria used to check the validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability. This is in accordance with that described by Lincoln and Guba (1998) [6], Moleong (1994) [7].

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Policy Implementation of Harmonization of Disaster Management Policies in Disaster-Prone Areas based on East Java Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Disaster Management in East Java Province.

Disaster management in practice so far is still emphasized on 'during' and 'after (post)' the occurrence of a disaster. Meanwhile, at the 'pre (pre)' stage of disaster that has been accommodated, it is still limited to the prevention stage, namely by avoiding the use of 'disaster-prone' areas to be developed as cultivation areas. Existing policies also have not integrated various urban development programs with a view to the security and safety of city residents from possible disasters. In addition, it is also realized that the existing disaster management district policy still contains some quite essential weaknesses, apart from in terms of its substance (which is still very general, not specifically for cities which are much more vulnerable), as well as on the level of possible 'applicability' of the policy, at the level of practice in accordance with existing conditions and situations.

Therefore, since the implementation of the East Java Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2010 the role of local governments in the new era of decentralization is more limited to the preparation of guidelines, standards, or basic policy rules. This has implications for the demand for a better national disaster policy, in the sense of a national policy that is more feasible technically (effective and sufficient), economically and financially (efficient, cost-effective), politically accepted by the community, responsive, legal), and administratively, can be implemented (authority, commitment, capacity, and supporting infrastructure & facilities).

Especially in natural disaster management policies, existing policies generally also emphasize prevention/avoidance in responding to areas that are prone to disasters. This is especially true for areas that have not been developed, namely by making them a protected/preservation area, which should not be developed at all. In certain cases, this policy can sometimes cause problems in development, especially related to the loss of socio-economic opportunities in strategic locations in urban areas. The population density concentrated in urban areas, coupled with a fairly high population growth (intensification process), causes the urban area to become vulnerable/vulnerable to disasters, both natural and man-made disasters.

The demand for land for housing and industry (extensification process) also causes an increase in the potential area for disasters. Given that mitigation is aimed at reducing or eliminating the risk of disaster to humans and their property, priority needs to be given to areas that inherently contain a high risk potential in the event of a disaster as a result of the accumulation of vulnerability levels, which are relatively higher when compared to areas that are generally less developed, with their hazard potential.

Thus, every local government needs to have a disaster policy by following the guidelines which are expected to be used as a starting point for developing and integrating various regional development programs that are oriented towards the security and safety of citizens from disasters that may occur while maintaining sustainable development. One of the reasons for the importance of developing a disaster policy in this area, aside from reducing the impact of the disaster itself, is also to prepare the community to 'get used to' living together with disasters, especially for an environment that has been (already) developed, namely by developing an early warning system and providing guidelines on how to prepare for disasters that usually occur, so that people can feel security and comfort in their lives.

4.1.1. Human Resources

Resources, namely appointing every policy that must be supported by adequate resources. In implementing a policy program, it needs to be supported by adequate resources, be it human resources, natural resources, financial resources, as well as facilities or infrastructure. Human resources are the adequacy of both quality and quantity of implementers that can cover the entire target group. While natural resources are everything that comes from nature that can be used for the needs of human life. And financial resources here are the amount of budget issued by the government in implementing the policy. Facilities and infrastructure are also factors supporting the success of a program or policy. So human resources, natural resources, financial resources and infrastructure are all interrelated and related to each other. Without adequate support from these resources, a program or policy will not run effectively in achieving its goals and objectives.

George Edward III stated that among other resources, human resources are in the order of the most important. The success of policy implementation is influenced by human resources both in quality and quantity. In order for policy implementation to run effectively, competent human resources are needed in their fields and also required resources in an amount that is in accordance with the needs.

The preparedness of health human resources is the productivity of human resources in the context of efforts to overcome health problems that are carried out before a disaster occurs. According to the formulation of the National Productivity Board Singapore, productivity is a mental attitude that has the spirit to make improvements. The embodiment of mental attitude is manifested in various activities, including activities related to oneself carried out through increasing knowledge, skills, discipline, personal efforts, work harmony, and activities related to work through improving management, work procedures, punctuality, cost savings, systems and better technology. Those related to productive mental attitudes include, among others, motivational, disciplined, creative, innovative, dynamic, professional attitudes. Nowadays, individual productivity is an important part. This is based on the idea that in fact any productivity comes from individuals who carry out activities. Work productivity is aimed at quality for work, and not merely to get as much work as possible (Sedarmayanti, 2009) [8].

A person's work productivity is actually a picture of dedication, loyalty, discipline, work methods that are carried out when dealing with tasks and workloads. Thus, the better the skills, expertise, discipline, perseverance, accuracy in using methods and other tools at work, the higher the work productivity.

The things mentioned above are very much needed for health human resources who work in the program management unit for managing health problems due to disasters. Because disaster events often occur suddenly and outside of routine working hours. This condition requires the preparedness of health human resources to always be ready to work outside of routine working hours with orders from superiors who come suddenly and are willing to work with the facilities and operational costs available in the work unit for flood disaster management activities.

So productivity is a person's ability to use his strengths and realize all the potential that exists in him. A productive person has a good mental attitude. As a study conducted by health nurses at the New York City Department of Health in 2002 which revealed that 90% of nurses. During a disaster, many public health workers are not willing to come to work. They are worried for the safety of themselves and their families. This shows a lack of understanding of how important their role is in times of disaster. Therefore, public health preparedness training programs should be more effective and should be directed to eliminate the barriers mentioned above (Kohlmeyer, 2005) [9].

4.1.2. Regulation

Bureaucratic structure has a significant influence on policy implementation. This aspect of organizational structure covers two things, namely the mechanism and the structure of the bureaucracy itself. The first is the mechanism, in policy implementation usually a Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) has been made. This SOP is a guideline for every implementer in acting so that the implementation of the policy does not deviate from the goals and objectives of the policy. The second is the bureaucratic structure, if the bureaucratic structure is too long and fragmented, it will tend to weaken supervision and cause complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures, which in turn will cause organizational activities to become inflexible. In

policy implementation, there is one important thing to add, namely discretion or space for individual implementing policies, not regulating or regulating different from conditions in the field. Discretion is the functional honor of the implementers of policy implementation. Because policies at a certain level always require adjustments to implementation.

In general, natural disaster management practices can be grouped into structural and non-structural. Structural relates to physical construction development efforts, while non-structural includes, among others, land use planning adapted to the vulnerability of the area and enacting development laws. In this regard, the policy must provide more substantial flexibility to regions to develop disaster systems that are considered the most appropriate and most effective-efficient for their regions.

From the evaluations that have been carried out regarding policies on natural and man-made disasters over the past two years, it is clear that our ability to deal with natural and man-made disasters is still far from expectations. The weakness of this ability is very basic and involves all fields. The weakness begins with the lack of prevention efforts due to our own disorder and weak licensing and enforcement of the rule of law. Our organizations are less effective, from the central to the regional levels. Our equipment is insufficient. The expertise of personnel to handle disasters and help victims is still far from expectations. We also lack funds to deal with the disaster, let alone to rebuild the lives of the people who are victims. Lack of funds occurs due to budget constraints. As a result, the portion of the state budget available for disaster management is becoming increasingly limited. In turn, the increased use of the budget for disaster management has reduced the use of the budget for other more important purposes, such as poverty reduction, education, public health and infrastructure maintenance and development. The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon. the portion of the state budget available for disaster management is becoming increasingly limited. In turn, the increased use of the budget for disaster management has reduced the use of the budget for other more important purposes, such as poverty reduction, education, public health and infrastructure maintenance and development. The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon. the greater use of the budget for disaster management has reduced the use of the budget for other more important purposes, such as poverty alleviation, education, public health and infrastructure maintenance and development. The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon. the greater use of the budget for disaster management has reduced the use of the budget for other more important purposes, such as poverty alleviation, education, public health and infrastructure maintenance and development. The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon.

4.1.3. Infrastructure

Adequate school facilities and infrastructure are no less important in preparing for disaster preparedness. Facilities such as school buildings that are safe against disasters, equipment owned by schools in dealing with disasters, as well as infrastructure such as disaster knowledge education, disaster simulations, standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster management and others are aspects that must exist in a disaster preparedness school (SSB).) (Susilowati & Khoirunisa, 2015) [10]. In Aceh, the role of the Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC) of Syiah Kuala University is a real step in initiating the implementation of pilot schools for disaster preparedness. Susanti, Sari, & Dirhamsyah, (2016) found that related to policy relationships, as well as facilities and infrastructure with the level of community preparedness for the Disaster Preparedness School (SSB), namely at SD Negeri 2 Banda Aceh [11]. A significant relationship was found between preparedness parameters and disaster risk management programs that have been implemented in schools. But of course this disaster preparedness school program must be supported by the government, especially the education office to be socialized and made into a policy for schools located in areas that are vulnerable to a disaster. For this reason, evaluations from policy makers, stakeholders, especially all components of the community need to be carried out continuously and continuously. But of course this disaster preparedness

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In addition to preparing facilities and infrastructure for handling natural disasters in schools, the local government must also prepare facilities and infrastructure for disaster management at several road points that have the potential to be affected by disasters, especially landslides (slopes, sloping hills and close to heavy water flows). Facilities and infrastructure that must be considered include tools for self-protection, evacuation routes to safer places, and so on.

4.2. Supporting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies in the city of Batu

a. Government commitment

In terms of the authority of the Regional Head in the context of disaster management, both at the pre-disaster stage, handling during a disaster and post-disaster itself, it boils down to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government where the Regional Government has the authority to handle one of the mandatory affairs, namely: overcoming social problems [12] which is further regulated in Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Governments and Regency/City Regional Governments. Where in the Government Regulation, it is stipulated that the authority of the Regional Government in the Social Sector of the Disaster Victim Management Sub-sector is "Regency/City Scale Disaster Victim Management".






In the case of a landslide in Batu City, the Batu City government is part of the Disaster Management Team which is coordinated directly by the Central Government. The responsibilities of the Regional Government in dealing with landslides in Batu City are:

- 1) Guarantee the fulfillment of the rights of communities and refugees affected by disasters in accordance with minimum service standards;
- 2) Protection of the community from the impact of disasters;
- 3) Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs; and
- 4) Adequate allocation of disaster management funds in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Several activities have been carried out by the Batu City BPBD in areas affected by landslides in the Sisir Village Area in 2019 before and after the disaster. Activities carried out include disaster mitigation and socialization of disaster response.

Table 1. Batu City BPBD Activities

| Pre-Disaster | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Date | The place | Activity | Results |
| Wednesday, February 6, 2019 | Sumber Brantas Village | Disaster mitigation | 6 places to put warning signs prone to landslides |
| Monday, February 10, 2019 | Sumber Brantas Village | Disaster mitigation | 5 coordinates for placing landslide-prone warning signs |
| Tuesday, 11 February 2019 | Disaster Source Village | Disaster mitigation | The coordinates of placing the 3-point landslide-prone warning sign) |
| Thursday, February 21, 2019 | Tulungrejo Village | Disaster mitigation | 5 coordinate points for placing warning signs prone to landslides |
| Monday, February 25, 2019 | Among Tani City Hall | Disaster Mitigation Building A, City Hall Among Tani | 117 points of evacuation route |
| Wednesday, 27 February 2019 | Omah Kompoel, Ke. Comb | FGD Preparation of Syllabus on Capacity Building for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency at Tourist Destinations | Compilation of FGD Syllabus on Capacity Building for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency at Tourist Destinations |

| Thursday, February 28, 2019 | Cendikia Islamic Elementary School 1, Ex. Comb | Disaster Response Socialization to form Disaster Awareness Schools | Dissemination of Disaster Response to form Disaster Awareness Schools |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Post Disaster | | | |
| Date | Activity | Information | |
| Thursday, February 14, 2019 | The Batu City BPBD together with the TNI, Polri, related SKPD, Ormas, Volunteers and the Community held a Disaster Emergency Alert Call for the 2018-2019 Rainy Season and a Disaster Emergency Management Simulation at the Coban Talun Tourism Area, Tulungrejo Village, Kec. Bumiaji Batu City. The apple and simulation were attended by Deputy Mayor of Batu Mr. H. Punjul Santoso, MM along with invited guests from the ranks of Forkopimda Batu City. |    | |
| Friday-Monday, 1-4 February 2019 | BPBD Batu City attended the National Coordination Meeting for Disaster Management held by BNPB with BPBDs throughout Indonesia at the JX International Convention Center Surabaya. Attended and opened by President Joko Widodo |   | |

Batu City has conducted National Coordination Meeting with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The directions were given regarding regional development planning, the involvement of academics and disaster experts, the governor's duties as commander of an emergency task force, development and development of an early warning system, conducting disaster education and also conducting simulations of disaster management exercises. These directions can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Instructions by the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the BPBD of Batu City

| No | Instruction |
|----|---|
| 1 | Regional development planning must be based on aspects of disaster risk reduction and comply with the provincial and district/city spatial planning plans that have been determined. |
| 2 | Involvement of academics and disaster experts in researching, assessing and analyzing potential disasters, in order to be able to predict threats so that they can anticipate and reduce the impact of disasters |
| 3 | The governor automatically becomes the Commander of the Emergency Task Force in the event of a disaster, then the Pangdam and Kapolda become the Deputy Commander of the Task Force to assist the Governor, then the Regent/Mayor automatically becomes the Sub-Task Unit for the district/city |
| 4 | Development and development of an early warning system (Early Warning System) in an integrated central and regional manner based on recommendations and input from research and studies from academics and disaster experts |
| 5 | Conducting disaster education that must begin in 2019 in all regions, especially in disaster-prone areas to the community level |
| 6 | Conducting disaster management training simulations on a regular and continuous basis up to the RT/RW level, so that the community is really ready to face disasters |

In the Sisir Village area of Batu City, the disaster management policy chosen by the Lurah is to implement the Disaster Management Policy through the Tangguh Volunteer Independent Sisir Standby Program (SMART). Public policy implementation is a process of implementing well-planned, rational, efficient, and effective policy decisions and actions carried out by individuals and government and private groups directed at achieving the goals and objectives that have been set (Setyawan, 2017: 92) [13]. The public policy implementation model used in this study is the George C. Edward III model. Edward III emphasized that there are four factors that influence the success and failure of policy implementation, (Widodo, 2017: 96), namely: 1) Communication, 2) Resources, 3) Disposition, and 4) Bureaucratic Structure [14].

In the SMART Sisir Program, the Sisir Village Government and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) form young volunteers who are trained to always be alert, independent, and resilient in dealing with disasters in order to improve the quality of the community's living environment in Sisir Village for the better in the future. The purpose of the SMART Sisir Program is to reduce disaster risk in the Sisir Village area. With the SMART program, it is expected to be able to increase public knowledge by providing guidance and training to the community to be more alert, independent, and resilient in dealing with and overcoming disasters. Based on the above presentation, so the purpose of this study is to explore and describe how the implementation of disaster management policies through the Smart Volunteer Standby Program (SMART) in Sisir Village, Batu District, Batu City with the theoretical perspective of George C. Edward III includes; communication patterns, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures.

As for the supporting factor in the implementation of the SMART Program in Sisir Village, there is a support initiative from the community and agencies that are the Leading Sector, namely BPBD. In addition, by providing support and rewards to volunteers who carry out their mandate well, it can make them more enthusiastic in carrying out their duties as strong volunteers. Then the collaboration with related agencies, such as the Health and Fire Service is also a supporting factor in the implementation of the SMART Program in Sisir Village. Then with the support from the Village Head of Sisir Village and BPBD Kota Batu, both financial and non-financial, volunteers can be more active in carrying out the SMART Program, and without ignoring the support of all parties, this program can be implemented well.

b. Society participation

The role of the community is involved in pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. During a disaster, the community's role is to participate in making disaster risk analysis, conducting research related to disasters, carrying out disaster prevention efforts, collaborating with the government in mitigation efforts, participating in education, training and socialization of disaster management, and working together to create a Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB).

The community participates in several stages. These stages include the problem identification stage, the planning stage, the implementation stage, the utilization and maintenance stage and the evacuation stage. The following is an explanation of each stage of participation carried out in Batu City.

1) Community Participation in Problem Identification Phase

Community participation in the problem identification stage is the community's initial activity in planning disaster mitigation efforts to be implemented. Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that of the 100 respondents who know about the plan for disaster mitigation activities in Batu City, 66%. 56% received information from the local government and 35% received information from community leaders, while respondents who actively sought information themselves through various media such as radio, television, magazines/newspapers and so on were only 9%. 58% of the people involved in disaster problem identification activities. People who are active in providing suggestions or opinions are 55%. The motivation of respondents involved in problem identification activities was, among others, 76% awareness, 14% joining in, and 10% fear. The data shows that most of the people of Batu City are aware that they are in a Disaster-Prone Area which has many disaster problems that must be faced. The level of community participation in the problem identification stage in Batu City, which is at a low level of 49%, a medium level of 27% and a high level of 24%. As many as 49% of the community at the problem identification stage are at a low level, meaning that the people of Batu City have not been fully actively involved in identifying disaster problems in their area. The data shows that most of the people of Batu City are aware that they are in a Disaster-Prone Area which has many disaster problems that must be faced. The level of community participation in the problem identification stage in Batu City, which is at a low level of 49%, a medium level of 27% and a high level of 24%. As many as 49% of the community at the problem identification stage are at a low level, meaning that the people of Batu City have not been fully actively involved in identifying disaster problems in their area. The data shows that most of the people of Batu City are aware that they are in a Disaster-Prone Area which has many disaster problems that must be faced. The level of community participation in the problem identification stage in Batu City, which is at a low level of 49%, a medium level of 27% and a high level of 24%. As many as 49% of the community at the problem identification stage are at a low level, meaning that the

people of Batu City have not been fully actively involved in identifying disaster problems in their area. those at the low level were 49%, the medium level was 27% and those at the high level were 24%. As many as 49% of the community at the problem identification stage are at a low level, meaning that the people of Batu City have not been fully actively involved in identifying disaster problems in their area. those at the low level were 49%, the medium level was 27% and those at the high level were 24%. As many as 49% of the community at the problem identification stage are at a low level, meaning that the people of Batu City have not been fully actively involved in identifying disaster problems in their area.

2) Community Participation in the Planning Stage

Community participation in the planning stage of disaster mitigation activities shows that the community is actively involved and cares that disaster problems are a shared responsibility. The Batu City community involved in planning disaster mitigation activities, both structural and non-structural, is 63%. 60% of the people involved in planning activities actively provide suggestions and input in planning disaster mitigation activities, of which 81% propose evacuation routes to be paved or repaired. The community involved in the planning stage was mostly involved in planning the construction of dam construction by 92% and evacuation routes by 100%, while for planning for non-structural mitigation activities the community was involved in planning the formulation of PB Standing Procedures by 31.7%, Evacuation Procedures is 33.3%, PB Socialization is 41.3% and the formation of OPRB is 35%. The motivation of the community involved in planning activities for disaster mitigation activities is, among others, 80% awareness, 14% joining in and 6% fear. Most of the community's motivation is awareness because the community is aware that disaster mitigation activities, both structural and non-structural, must be planned as well as possible in order to provide optimal benefits, as well as being effective and efficient in accordance with the expected goals. The level of community participation in the planning stage of disaster mitigation activities in Batu City, which is at a low level of 66%, a medium level of 32% and a high level of 2%. Based on these data,

3) Community Participation in the Implementation Phase

The implementation of both structural and non-structural disaster mitigation activities in Batu City requires support from all levels of society. The people of Batu City who are involved in disaster mitigation implementation activities are 95%, of which 85% are involved in the construction of dams by 85% and evacuation routes by 91% for structural mitigation, while for non-structural mitigation the community is involved in implementing the formulation of PB fixed procedures, evacuation procedures, PB socialization and OPRB, each of which has a percentage of less than 50% because usually it is a certain party who formulates and participates in activities, namely the village head and his apparatus including all hamlet heads and community leaders. Contributions given by the community in the implementation of disaster mitigation activities in the form of 100% manpower, donations of funds by 38% and donations of ideas / ideas by 34%. The motivation of the people of Batu City who are involved in implementing disaster mitigation activities, among others, is because of awareness of 84%, participating in 13% and fear of 3%. The motivation of the community is mostly due to awareness (84%), this shows that the people of Batu City in implementing disaster mitigation activities still uphold the value of mutual cooperation among fellow citizens. The level of community participation in the implementation phase of disaster mitigation activities in Batu City is at a low level of 5%, a medium level of 64% and a high level of 31%. Based on these data, it can be seen that the level of community participation at the implementation stage is mostly at a moderate level (64%),

4) Community Participation in Utilization and Maintenance Phase

The community is obliged to participate in the maintenance of various structural and non-structural disaster mitigation efforts carried out in their area. Based on the research that has been carried out, the entire community is involved in the utilization of various disaster mitigation activities. Structural mitigation efforts that are mostly used by the community are talud by 83% and evacuation routes by 96%. Non-structural mitigation efforts that are widely used by the community are disaster management socialization by 60%. Socialization activities are beneficial for the community as an effort to increase community awareness and ability in dealing with disaster threats. The community involved in maintaining various disaster mitigation activities in Batu City is 88%. The community's participation in maintenance is mostly forbidding sand transport trucks from passing through the evacuation route, so that the asphalt is not damaged by 78%. The motivation of the people of Batu City who are involved in the utilization and maintenance stage is, among others, awareness of 83%, 13% joining in and fear of 4%. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. so that the asphalt is not damaged quickly by 78%. The motivation of the people of Batu City who are involved in the utilization and maintenance stage is, among others, awareness of 83%, 13% joining in and fear of 4%. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of

participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. so that the asphalt is not damaged quickly by 78%. The motivation of the people of Batu City to be involved in the utilization and maintenance stage, among others, is because of awareness by 83%, participating in 13% and fear by 4%. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. The motivation of the people of Batu City to be involved in the utilization and maintenance stage, among others, is because of awareness by 83%, participating in 13% and fear by 4%. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. The motivation of the people of Batu City to be involved in the utilization and maintenance stage, among others, is because of awareness by 83%, participating in 13% and fear by 4%. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits. As many as 92% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the utilization and maintenance stages of various disaster mitigation efforts, both structural and non-structural. People with a moderate participation rate of 8%, so there is no community with a low level of participation. Most people have a high level of participation because they are aware that various disaster mitigation efforts must be maintained and maintained in order to provide longer lasting benefits.

5) Community Participation in the Evaluation Stage

Community participation in the evaluation stage is the stage where the community is involved in disaster mitigation activities to provide an assessment of the various activities that have been carried out, whether they are in accordance with needs or there are still things that need to be improved. 65% of the people involved in disaster mitigation evaluation activities. Of the people involved in the evaluation activities, 48% were actively involved in providing suggestions/input of which 87% suggested that the village road to the evacuation route should be asphalted or repaired (casted), 64% suggested that disaster management socialization activities should be carried out continuously and right on target. The motivation of the people of Batu City to be involved in disaster mitigation evaluation activities is, among others, because of awareness of 81%, follow-up by 11% and fear by 8%. The data shows that most of the motivation of the community involved in evaluation activities is awareness (81%), meaning that they have a high concern for the results of the activities carried out in their village. As many as 53% of the people of Batu City have a high level of participation in the evaluation stage, indicating that the community has concern and awareness to follow up on various activities carried out. The community with a moderate participation rate is 11%, and the community with a low participation rate is 36%. Community involvement at the evaluation stage, the aim is to increase the community's ability to assess the suitability or deficiency of the results of disaster mitigation activities, whether according to needs or not.

c. Citizen's awareness

The awareness of the people of Batu City towards disasters is still low. Repeated disaster events should be able to increase public awareness about disasters. In Indonesia, a disaster is considered as God's destiny, so they will surrender in the face of disaster. In fact, disasters can be prevented and their occurrence can be detected through signs. Behavior to want to learn and be able to recognize signs before a disaster occurs, prevent and know what to do, and how to reduce disaster risk is referred to as disaster response behavior. If everyone is aware of disaster risk and behaves in disaster response, of course, the risk of a disaster will be reduced.

Disaster mitigation is the reduction or limitation of adverse impacts caused by a hazard or disaster (2015 Regional Development Planning Handbook Building National Resilience Through Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts, 2014: 6). According to

Government Regulation (PP) No. 21 of 2008 disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development as well as awareness and capacity building to face disaster threats (Ramli, 2010: 32) [15].

Knowledge and education are important and strategic entrances to build a culture of society that cares about matters related to disaster issues. The picture of the community who knows, understands and cares about matters related to disasters is what the author then defines as "a disaster-aware community". Disaster education is an effort to convey things related to disasters, in order to develop knowledge, understanding, skills, and community awareness so that they have the awareness to behave and adapt, in disaster-prone areas as well as possible, so that they can actively participate in disaster management. minimize the occurrence of disasters or overcome the impact in the event of a disaster.

4.3. Inhibiting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies in the city of Batu

a. Government commitment

Factors that influence the implementation of landslide and hurricane disaster management policies in Batu City include,

- 1) The disposition factor/attitude of policy implementers, especially in terms of response to disaster management policies, is the main cause of poor implementation of disaster management policies in Batu City. This has a negative impact on the management of the Mount Sinabung eruption disaster. The disposition of local governments as policy implementers also influences other implementation factors. Namely the communication factor, the bureaucratic structure factor and the resource factor.
- 2) Policy implementer resource factor. Limited government resources both in terms of facilities, facilities and infrastructure, experts and funding. Bad disposition or resistance/rejection and not being serious in implementing policies have an impact on the provision of resources.
- 3) Communication Factors; Clear information and transmission does not guarantee the implementation/implementation goes well. The communication factor that has been fulfilled without being supported by the disposition of the implementor, makes the policy not work. However, in handling the eruption of Mount Sinabung, discretion needs to be exercised considering that disaster management demands a quick response. In fact, the government does not dare to exercise discretion because there is no underlying legal umbrella and is afraid of getting caught in legal problems.

b. Society participation

Community participation greatly influences disaster management, especially in Batu City. But coupled with the lack of SMART Volunteers and supporting equipment such as food, medical equipment, medicines, ambulances, trucks and heavy equipment to transport the ruins of buildings after the disaster during the evacuation in the field. In general, the activities carried out in disaster management start from prevention, hazard reduction, preparedness, emergency response, recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction), and sustainable development that reduces disaster risk. Based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Health (2011: 15), disaster management is the management of the use of existing resources to deal with the threat of disasters by planning, preparing, implementing,

As an effort to prepare the community for landslides and tornadoes, pre-disaster activities that need attention are providing an understanding to the community about what to do in the disaster preparation stage. Pre-disaster activities consist of activities when there is no disaster (the activities are prevention and mitigation) and activities when there is a potential for disaster (the activities are in the form of preparedness) (Indahri, 2018: 113). In the pre-disaster stage, there are early warning activities, where in this early warning activity, the community is expected to know, understand, and act immediately if there is a change in natural characteristics/characteristics that indicate a disaster will occur [16]. This activity has also been carried out by the government by continuing to provide information through the mass media regarding the potential for landslides and tornadoes that often occur in Batu City. Mitigation as a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk is not only carried out by providing early warning but also by improving the physical quality (structural mitigation) of infrastructure (Media Indonesia, 2018). Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to deal with the possibility or anticipate the arrival of a disaster through a series of capacity building activities to deal with possible disasters or through organizing and through appropriate and efficient steps (BNPB, 2006). In this activity,

c. Citizen's awareness

Lack of awareness of some people about the dangers of disasters. So that they have not implemented a healthy and environmentally conscious life. In addition, there are still some people who are uncooperative or do not want to cooperate with the

Village Government because they tend to be afraid and do not understand how to anticipate and evacuate in the event of a disaster. During the implementation of the SMART program, the obstacle that occurred was that on the one hand the Sisir Village Government had begun to reduce disaster risk, but on the other hand there were people who did things that could cause potential disasters such as littering, managing land without paying attention to the contours of the land, and so on.

5. CLOSING

5.1. Conclusion

The principle in detail can be concluded as follows:

5.1.1. The implementation of the Policy for Harmonization of Disaster Management Policies includes:

1) Human Resources

Human resources are the only resources that have reason, feelings, desires, abilities, skills, knowledge, power and work. All of these potentials greatly affect the government's efforts in dealing with natural disasters. Human resources are meant not only from the local government but also from the community in it.

2) Policy strategy

The implementation of natural disaster management, especially landslides in Batu City, East Java Province has not been optimal. This non-optimality cannot be separated from the lack of efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and implementation environment established by the Batu City Government. The content of the policy includes the interests affected by the policy, the types of benefits generated, the degree of desired change, the position of policy makers, program implementers, and the resulting resources. Meanwhile, the context of its implementation is the power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved, the characteristics of institutions and authorities, and the compliance and responsiveness carried out by the Batu City Government are less than optimal.

3) Society participation

The role of the community is involved in pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. During a disaster, the role of the community is to participate in making disaster risk analysis, conducting research related to disasters, carrying out disaster prevention efforts, collaborating with the government in mitigation efforts, participating in education, training and socialization of disaster management, and working together to create a Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB).

The role of the community during a disaster, among others, is to provide information on disaster events to BPBD or related agencies, carry out independent evacuations, conduct rapid assessments of the impact of disasters, and participate in emergency response responses according to their fields of expertise. Meanwhile, the role of the community in the post-disaster period is to participate in the making of rehabilitation and reconstruction action plans, and to participate in recovery efforts and the construction of public facilities and infrastructure.

4) government committee

The government's commitment is to carry out education, socialization and disaster management simulations, improvement of ecosystems in disaster-prone and vulnerable areas, development planning based on disaster mitigation, disaster resilience in infrastructure, disaster financing schemes, meeting the emergency needs of disaster victims and other midwives that are mutually agreed upon.

5.1.2. Supporting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies:

1) The powers, interests, and strategies of the actors involved.

Factors that influence success are communication or delivery of policy information from policy makers to policy implementers so that they understand correctly and are able to implement policies. The influencing resources include human resources, budgetary resources and equipment resources. The next factor is disposition, namely the willingness, desire, and tendency of policy actors to carry out policies seriously so that they are realized according to expectations. Bureaucratic structure is also an important factor in disaster management, because it covers aspects such as government structure, division of authority, relations between government units. Bureaucratic structure includes the dimensions of fragmentation and standard operating procedures (SOP).

2) Characteristics of institutions and rulers

The existence of cooperation with related agencies, such as the Health and Fire Department is also a supporting factor in the Implementation of the Program. Then with the support from the Village Head of Sisir Village and BPBD of Batu City, both

financial and non-financial, volunteers can be more active in carrying out the SMART Program, and without neglecting the support of all parties, this program can be implemented properly.

3) Compliance and responsiveness.

Initiative support from the community and institutions that become the Leading Sector, namely BPBD. In addition, by providing support and rewards to volunteers who carry out their mandate well, it can make them more enthusiastic in carrying out their duties as strong volunteers.

5.1.3. Inhibiting factors in the implementation of policy harmonization of disaster management policies:

1) Powers, interests and strategies of the actors involved

Lack of harmonization of the bureaucracy carried out by the government, both local and central governments to all sectors. This causes the ineffectiveness of the old disaster management, for example in the distribution of aid to victims of natural disasters.

2) Characteristics of institutions and rulers

The implementation of a program in dealing with natural disasters can create conflict for those whose interests are affected. Conflict resolution strategies regarding "who gets what" for example the distribution of financial assistance/logistics to victims of natural disasters can be an indirect indication of the characteristics of the authorities or institutions that implement the program, both regarding the alignments of the implementing agency authorities and their leadership style.

3) Compliance and responsiveness.

Lack of Volunteers during disaster management and supporting tools such as food, medical equipment, medicines, ambulances, trucks and heavy equipment to transport building debris after post-disaster during field evacuation. Lack of awareness of some people about the dangers of disasters. So that they have not implemented a healthy and environmentally conscious life. In addition, there are still some people who are uncooperative or do not want to cooperate with the Village Government because they tend to be afraid and do not understand how to anticipate and evacuate in the event of a disaster.

5.2. Suggestions and Recommendations

5.2.1. Suggestion

- a. The Batu City BPBD must carry out socialization more optimally so that all levels of society and village officials can know about the implementation of disasters, including socializing how to provide assistance to disaster-affected parties and other disaster information, including making a special approach to the community so that people can better understand about disasters and provide an understanding through simulations on how important it is to take relocation actions to disaster-prone locations.
- b. Given the limited human resources at the BPBD, it is necessary to re-establish the DESTANA (Disaster Resistant Village) program in villages in the Batu City Region, especially those that are included in disaster-prone locations so that communities can independently anticipate disasters in their environment without having to always rely on the government. area.
- c. The Batu City BPBD provides that it is necessary to provide direction to disaster-prone villages to set aside some special village funds for disaster affairs in the village, so that if there is a delay in DTT from the local government, the village can use the village funds that have been allocated for disaster affairs.
- d. It is necessary to increase the lack of facilities and logistical resources such as Handy Talkie, Alkon, Senso and trucks to transport landslide materials so that the implementation of emergency response activities is more optimal.
- e. The SAR team needs to conduct socialization and open recruitment openly to the public through electronic media, social media and mass media to attract people who are interested in becoming volunteers for additional personnel to support the optimal implementation of the emergency response.
- f. It is necessary to have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at every stage of disaster management, and also immediately to be able to complete the contingency plan document so that the implementation of disaster management for natural disaster management becomes more well-procedural and also produces good disaster management so that it can reduce losses and damage that occurs, due to natural disasters, especially in Batu City.

5.2.2. Recommendation

- a. The Batu City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) must make a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at every stage of disaster management, and also immediately to be able to complete the contingency plan document so that the implementation of landslide and tornado disaster management becomes more well-procedural and also produces good disaster management so that it can reduce losses and damage caused by the disaster in Batu City.
- b. Maximizing the socialization provided to the community, so that people, especially those in flood-prone areas, can be more aware of the importance of managing landslides and tornadoes in Batu City. More socialization can be held, and it can also be done through transfer of knowledge to disaster volunteers in the Disaster Prepared Village and Disaster Resilient Village groups. Maximizing the Disaster Preparedness Village and Disaster Resilient Village as well as other related parties such as the OPD and also the private sector that can be used as additional personnel in flood disaster management, besides that it can also save budget because they use these volunteers without having to be paid,

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