

Social Values in the Activities of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA) in Banjar Regency

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to identify social values associated with the operations of the Banjar Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA). This research was conducted through a qualitative approach. The research subjects were individuals involved in RDMA activities in Banjar Regency, focusing on the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages. After being collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, the data was analyzed through simplification, presentation, and conclusion. As a result of the research, the RDMA of Banjar Regency carries out disaster management activities in several stages, namely pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster. The social values contained in the RDMA activities in Banjar Regency include responsibility, care, helping, discipline, and cooperation. The findings show that the RDMA of Banjar Regency plays an important role in maintaining the safety and welfare of the community in its region, by paying attention to the underlying social values. The hope of this research is to provide a deeper insight into the role of RDMA in disaster management and its contribution to the development of a safer and more resilient community in Banjar District.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Risk Index (WRI) for 2023, Indonesia is the second most disaster-prone country in the world after the Philippines. Temperature, rainfall and wind direction are the characteristics of extreme weather changes that distinguish the two countries (Aldrian et al., 2011). Therefore, causing Indonesia to have disaster potential. Disaster means a phenomenon or event resulting in environmental damage, non-material and material losses.

Indonesia faces natural and non-natural disasters, which can cause death, damage to the environment, loss of goods, and effects on the mind. In line with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management, disasters resulting from natural events such as typhoons, landslides, floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and earthquakes are called natural disasters (Kemenkumham RI, 2007). So, almost every year, fires occur in forests and land during the dry season. These natural disasters are considered inevitable. Research results (Adi et al., 2023), show that due to its location on the equator and flanked by two oceans, Indonesia has characteristics that make it an archipelago prone to disasters.

In UN (United Nations) programs that focus on international strategies to reduce disaster hazards, such as those conducted by UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) reported that about various types of disasters, which made Indonesia top the list (Roshan, 2022). Therefore, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) is the part of the government that handles disasters and is a nondepartmental government agency that is equivalent to a minister. Section 10 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management which is used as the basic foundation (Fadri & Zuhri, 2018).

According to the IDRI (Indonesian Disaster Risk Index) in 2022, South Kalimantan Province is considered to be at a moderate level. According to NDMA, the disasters that occur in South Kalimantan are mostly floods, forest and land fires, and tornadoes. According to NDMA in the 2022 Regency / City disaster risk index data, Banjar Regency is ranked 163 out of 513 Regencies / Cities with a score of 150.41 or including a high disaster risk class for several types of disasters (Adi et al., 2023). Therefore, after NDMA, as for the non-departmental government to handle disasters at the provincial, city or district level, RDMA (Regional Disaster Management Agency) is responsible.

The activities of RDMA Banjar Regency after a disaster is the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction field conducting aid distribution for natural disasters and also residential fires in Banjar Regency (InfopublikkabBanjar, 2023). These activities are part of the activities that lead to the duties and functions as part of a non-departmental government agency, namely RDMA. RDMA Banjar Regency has carried out many disaster management activities in Banjar Regency from pre-disaster to post-disaster, from the activities carried out by RDMA there are social values (Pradana, et. Al., 2024).

Social values are universal guidelines that have existed for a long time and influence daily satisfaction and behavior. Social values can provide motivation for individuals in realizing desires that are appropriate to their role, in function can be a control of individual behavior with the capacity for individuals to behave in accordance with the values they hold (Mursidin et al., 2022). Therefore, social values are always part of the life guidelines in directing people's behavior in daily life, as is done by the RDMA of Banjar Regency. Based on the previous description, the researcher is interested in researching this issue in order to find out about Social Values in RDMA Activities in Banjar Regency.

2. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach because the researcher's objective is to collect data on social values in the activities of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA) in Banjar Regency. The researcher used a descriptive approach as a qualitative research method to show clearly how social values are involved in the activities of the RDMA in Banjar Regency (Subadi, 2006). The descriptive method in this research is a research method that analyzes and describes social values in RDMA activities in Banjar Regency.

Research subjects are individuals who share data related to the research topic (Abdussamad, 2021). Before the disaster, during the disaster and after the disaster are some of the categories of disaster management activities where the research focuses on informants. It is expected that these categories can provide the best data sources for research that aims to obtain complex data sources.

In this study, data was collected through observation, interviews, and documentation:

1. Observation focuses one's attention on something using all of one's senses. The researcher uses secondary sources to observe the activities of RDMA Banjar Regency indirectly. Observation occurs when the researcher does not take part in or engage in disaster management activities.
2. Interview, a conversation or data collection method used by the person being interviewed to obtain information. A list of questions that have been prepared by the researcher is the basis of this interview. Researchers conduct them systematically and are available either face-to-face or over the phone.
3. Documentation, a data collection method that involves searching for data about variables or objects, such as notes, transcripts, books, journals, and others, especially those related to the research subject. Documentation is an important record in research that helps solve problems

such as objective actions, research experience, and community trust. Documentation here is collecting written information data regarding RDMA activities in Banjar district.

Data collected through documentation, interviews, and field notes are searched and organized in a process known as data analysis (Sugiyono, 2016). During the research, data analysis was conducted by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The researcher checked the validity of the data through member checks and triangulation.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at the Banjar District RDMA office, located at Jl. Sekumpul Ujung No. 8, Martapura Kota Sub-district, Banjar District. After the dissolution and implementation of the Banjar District DM Satkorlak, the Banjar District RDMA was established with Local Regulation No. 11 of 2011, which was enacted on 12 May 2011, establishing the structure, organization and work procedures of the Banjar District RDMA with Type B. The status of the Banjar District RDMA was upgraded from Classification B to Classification A in 2012, in accordance with a decree of the Banjar District Head, after evaluating the potential for disasters, their types, and the vulnerability of the government and community. This gives the RDMA greater responsibility in disaster management.

Since the establishment of the Banjar Regency RDMA in 2011, it has made a number of achievements that have made Banjar Regency proud in the eyes of the central government. The first award received was an award from NDMA as the 1st best RDMA nationally in the logistics and equipment category in 2011. Furthermore, in 2012 the RDMA of Banjar Regency won various awards from NDMA, namely the 1st best in the category of accountability and orderly administration.

One of the objectives of establishing the Banjar Regency RDMA is to fulfill the need for an organization that has functions and responsibilities related to dealing with disasters. Based on Banjar District Regional Regulation No. 11/2011 establishing the structure, organization and working procedures of the RDMA of Banjar District, the RDMA of Banjar District was established. Mr. Yayan said:

“RDMA was formed to be the coordinator of disaster management. its task is to assist the Regent in disaster management activities from before the disaster to after the disaster. that's when RDMA works.”

In line with Banjar District Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 article 1 letter (e) states that the regional apparatus of Banjar district established to handle disaster management is RDMA Banjar district. Furthermore, it is in line with what was said by Mr. Rony, Head of Preparedness Section, who stated:

“If the activities of the disaster management agency are carried out from A to Z. So, there are three stages: before a disaster occurs, during a disaster, and after a disaster occurs.”

Based on the interview results, the Banjar Regency RDMA activities are carried out in several stages. These consist of the pre-disaster phase, the emergency response phase and the post-disaster phase. As a result, these activities are carried out in stages. According to Pujiono in (Umeidini et al., 2019), stated that disaster management is disaster management that includes all elements. This shows that there are 3 stages of activities carried out by RDMA Banjar Regency, namely:

1. Before the Disaster

The organization of Disaster management does not always occur in bad situations and potential disaster situations include disaster prevention plans, reducing the likelihood of disasters, prevention, development planning guidelines, spatial plans implemented and supervised, training and education, the need for disaster risk analysis, and other requirements (Zagarino et al., 2021). So, before a disaster, the task is to reduce disaster risk in disaster-prone locations. In this pre-disaster stage, the field that does this is the Prevention and Preparedness (PP) field.

In pre-disaster activities carried out by the PP field from making maps of disaster-prone areas to rehearsals, then also forming institutions in the community based on the Regent's decree. Before a disaster occurs, starting from the community in a small scope, namely the family, to the large

community, namely the sub-district. The goal is that people are not confused when a disaster occurs because they already have information and knowledge in reducing disaster risk.

2. Emergency Response

Government Regulation No. 24/2007, After a disaster occurs, actions taken to reduce the impact of the disaster are known as disaster emergency response. The emergency response phase of disaster management includes assessing the location, damage, and resources, defending vulnerable groups, evacuating and rescuing disaster-affected communities, establishing disaster emergency status, meeting fundamental needs, and maintaining critical facilities and infrastructure immediately (Zagarino et al., 2021). In implementing Disaster Management, RDMA Banjar District collaborates and collaborates with various organizations such as personnel of Regional Work Unit (RWU) agencies related to disasters, namely Indonesian National Army (INA), National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (NPRI), National Search and Rescue Agency (NSRA), Indonesian Red Cross (IRC), Disaster Preparedness Cadets (DPC), Volunteer Fire Brigade (VFB) Bumi Selamat Rescue 690 (43 VFB units), and the Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization (IARO). In the emergency response stage, actions are taken immediately when a disaster strikes to reduce its negative effects. In this emergency response stage, the field of emergency and logistics is the field of Emergency and Logistics (EL).

Therefore, in the aim of fulfilling basic needs and logistics in emergency response operations, such as rescue and evacuation of disaster victims, the EL field does it. The goal is that when a disaster occurs and an alert status has been set by the Regent, it is necessary to handle and move quickly so that the disaster ends quickly. This is in accordance with article 28 paragraph 1 of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2008 concerning Management and Disaster Relief Funds, which stipulates that disaster victims will receive assistance in meeting the basic needs mentioned in article 24 paragraph 2 letter d, including temporary shelter, food assistance, clothing, clean water, and medical services (Ismail et al., 2023).

3. After the Disaster

At this stage, reconstruction and rehabilitation are carried out to deal with disasters. According to Indonesian Law No. 24 of 2007, Rehabilitation is the restoration and improvement of every aspect of community services in post-disaster areas to a sufficient level with the important goal of normalization and consistency of all aspects of community life and governance in the area after a disaster. All facilities must be rebuilt during reconstruction (Zagarino et al., 2021). In the post-disaster stage, when the disaster is considered over or no more disasters arise, an activity called recovery is carried out. In this post-disaster stage, the field that moves is the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (RR) field.

So in post-disaster activities carried out by the RR field such as rehabilitation, reconstruction and post-disaster needs assessment. The goal is to restore its function so that it does not interfere with daily activities. As a result, RDMA Banjar Regency was established to handle disasters from handling before disasters, during disasters, and after disasters. Every year, RDMA Banjar Regency implements standard operating procedures and fixed procedures for disaster management, starting from prevention to the post-disaster recovery stage.

Social values according to Aisah in (Prasetiawan et al., 2020), is a way to measure and evaluate the relevance of attitudes in social life. According to Zubaedi in (Fauziah & Dewi, 2021) Social values consist of sets of principles that are generally accepted and set as standards of action to achieve a just and harmonious society. The previous expert opinion shows that social values can influence human behavior.

Social values in RDMA activities in Banjar Regency are in accordance with the definition, if it is connected to RDMA activities related to the community, which is commonly called a social being. Therefore, as part of society, we have social values that we can take from the various activities carried out by this RDMA. Researchers conducted interviews about the activities of the Banjar Regency RDMA.

Based on the field results found, the researchers found social values contained in RDMA activities in Banjar Regency. Therefore, the researcher found that the social values involved in RDMA activities are as follows:

1. Responsibility

According to KBBI, it is the obligation to assume all responsibilities. Responsibility is thus defined as an individual's perception that he or she has responsibility for all the risks he or she undertakes. According to (Zubaedi, 2011), Responsibility is the ability to take responsibility and the feeling to do the job with confidence, independence, and commitment. Meanwhile, according to (Lickona, 2022), Responsibility is doing a job or obligation to the best of one's ability. So, responsibility is not just about completing tasks, but also about having the awareness, ability and willingness to bear all the consequences of actions taken.

Responsibility in the activities of the Regional Disaster Management Agency can be seen in the background of the establishment of the RDMA Banjar District: Since the Satkorlak PB Banjar District was disbanded, an organization with the responsibility and authority to organize disaster management in Banjar District was needed. Therefore, the Banjar Regency RDMA was established as the organization with the authority and responsibility to complete the job. All these responsibilities and roles of the RDMA in disaster management operations in Banjar Regency must be carried out by employees working in the Banjar Regency RDMA office. The Banjar Regency RDMA's activities in disaster management such as creating an overall disaster management system also create disaster management technical planning before developing disaster management policies (Santosa, et. Al., 2024).

In accordance with Mr. Rony's statement that the responsibility for disaster management in the Banjar Regency area is the Banjar Regency RDMA. This shows that responsibility is when someone has to assume all the risks associated with their actions and work (Juita et al., 2021; Khumayyah, 2021; Musbikin, 2021). Therefore, the responsibilities of RDMA's are enormous and affect the lives of the community.

2. Care

Caring, a word that means to pay attention to, care about, and pay attention to something is the origin of caring. Caring is also often associated with connection, warmth, positivity, and meaning (Putri, 2023). Barnes in (Damayanti, 2022), defines caring as a collection of moral rules and practical actions to participate in various social activities. So caring is an attitude and action that shows care and compassion for others, the environment, and the community.

The care taken by the RDMA of Banjar Regency includes: (1) making and installing signs to monitor changes due to disasters; (2) repairing environmental damage in order to anticipate disasters; (3) establishing a command post to serve as a center for monitoring the arrival of disasters, collecting data on losses and victims affected by disasters; (4) making posters, brochures, and utilizing print and electronic media as information media related to disasters in order to convey appeals, messages, and warnings to the community both before and during disasters; (5) incorporating disaster management into the local curriculum aims to provide an introduction to disaster mitigation to students when it occurs in their environment; (6) basic disaster training aims to provide basic training to the community or disaster management institutional forums that exist in the community; and (7) rehearsals and agility competitions aim to determine the level of understanding and knowledge of the community about what to do both before and after a disaster quickly and precisely. These activities contain the value of care, because they aim to normalize or restore infrastructure damaged by natural disasters. This means that caring is a strong relationship with others, regardless of what happens to them (Astawa & Sudibia, 2021; Damayanti, 2022; Ngaqli et al., 2020; Tarigan, 2022). So RDMA Banjar Regency in disaster management activities still maintains relationships with the community, which prioritizes the interests of the community in the Banjar Regency area.

3. Helping Hands

An action that is willing to lend a hand to help community members who are in trouble. According to Yulianti & Nursaid (2023), stating that helping is an activity carried out by someone with the aim of helping those who are experiencing difficulties (Yulianti & Nursaid, 2023). This means that helping is a form of mutual support between fellow human beings, through this action by providing assistance

without expecting anything in return, this means that humans are social creatures who cannot survive independently without the help of other parties.

Helping hands in the activities carried out by RDMA Banjar Regency can be seen when conducting such as: (1) distribution and construction of disaster clean water purification installations (IPABANA) which are given to those affected by natural disasters such as drought; (2) fulfillment of basic needs where disaster victims receive food (rice, instant noodles, sardines, mineral water), clothing, and medicine in accordance with predetermined requirements; (3) rescue and evacuation activities where when the process is carried out in a potentially dangerous location, RDMA evacuates all people and property that can still be saved.

In accordance with what Mr. Yayan said, the Banjar Regency RDMA performs all its duties free of charge. For example, when an emergency response or disaster report occurs, the RDMA of Banjar Regency immediately takes quick action such as evacuating and rescuing individuals affected by the disaster. Meeting the primary needs and assistance to those affected by disasters is also free of charge as everything has been budgeted for by the RDMA. When laborers work to help others without getting something in return, this is called "helping activities" (Anggriana & Dewi, 2023; Wiguna & Fuadi, 2022; Winbaktianur et al., 2023). This means that the activities carried out by RDMA Banjar Regency in helping with the aim of providing assistance and not asking for compensation.

4. Discipline

According to Handoko, discipline is a management activity in carrying out organizational standards. Meanwhile, discipline, according to Hasibuan, is defined as the attitude of someone who is aware of and committed to following all agency regulations and social customs that apply (Catio & Sunarsi, 2020). So discipline creates a conducive environment as well as a key for individuals to follow the rules and standards that apply to an organization.

The discipline in question is that RDMA moves in accordance with the fixed procedures (Protap) which contain written instructions that include what actions need to be done, when they need to be done, where they need to be done, and by whom. The aim is to ensure the overall performance of the organization or institution remains stable. This is in accordance with Ms. Widya's statement, which states that because RDMA Banjar Regency is included in the regional work unit, all activities, from reporting administration to field techniques, already have their fixed procedures (Maulidi & Cahyadi, 2024).

Discipline is defined as a person's desire or awareness to comply with all the rules and regulations that apply in the workplace and society (Afwika & Syafina, 2024; Jufrizen & Sitorus, 2021; Refra, 2021). Based on this statement, it means that RDMA Banjar Regency contains the value of discipline, because all disaster management activities carried out by RDMA Banjar Regency are based on fixed procedures.

5. Cooperation

Thomas and Johnson's view states that cooperation is an organizing activity that occurs in individuals with other individuals (Marlina, 2021). Cooperation, according to Kreitner and Angelo, is a group of individuals who work together in achieving a goal systematically (Simatupang et al., 2019). Therefore, cooperation can be defined as the willingness to cooperate thoroughly with others and join a group to achieve a mutually agreed upon goal.

The cooperation carried out in the Banjar Regency RDMA activities can be seen as: (1) cooperation with NDMA in making maps of disaster-prone areas; (2) cooperation with the forestry service, namely the Kayu Tangi Forest Management Unit (FMU) when repairing environmental damage; (3) cooperation with schools when disaster management activities are included in the local curriculum; (4) cooperation with the community and officials when conducting basic disaster training activities; (5) cooperation with the RLC (Regional Leadership Conference), heads of departments, and BPKs throughout Banjar Regency when conducting rehearsals and agility competitions; (6) cooperating with the Banjar Regency Public Relations Office, the Transportation, Communication and Information Office, and the Indonesian Amateur Radio Organization during the preparation of communication facilities; (7) cooperating with the SAR team during rescue and evacuation of disaster victims, such as

searching for victims who have been carried away or victims who need to be evacuated; (8) cooperating with the social services office during basic fulfillment activities for disaster victims; and (9) cooperating with the Public Works Office, Regional Development Planning Agency, NDMA and INA/NPRI during rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. This can be supported by Mr. Yayan's statement that disaster management is not only the government, but all parties are involved. So when pre-disaster RDMA cooperates with the community in socialization with the aim of self-defense so that the community has provisions in saving themselves when natural disasters occur. Furthermore, when it becomes an emergency response situation until after the disaster, RDMA works with NDMA, volunteers, social institutions, the environment, public works, the transportation department, and the Indonesian amateur radio organization (Musriana, et. al., 2024).

Here, cooperation means working on or completing a task in a group, there is usually interaction and a common goal for group members to achieve (Alma'ruf, 2023; Puspitasari, 2022). It can be said that the Banjar Regency RDMA cooperates in pre-disaster and post-disaster activities with village officials as well as government agencies in disaster management.

Based on the information above, it is clear that the Banjar District RDMA has done many things to protect the community from disasters, both before and after disasters. The activities of RDMA Banjar Regency reflect social values in them such as responsibility, care, helping, discipline and cooperation. Good things that benefit the community are always associated with these social values. A view of social values according to (Setiawan, 2023), states that it is a representation of thoughts and views that are generally considered positive, desirable and valuable by society. So, social values are very significant to be planted and learned by students so that they become contributing to the surrounding environment and also good citizens.

4. CONCLUSION

The RDMA of Banjar Regency has made a significant contribution to disaster management in the region. In carrying out its duties, RDMA Banjar follows established procedures, starting from the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages. Various activities are carried out in an effort to minimize the risks and impacts of disasters, as well as in restoring post-disaster conditions. In addition, the activities of the RDMA of Banjar Regency also reflect social values that are very important for community life, including responsibility, caring, helping, discipline and cooperation. These values serve as the foundation for the RDMA in performing its work efficiently and effectively and maintaining good relations with the community and various related parties. Thus, the existence and performance of RDMA Banjar Regency is not only a symbol of success in disaster management, but also a good example in applying social values in every aspect of its activities. This strengthens the role of RDMA as one of the frontlines in protecting and serving the community in Banjar Regency.

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