

Government Efforts in Post-Flood Handling at Sdn 1 Bendoroto, Trenggalak District



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ABSTRACT: In addition to material and other losses, this disaster also disrupted several community activities and activities. For example, for children who are still in school, teaching and learning activities are disrupted. The flood disaster resulted in some learning facilities and infrastructure being damaged. Considering the condition of the school which was completely damaged, the school made a policy of establishing a temporary emergency school so that the teaching and learning process could continue as usual even with makeshift facilities. Of course, this condition is very inefficient. Not to mention the budget for school repairs, which is estimated to have caused a longer time for post-disaster management. The school is just waiting for help from various parties, both from the government and regional companies and so on. Policies from the government and other parties are very important in dealing with problems from the impact of natural disasters like this. Policy is a series of actions that have specific goals that must be followed and carried out by the actors to solve a problem (a purposive course of problem or matter of concern).

This research uses a qualitative approach and a strategy using case studies. Sources of data used are primary and secondary data, as well as data collection using interviews, observation, documentation, and field notes. The analysis used by researchers is in the form of domain analysis.

The results showed that the efforts made by the Trenggalek Regency Government in post-disaster management at SDN 1 Bendoroto took several stages. From the first, review the affected locations with the aim of knowing what needs to be followed up. Then the establishment of a temporary emergency school until there is a further policy. The most important thing in this policy is the relocation and reconstruction of schools as an alternative solution to the problem.

KEYWORDS: effort, government, policy, disaster, flood

INTRODUCTION

Handling after a natural disaster is very important. One of the goals is for the community to continue to get support and a safe place, even though it's simple. Of course, the process of repairing post-disaster settlements does not only require a small amount of funds. To rehabilitate and reconstruct communities and areas that have just been hit by a disaster, it must be admitted that it is not an easy thing. In the midst of the state's financial condition which is still not solid and the disasters that have occurred in various regions, of course the government must be truly calculative and fair in managing budget allocations. Facing disaster victims who have lost everything, of course, what is needed is extra patience. Handling that is less responsive and gives the impression of favoritism, don't be surprised if it invites social jealousy and sparks protests by disaster victims. Therefore, a policy from the government is needed to overcome things like this. Apart from the government itself, assistance from outside parties, especially the private sector, is urgently needed in post-disaster management. If the government only stands by, then the obstacles in the process of handling disaster victims will experience more and more obstacles in its implementation.

After determining the policies taken in disaster management, the policies are implemented in accordance with the conditions in the field. Implementation includes what is needed in the disaster management process, human resources, and funds used in repairs. If the implementation of the policy has been carried out, namely the evaluation of the policy. Evaluation of this policy is very important in the policy process, because evaluation determines the level of success of policies that have been implemented. The evaluation of this policy is related to the production of information regarding the values or benefits of the policy results, William Dunn (1999:608). However, policy evaluation is often ignored by the government, even though evaluation is very important. The importance of evaluating this policy will serve as a benchmark for future policies that must be carried out by the government. Of course, from the previous policy evaluation, it will determine the success of the policy that will be implemented next. Like the policies that will be discussed in handling disaster victims, evaluation of this policy is very important to do. In conditions like this, the most important thing is the policies carried out by the government. If the government has determined the policy direction to be taken, the handling of disaster victims will be faster and easier. In cases like this, the government will also stipulate a policy on who the partners will be forged in the post-disaster management process. In 2016, a flood hit the Munjungan District which destroyed

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all of the buildings in one of the elementary schools. In this case, the Trenggalek Regency Government has also contributed to the process of handling the flood disaster, namely through policies issued. Trenggalek Regency is one of the areas where disasters often occur, such as floods and landslides. This is because Trenggalek is an area directly adjacent to the southern coast of Java Island.

With these geographical conditions, Trenggalek is an area prone to natural disasters. Several sub-districts in Trenggalek Regency often experience disasters such as floods, landslides, or tornadoes. One of them is Munjungan District. Almost every year the Munjungan District is faced with floods and subsequent landslides. This was triggered because Munjungan is a mountainous area adjacent to the sea. The high intensity of rainfall causes Munjungan to be frequently flooded due to the overflowing volume of water from the sea. Floods are defined as the inundation of a place due to the overflow of water that exceeds the capacity of water disposal in an area and causes physical, social and economic losses (Rahayu et al, 2009). Flood is a seasonal threat that occurs when a body of water overflows from the existing channel and inundates the surrounding area. Floods are the most common and most detrimental natural threat, both in terms of humanity and the economy (IDEP, 2007). In 2016, the flood disaster that hit Munjungan District was a major disaster because it caused a lot of damage. One of those affected by the flood was SDN 1 Bendoroto. The entire building and its contents were washed away by the swift currents of the flood leaving no school assets left.

After reviewing the various impacts of the flood disaster that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto, Munjungan District, whose conditions were very apprehensive, the Trenggalek Regency Government stepped in to deal with the problem. In this case, the Trenggalek Regency Government provides policies in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of SDN 1 Bendoroto. Considering that the losses were not small, the Trenggalek Regency Government took a partner, namely the Bank Jatim Trenggalek Branch Office in the repair process. Sources of funds used in the process of repairing SDN 1 Bendoroto came from the Regional Budget and Corporate Social Responsibility from Bank Jatim. Funds sourced from the APBD are used to repair school facilities, while from Bank Jatim as the CSR provider it is distributed in the form of learning infrastructure grants in the form of tables and chairs for students and teachers. The existence of APBD assistance and grant funds distributed by Bank Jatim Trenggalek Branch is very beneficial for the school. Especially when you see firsthand the condition of school facilities and infrastructure which were destroyed to the point where the transfer to an emergency school is very concerning. From the side of Bank Jatim, it is hoped that the distribution of Corporate Social Responsibility as a sense of responsibility from the company towards the environment and social will be The next step taken by the government and Bank Jatim as a partner of the government is to implement policies from both parties. The policy that has been implemented by the Trenggalek Regency Government and also the Trenggalek Branch of Bank Jatim is to carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation after the flood disaster that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto, Munjungan sub-district. The reconstruction process was carried out by relocating schools affected by the flood disaster. In the previous location, the location of SDN 1 Bendoroto was in a rice field area and close to a river. It is not surprising that SDN 1 Bendoroto has experienced the impact of the flood for the second time. This is the consideration of the policy issued by the government to move the location of SDN 1 Bendoroto to a safer and more strategic place. The next stage is the construction of facilities from scratch after the school relocation. In addition to implementing policies from the Trenggalek Regency Government, Bank Jatim Trenggalek Branch also implements its policies which are embodied in the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in the education sector. Bank Jatim provides grants in the form of learning infrastructure for SDN 1 Bendoroto students in the form of tables and chairs. It doesn't just stop here, after the reconstruction phase is carried out, the most important aspect of handling flood victims is post-disaster rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of flood victims is carried out in emergency schools. The aim is to restore the mentality and enthusiasm for learning from children and schools affected by the disaster. e useful for the continuity of the teaching and learning process in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses a type of approach in the form of a qualitative descriptive approach, whereby using this qualitative description method is able to interpret phenomena that occur from time to time and raise facts, circumstances, variables, and phenomena that are happening now (when the research is taking place) and what is the presentation. exists. In this case, the hope is to provide an overview of existing problems or phenomena by analyzing and presenting facts in a good and concrete manner. According to Bogdan and Taylor qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior. According to them, this approach is directed at the background and the individual holistically (whole). So, in this case it is not permissible to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, it is still necessary to view them as part of a whole (Moleong, 2012: 4).

In qualitative research, there are many strategies to achieve goals, but only one goal is the most efficient and effective. Depends on the paradigmatic position, capacity, and access of a researcher to research resources. The method used is the case study method according to what was conveyed by Robert K Yin (2008). Case studies are used as a comprehensive explanation relating to various aspects of a person, a group, an organization, a program, or a social situation that is researched, attempted and studied as deeply as possible. Case studies also have a meaning related to detailed research on a person or a social unit in a certain period of time.

Analysis of the data used is domain analysis. Domain analysis according to what was explained by Sugiyono (2012: 256) was carried out to obtain a general and comprehensive picture of the social situation being studied or the research object. Data

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obtained from the grand tour and mini tour questions. The result is a general description of the object under study, which has never been known before. In this analysis, the information obtained is not in-depth, still on the surface, but has found the domains or categories of the situation under study. In this study, not all semantic relationships are used in research. Only a few are used, namely type, cause and effect and plot.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efforts made by the Government of Trenggalek Regency in Post-Flood Disaster Management at SDN 1 Bendoroto

Based on the results of the research conducted, the efforts made by the government in handling post-flood disasters at SDN 1 Bendoroto are as follows:

a. Government Alertness

Learning from existing experience through the signs of impending natural disasters, people in disaster-prone areas can be prepared and alert in dealing with them. So if a disaster occurs at any time, the community will not feel confused and also afraid of the impact it may have. Not only the community, but also the government has anticipated the impact of the disaster that occurred. That way, the entire process, both evacuation and reconstruction, will run well and be successful. Preparedness is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organizing and through appropriate and efficient steps. The readiness of the government will greatly affect the handling of disaster victims. where disaster victims feel more cared for and prioritized by the government. Like the flood disaster that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto in 2016, the government was very swift in providing post-flood handling.

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the Trenggalek Regency Government was very swift in responding to the disaster that occurred at SDN 1 Bendoroto. Not only from the Regional Government, but as stated by informant 1, the Governor of East Java also swiftly inspected the location of the disaster. apart from observing the affected locations, the Governor of East Java also provided encouragement and support or what is commonly called post-disaster rehabilitation to the school and also students of SDN 1 Bendoroto. In the first phase after the flood disaster, the government and its staff are also very concerned about the victims of the disaster. it is not only repairs that must be thought of immediately but the fastest way to deal with disaster victims and also carry out rehabilitation for all school officials, both teachers and students. After observing directly and seeing the impact of the flood disaster at SDN 1 Bendoroto, the government knew that none of the school's assets could be saved. It's just that the ruins of the former school buildings can be taken in the future when they can still be used to build a school from scratch or can also be used for materials from an emergency school. The alertness of the government is assessed as a positive response to post-disaster handling which is included in the disaster management stage. it is indeed the case, that the victims of the flood disaster need more attention and focus on handling to restore the mental and emotional recovery of the victims, especially those affected by the majority of them are children. Therefore, it is the government's response like this that accelerates post-disaster response and also immediately determines the policy directions to be taken next in overcoming these problems.

b. Emergency School

In Indonesia, the rainy season is often indicated to be the flood season. Not only in big cities, but also in other areas, especially areas adjacent to rivers. The flood disaster not only traumatized the victims, but the biggest one was the material impact. The natural disaster in the form of a flood that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto has resulted in huge material losses. This is because the flood consumed the entire school building and its contents which were washed away by the swift flow of the flood. There was also a problem, how the students would carry out teaching and learning activities, because at that time it was entering a new school year. However, after reviewing the affected locations, the government then issued a policy in the form of temporarily establishing emergency schools until further policy steps were taken. Emergency schools are schools that were temporarily established to support students' teaching and learning activities. This school was established because the previous school could not be used for teaching and learning activities, either because it was affected by a disaster or it was currently in the rehabilitation stage. Similar to what was experienced by SDN 1 Bendoroto, as a result of being affected by the flood disaster, the teaching and learning activities were transferred to an emergency school.

From the several statements put forward by the informants, it can be concluded that the emergency school was built based on an agreement between the school, the government, and other parties involved in it. This emergency school was actually built so that the teaching and learning activities of SDN 1 Bendoroto students could continue even with the makeshift school conditions. An emergency school was built in the Podang Hamlet area, which is not far from the current location of SDN 1 Bendoroto. The location is close to residential areas. So if something happens, you can easily access information from the public. The emergency school was built based on assistance from several donors, the local community, and also the government. School facilities are made with walls made of plywood and roofs made of asbestos. The first emergency school was occupied by several students and the rest were temporarily placed on the terraces of residents' houses. Because the emergency school will be rebuilt to accommodate students from grade 1 to grade 3.

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The existence of this emergency school is one of the efforts of the Trenggalek Regency Government in providing post-flood handling that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto. Emergency schools are used temporarily until the government succeeds in pursuing rare school relocations. The government set a relocation policy because the location of the old school was considered to be no longer safe for teaching and learning activities to occupy because it was very high risk for the safety of the students and also the teachers. The emergency school was occupied for approximately 1.5 years due to the long and complicated process of relocating and reconstructing the school. Therefore the government also always maintains and guarantees the comfort of students even with limited school facilities and infrastructure. The policy of establishing an emergency school is a positive step from the Trenggalek Regency Government in providing assistance to disaster victims.

c. Rehabilitation of Disaster Victims

Management of disasters that occur is basically a shared responsibility between the community and parties related to this problem. It is not only the government that is responsible for dealing with every disaster that occurs. Therefore, the cooperation of all parties is needed to expedite the preparation process in dealing with any disaster that occurs. In Law Number 24 of 2007 it has been explained that the government has responsibility and coordinates with each other to restore conditions from the impact of disasters and this stage is carried out in the post-disaster phase or the period after the emergency response. At this stage, rehabilitation is the most important effort, especially for disaster victims to recover from post-disaster trauma and also to restore emotional and mental well-being to disaster victims. As was the case at SDN 1 Bendoroto, the rehabilitation phase for disaster victims was carried out by the government as a form of concern for flood victims at the school.

Students are provided with guidance and direction as well as motivation to remain enthusiastic about school amidst the circumstances that befell their school. In this case, the trauma experienced by SDN 1 Bendoroto students was said to be quite large because at that time it was a new school year. Usually, in the new school year, students who are very enthusiastic about carrying out the KBM return in the new semester, but instead they experience the flood disaster which results in fatal damage to their school. Therefore, the rehabilitation of victims of floods is very important to do considering that the victims of the disaster are children. It can be concluded that the Trenggalek Regency Government is very concerned about the disaster that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto. Not only reviewing, but also providing encouragement and motivation to flood victims through rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is carried out so that disaster victims do not continue to feel traumatized by the disaster and are expected to quickly recover mentally and emotionally after the disaster they experienced. Moreover, as we know, based on previous presentations, it was also explained that SDN 1 Bendoroto had been hit by a disaster like this for the second time, but this disaster was the biggest disaster because it had caused major damage to the school building and its contents. Therefore, rehabilitation is a very important effort to be carried out after a natural disaster. The law on disasters has also explained that rehabilitation is included in the elements of disaster management, which includes post-disaster handling. In addition to providing motivation and mental recovery for disaster victims, it is necessary to provide assistance in providing goods such as those obtained by students of SDN 1 Bendoroto. That way, they are always enthusiastic in carrying out teaching and learning activities even with minimal or sober school facilities and infrastructure. Provision of goods and additional nutritional food is very beneficial for students during the aftermath of the flood disaster.

d. School Relocation

When floods that hit a settlement have occurred repeatedly, it is certain that the location is no longer safe to live in. As happened at SDN 1 Bendoroto, Munjungan District, the flood disaster has occurred for the second time and caused fatal damage as a result of the disaster. From there it can be ascertained that the location of the school is not suitable for re-occupation because it has a very high risk considering that the process of teaching and learning activities is used and the occupants are children. The risk will be more dangerous if you continue to use teaching and learning activities. Therefore relocation is an alternative policy that must be taken by the government in overcoming these problems.

The relocation plan is shown in two major sections, namely knowledge about the relocation plan which consists of three variables namely understanding of the definition of relocation, knowledge of the government's relocation plan, and submission of official relocation information by the government as well as the section on public perceptions related to the relocation plan. But it's not easy, of course it takes a long process to relocate somewhere. It took a long time and also a lot of money in the process of relocating the school. Coordination between the government and related parties is very important so that this relocation can run well. After coordinating and having made various considerations, the Trenggalek Regency Government and SDN 1 Bendoroto have agreed to relocate the school to a safer and more strategic place.

The relocation stage also involves the agreement of the student's guardian. Because the school will not dare to make decisions on their own without the approval of the student's guardians. However, knowing the policies pursued by the Trenggalek Regency Government, student parents feel calmer and respond positively to the efforts of the government and also the school. It can be concluded that relocation is an alternative to solving the problem of handling floods at SDN 1 Bendoroto. Considering that the old location was no longer suitable and unsafe to serve as a school building because it could endanger the people who occupy it,

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especially elementary school students. This relocation is a policy effort from the Trenggalek Regency Government in accordance with Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning post-disaster management which includes relocation within it.

Relocation is taken as a settlement step if the conditions of the settlement are deemed unfit to serve as a place of activity let alone activities related to teaching and learning activities. The relocation effort that has been agreed upon by the government and also the SDN 1 Bendoroto school takes approximately 6 months. During this time, it was used to find strategic land locations and land acquisition to make new school locations. And in the end the location that was mutually agreed upon was in the Podang Block or in the Podang Hamlet which is close to residential areas. The land area used as the relocation area is 1200 M², with land ownership belonging to 4 people before being transferred to become regional assets to build the school. Meanwhile, the calculated price per meter is Rp. 2,500,000.00, which will include not only building the school but also the road leading to the school which will be included in the land acquisition. This move to relocate the school received a positive response from the school and also the parents of students at SDN 1 Bendoroto. They considered that the government really intervened and really cared about this condition because the loss due to the flood disaster was enormous.

e. School Reconstruction

As a result of the flood disaster that hit SDN 1 Bendoroto, it caused huge losses. There is not a single asset that can be saved. It is even more touching because all school facilities and infrastructure were damaged and completely dragged away by the swift flow of the flood. Therefore, the government has established a policy in the form of moving school locations or relocating. After the relocation phase was completed, it entered the school reconstruction stage. Reconstruction is the rebuilding of all infrastructure and facilities, institutions in post-disaster areas, both at the government and community levels with the main objectives of growing and developing economic, social and cultural activities, upholding law and order, and increasing community participation in all aspects of community life in the area. post-disaster.

Reconstruction activities are more focused on the permanent rebuilding of physical buildings and socio-economic improvement in a series of long-term recovery. Sometimes a full rebuild is required if the damage is severe. The goal of long-term recovery is to return to pre-disaster conditions even better. This recovery is also the right time to take steps to mitigate or reduce disaster risk so that people will be better prepared to face disasters and even prevent similar disasters from happening. Reconstruction was carried out at SDN 1 Bendoroto due to the impact of natural disasters in the form of floods.

CONCLUSION

Efforts made by the Government of Trenggalek Regency in handling post-flood disasters at SDN 1 Bendoroto

- a. The Trenggalek Regency Government and its staff directly observed the locations affected by the flood disaster. This is one of the government's efforts and responsibilities in post-disaster management. This is directly proportional to the disaster management cycle, where the Trenggalek Regency Government works with its mechanisms and functions in post-disaster activities. The aim, among others, is to be able to find out the actual conditions on the ground, which will then be re-coordinated to take the next policy steps.
- b. The establishment of emergency schools is also one of the efforts made by the Government before taking the best policy for post-disaster management. The establishment of an emergency school has been previously coordinated with the school committee, the government and also the community. The school building is made of plywood, the roof is made of asbestos and the floor is made of cement. Because it is only temporary, the tools and materials used are also simple. The most important thing is being able to support learning facilities for SDN 1 Bendoroto students. The establishment of an emergency school at SDN 1 Bendoroto is a form of disaster emergency response activity, namely in fulfilling basic needs. this is in accordance with Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management concerning Disaster Emergency Response.
- c. Not only focusing on development, rehabilitation is one of the efforts in handling flood victims at SDN 1 Bendoroto. The government's positive motivation and moral support also takes part in paying attention to the health of the students at SDN 1 Bendoroto. The government provides assistance not only in the form of goods but also for the nutritional needs of students. In addition, there is also assistance such as student school tools to support teaching and learning activities.
- d. The Trenggalek Regency Government has agreed that relocation is an alternative to solving this problem. The land area that is being used as new land is 1,200 M² which is located in the Podang N.P 56 Block. The process of relocating SDN 1 Bendoroto involved coordination between the Trenggalek Regency Government, the school, parents, and also the surrounding community. There are 4 alternative choices of land locations, but according to mutual considerations and agreements, the current location is used as the location of the new SDN 1 Bendoroto. The land belongs to 4 local residents whose land has been purchased by the Trenggalek Regency Government and is now a Trenggalek Regency Regional Asset.
- e. After the relocation is complete, it enters the reconstruction stage. Funds rolled out for school repairs and previous handling were obtained from the Trenggalek Regency APBD. In this reconstruction phase, there are 2 types of funding sources used, namely from the Central Government and Regional Governments. The central government allocated funds of Rp. 1,094,420,000.00 which were used for the construction of 4 classrooms, 1 teacher's room, 1 library, and 4 toilets for students, and school furniture.

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The Regional Government also allocates funds used in the construction of school facilities. The Regional Government has partnered the entire development process for two CVs, namely CV Bumi Jaya and CV. Kencana Sari. Budget funds from the Trenggalek APBD have been managed by the two CVs for the development process. The development handled by the Regional Government includes the construction of 2 Classrooms, 1 Art Building, 1 Prayer Room, Road to Elementary School, and Equalization of land prior to construction

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