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The Impact of The Level of Community Social Care Character on Flood Disaster Mitigation in The Area of Pagarsih Street Bandung City

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ABSTRACT

Floods are one of the hydrometeorological natural disasters that often occur in several parts of the world, one of which is Indonesia. In this case, Jawa Barat is classified as the province with the most flood disaster cases compared to other provinces. Likewise with the case of routine flooding in several areas of Kota Bandung, which until now is still a crucial problem and has not found the right effort to solve it. The problem of flooding that occurred in the area of Pagarsih Street cannot be separated from the attention of the local government which has made various mitigation efforts to stop the flood disaster that routinely submerges the area of Jalan Pagarsih even though it has not produced significant results. So that in this study an analysis was carried out related to the level of character of the social awareness of the community towards flood disaster mitigation to the people who live in the flood-affected area of the Pagarsih area, to see the influence of the level of social awareness character in flood disaster mitigation in this study used a quantitative approach with the method descriptive. The data collection techniques were carried out using questionnaires distributed to respondents, observation, unstructured interviews and documentation studies. This study shows that the impact of the independent variable (Character of Social Concern) on the dependent variable (Flood Disaster Mitigation) is 77.3%. While the remaining 22.7% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Flood is one of the hydrometeorological disasters with the highest number of disaster effects that occurred in Indonesia (Irawan et al, 2018). In addition, floods are also a natural disaster that ranks as the third cause of problems due to economic losses from all natural disaster events that occur in the world (Findayani, 2018).

The Unitary Territory of the Republic of Indonesia is classified as one of the countries with a fairly high disaster-prone status. Both natural disasters and disasters that occur as a result of the impact of human activities. Archaeological explorers also point to facts that discuss how at that time pre-historic humans also experienced the same risks as what humans face today, such as hunger, crime in their environment, and disease outbreaks. They also point to facts that show how pre-historic humans took mitigation measures to reduce the risk of the problems they faced.

Flood disasters in the city of Bandung is not a new problem, street floods due to rain, or major floods often occur in the city of Bandung since the last few years. One of them is the flood that routinely inundates the area around Pagarsih Street. Pagarsih Street area is located in Cibadak Village, Astana Anyar District, Bandung City. This area is located quite close to the center of Bandung City with a distance of approximately 1 km from Bandung Square.

Pagarsih Road area is directly adjacent to the citepus river area, this is what makes Pagarsih Road since the 1960s has been classified into an area with a fairly high intensity of flood disasters. In addition, the extreme weather cycle once every 10 years also causes the area along this pagarsih road to be often flooded. Pagarsih area has many shops and settlements that are busy for the benefit of business activities so that development occurs very rapidly. The impact of the development resulted in an increase in the flow of direct surface (run off) which reduces the area of water catchment into the ground (Auzan et al, 2017).

The main factor that causes flooding in the pagarsih road area starts from the narrowing that occurs in the citepus river, at first this river has a width of 12 meters upstream and shrinks to 4-3 meters in the pagarsih road area. In addition, some changes to the land use in the upper reaches of the citepus river make the surface flow is getting bigger and the waterways located in the pagarsih road area are no longer able to accommodate the flow. Another factor that triggers regular flooding in the Pagarsih area is because of the status of pagarsih area as a residential area which also makes it difficult for the authorities to control the waterways around residential areas.

In addition to occurring due to the overflow of the citepus river which causes water discharge to continue to increase after heavy rains, in this case there are also many drainage channels that narrow due to the activity of residents around the Citepus river. One of them is the establishment of buildings by utilizing riverbank land that causes the cross-section of river channels to be smaller and no longer able to accommodate the flow of rainwater (Auzan et al., 2017).

Awareness of the people of the city of Bandung, especially the people who live along this pagarsih road area in maintaining the environment is still quite low. The thinking that still considers that the issue of cleanliness and responsibility to the environment is solely the responsibility of the government and certain parties only.

Based on the data and facts that have been explained earlier, researchers are interested in analyzing and measuring the extent of the character level of local community social care related to flood disaster mitigation which is a necessity and one of preventive efforts or countermeasures and actions to minimize adverse effects and losses after flood disasters that occur in the environment around Pagarsih Street, Bandung City (Sudibyo, 2010).

Therefore, researchers take some formulations of specifically outlined problems as follows How much influence does the level of character of social care have on flood disaster mitigation in the pagarsih road area of Bandung City, How does the level of character of community social care relate to the mitigation of flood disasters that occurred on Jalan Pagarsih Bandung City, and How much effort to increase community social care in mitigating flood disasters that occurred on Jalan Pagarsih Bandung. The three formulations of the problem will be the focus of discussion in this study. all three contain matters that are closely related to the objectives of this research.

2. THE CRITICAL REVIEW

2.1 The Character of Social Care

Man is born naturally as a creature that cannot live alone and does not have the ability to separate his life from other humans. An individual who is born will always have interests and relationships between himself and other individuals. This gave birth to the name that humans are social creatures that require interaction with each other. According to Buchari Alma (in Putri, 2020) social beings mean that living alone but most of her life is interdependent, will eventually achieve a relative balance. Caring as a terminology to see the extent to which a person has empathy to help and others with the karsa and his power.

Adler (in Marwing, 2016) reveals that the definition of social care is about an attitude that is closely related to humans in general, as well as empathy for every human being and manifested as an act of cooperation between humans to advance social life. But for Adler not all social actions can be said to be social care. Pro-social actions that belong to the character of social care for Adler are pro-social actions whose concentration is on oneself such as selflessness, democracy and so on. This is said to be a pro-social action that belongs to social care because the action is directed at a goal that wants prosperity and good for everyone.

Social care as an attitude that needs each other with other humans or empathy for every member of the human community. Social care is present as a form of feeling of responsibility for the difficulties faced by others so that it has an impulse in a person to act and do something as an effort to overcome these difficulties. According to Darmiyati Zuchdi's explanation, social care is an attitude and action in which he always has a sense of wanting to provide assistance to others in need (Tabi'in, 2017).

2.2 Flood Disaster

In human life activities, it cannot be separated from the use of natural resources, one of which is the act of land use. The higher the rate of population growth in Indonesia today makes the People of Indonesia continue to carry out prolonged development. Both from the construction of settlements, business premises, health facilities, educational units and other interests that in its implementation utilize vacant land to then carry out development to support this life.

Floods that we know as the inundated event of land that is usually dry and used as a place for humans to carry out their activities. Flooding occurs due to several causative factors, one of which is due to the discharge / volume of water that dislodges in a river channel or drainage whose capacity exceeds the maximum flow (Rosyidie, 2013). Water events that soak settlements at a glance are not a crucial problem, but different when puddles that soak dry land occur for a long time with water levels that can interfere with human activities and even cause losses and casualties.

One of the causes of flooding in major cities today is due to damage to the controller water embankment as well as the lack of water catchment areas that trigger water overflow at a certain point when heavy rains fall. The problem of garbage clogging many rivers, lakes, sewers and waterways is also a factor in flooding in large cities. In addition, the inability to handle natural disasters and the lack of supporting facilities related to inadequate disaster prevention provide an idea that there are still many major cities in Indonesia that have not been able to thoroughly understand and implement disaster prevention and management, especially for flood disasters.

Floods can be a catastrophic disaster that causes many impacts and considerable losses in the order of aspects of human life and environmental sustainability. Losses and adverse effects caused by floods are one of them is an economic loss. Economic losses due to the disaster according to senior researcher of the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF), Bhima Yudhistira Adhinegara is different from the flood in 2007, reaching Rp10 trillion more IDX, January 3, 2020 (Ginting, 2020).

2.3 Flood Disaster Mitigation

According to Law No. 24 of 2007 Disaster Mitigation is defined as a series of efforts made to reduce the negative impact and risk of a disaster, both through physical development, awareness actions and strengthening the improvement of one's ability and understanding of things that must be done in the face of disasters. Indonesia as a country nicknamed ring of fire because it is in the trajectory of the fire belt makes the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a high predicate prone to natural disasters, such as floods, erupting mountains, earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and several other natural disasters (Suhardjo, 2015).

Indonesia's status with disaster-prone areas is often only realized by parties who are close to the source of the disaster, have been directly exposed to the impact of the disaster and those who are aware of the threat of natural disasters that can come at any time. This makes mitigation a planned effort carried out together to minimize the adverse effects and risks of a disaster.

UU No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and BNPB (Umar & Dewata, 2018) which explains that disaster prone is a condition or characteristic of geology, biological, hydrological, climatological, climatological, geographical, social, cultural, political,

economic, and technological in a region for a certain period of time that reduces the ability to prevent, dampen, achieve readiness, and reduce the ability to respond to the adverse effects of certain hazards.

Flood disasters that almost occur in every rainy season make floods get a fairly serious countermeasures focus both from the community and the government. Initially, the focus of flood management focused on reconstructive actions after a disaster changed into the focus of preventive or countermeasures before disasters such as mapping, monitoring, dissemination of information, counseling training and education and early warning actions before the disaster occurred. Some flood mitigation measures are classified into 3 stages, namely actions before floods, actions when floods occur and actions after flood disasters.

1. Actions before the flood are some of the control measures related to flood control measures in the form of efforts taken by the cooperation of all parties and levels of society. Such as seeking knowledge and information related to flood disasters, reforestation in bare land due to illegal logging or planting trees periodically, creating and controlling adequate water catchment areas and several other measures that are controlling and preparing actions to prevent major adverse effects. Actions before the flood are some of the control measures related to flood control measures in the form of efforts taken by the cooperation of all parties and levels of society. Such as seeking knowledge and information related to flood disasters, reforestation in bare land due to illegal logging or planting trees periodically, creating and controlling adequate water catchment areas and several other measures that are controlling and preparing actions to prevent major adverse effects.
2. Actions during this flood disaster can be in the form of actions that must be known and carried out by communities that experience flood disasters. This is like following information and directions to deal with disasters, besides that these actions can also minimize the risk of more severe when we become victims of floods.
3. Post-flood action can be an action in the form of reconstruction and normalization measures after a disaster. This is done to maintain environmental stability so that it can continue its usual activities. This can be started by ensuring and cleaning the surrounding environment after the flood, because it is certain when the flood comes water that comes carrying all kinds of bacteria and seeds of disease that enter the house.

Preparatory efforts in flood disaster prevention measures to minimize the risk of flooding can begin with the understanding of people who are in flood-prone areas to know and understand the threat of flooding that occurs in residential areas where they live by improving the geographical condition of the area whether it is safe enough to face the highest risk of disasters that occur (Suharini et al, 2017) in addition, the importance of developing extension programs to increase awareness of the threat of flooding needs to be echoed in an effort to anticipate long-term areas with flood-prone status in major cities.

3. METHOD

In this study, quantitative approach is used as one type of research that has long been used to solve a period based on the study of positivism philosophy (Nurdin & Hartati, 2019) quantitative approach is one of the scientific methods or scientific because it is considered objective, rasional, measurable and systematic carried out using a structured, formal and specific design, and have a detailed operational plan. Research data in quantitative methods in the form of numbers obtained from statistical analysis so as to obtain a systematic and factual picture in accordance with the events and phenomena of the problem to be studied.

The use of this method in the background because researchers aim to deepen the formulation of problems, so that researchers focus on the attitudes or behaviors of respondents in society. Researchers hope that the use of descriptive methods can make it easier for researchers to get good research results and in accordance with expectations.

Participants in this study are people who live in the Pagarsih street area of Bandung City as one of the areas affected by the flood disaster in the city of Bandung with a fairly large scale in the past few years and are still designated as flood-prone areas until now. Sugiyono (2015) stated that those included in the participants in a study are sources that provide information on a particular phenomenon or event that is being researched based on the involvement of the community itself, so that researchers can process their research to completion and get conclusions.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Coordination, Organization, and Community Participation in Disaster Mitigation

Coordination, Organization and Community participation in this study became one of the important aspects discussed in this study, referring to the coordination theory of G.R. Terry (in Thoha, 2016) explained that coordination is a synchronized and orderly effort to provide the right amount and time and be able to direct implementation in order to produce a uniform and harmonious action on predetermined goals. The results of this study showed that the resulting data provided information that the level of coordination towards flood disaster mitigation in Cibadak exit was considered lacking.

From the results of data processing and observations made by researchers, this occurs due to the lack of enthusiasm of citizens towards activities and activities that are serious. In this case, the author also found the findings obtained through the author's discussion with one of the Cibadak village residents who is the head of the cadet coral organization, he explained that the condition of the Cibadak village community tends to be less enthusiastic if invited to discuss serious problems, but in other cases the social interactions between them are quite well established.

From the results of the data obtained along with discussion interviews conducted by researchers, the results with a low percentage because the community feels that coordinating with the disaster management agency is not their job. And it is considered only as the duty of community leaders. But in this case, the head of the cadet reef is considered quite often to coordinate with the disaster management, namely TAGANA

(Disaster Alert Cadets) to then continue to follow up to the disaster management with a wider scope (BASARNAS, BNPB and others).

In this case in line with the type of coordination described by [Dann Suganda \(in Hartono, 2016\)](#) that coordination occurs horizontally that occurs between higher-ups and organization units that have an equivalent or level of hierarchy in an organization. As well as coordination that occurs diagonally due to coordination built between higher-ups or organizational units that have different levels of hierarchy with different functions.

In addition, after some observations by researchers, there are indeed some RW who are not active in carrying out organizational activities. This was presented by one of the respondents who was a resident of RW 07 Cibadak Village. This is evidenced by the respondent's ignorance of matters related to information and activities carried out by RW 07. So that the purpose of the organization to be able to produce a good and service that benefits every layer of society cannot be realized as it should be.

Other facts show that important information related to flood disasters that often hit this pagarsih road area in some RW is still not well conveyed. So that the area that is within the scope of RW 07 is one of the areas with the most severe flood intensity compared to other areas on the pagarsih road. Anticipatory actions are still in the individual's direction by building defenses in the house around their respective residences in the form of water retaining gate fences when flooded. But in this case there are often some houses that are still affected by floods due to inadequate geographical conditions.

Furthermore, the discussion of the level of community participation at the research site, from the results of data obtained through questionnaires / questionnaires distributed to respondents and then obtained using SPSS calculations, showed a result of 4.12% which showed the level of activeness of the community to participate in activities carried out in the community around where they lived. And 3.45% of the community is active to invite other members of the community in participating in community activities organized. Furthermore, the discussion of the level of community participation at the research site, from the results of data obtained through questionnaires / questionnaires distributed to respondents and then obtained using SPSS calculations, showed a result of 4.12% which showed the level of activeness of the community to participate in activities carried out in the community around where they lived. And 3.45% of the community is active to invite other members of the community in participating in community activities organized.

In this case, in accordance with the respondents' responses regarding the characteristics of the sample who do feel the need to be nurtured and get encouragement from existing figures and community leaders. So that the participation activities they do are quite low due to the attitude of individualism that is still high and the lack of enthusiasm of the community towards activities that are considered crucial even for the benefit of the environment where they live themselves.

The participation that occurs among the residents of Kelurahan Cibadak community can be seen from community activities in helping other communities, activities to clean up the post-flood environment that has suffered a lot of damage and polluting the surrounding area with garbage and flood residues, as well as cooperation activities to clean up the surrounding environment in the form of community facilities, houses of worship and areas around the Citepus river that are prone to quickness due to garbage and narrowing. river area. But in this case it is not enough to move all levels of society to be able to join the activity.

4.2 Character of Community Social Care in Flood Disaster Mitigation

The results of the analysis of data that show the character of social care (X) for flood disaster mitigation (Y) have results obtained at a price of 18,248 tables and t calculate 18,249. then the value t calculates $18,249 > 18,248$, which means that the value of t counts is greater than t table and has the conclusion that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This proves that the results of the calculations carried out by researchers have the meaning that there is an influence on the character of community social care in mitigating flood disasters on Pagarsih Street, Bandung City.

The findings and information obtained from this study show the results that how influential the character of community social care in flood disaster mitigation. This is seen from how local people who are not able and do not even know the importance of disaster mitigation due to lack of socialization and community interaction about it. If considering the importance of the role of disaster mitigation in an effort to minimize the impact of flood disasters in the pagarsih road area, it is important to understand by residents who live in flood-prone areas of Bandung City.

In addition, other assumptions in this study are related to the lack of enthusiasm of the community to understand and care about the area where they live as a flood-prone zone that gets special attention from the local government with the efforts to build several supporting infrastructure to prevent, overcome and reduce the impact after the flood disaster. There are still many people who do not know the existence of water control embankments as one of the government's efforts to try to reduce the intensity of floods in the Pagarsih Road area.

The construction of houses and buildings around the Citepus riverbanks that are still carried out by local residents makes the narrowing and siltation of the river occurs and contributes a big factor in the cause of flooding in the Pagarsih area with the overflow of the river due to heavy rains that cannot be accommodated by the narrowed citepus river. Cooperation activities in the community in this case also do not get a considerable enthusiasm from the local wara in relation to the livelihoods of residents around pagarsih street which is fairly busy with active printing businesses with a large enough scale in the city of Bandung resulting in the mobility of its residents who are active and tend to be very busy with an attitude of individualism that is still quite high.

4.3 Constraints and Efforts to Increase Community Social Care in Mitigating Flood Disasters that Occurred on Jalan Pagarsih Bandung

Various efforts made by the government in flood disaster management on Pagarsih Road which is structural to the procurement of supporting facilities are considered unable to fully answer the problem of routine floods that soak the pagarsih road area. The government's focus on providing physical facilities and water control buildings as a form of real efforts to reduce flood relief is not reliable enough to reduce the impact of disasters. It is necessary to hold direct community participation as an affected party to solve this problem so that all efforts can be implemented properly, on target, according to the needs of the community and clearly efficiency and effectiveness.

Social care in society that is still in a low level starts from the attitude of individualism that is quite high in the related community. This makes it difficult for the government to harmonize the purpose of all programs and facilities that have been worked on in an effort to solve flood disasters on Pagarsih road. Meanwhile, sectoral and centralistic policies carried out by the government have been unable to overcome this problem. Efforts without community involvement are considered to be incompatible with the reality that occurs in the field which in essence requires a direct role from the most important party to be involved, namely the community.

Disaster mitigation as described in Article 1 (9) of Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, disaster mitigation is defined as; "Efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and increased ability to deal with disaster threats. Awareness and improvement of the ability to deal with disaster threats are broadly aimed at the communities affected by the disaster itself.

Responding to this requires appropriate efforts to provide awareness to the community about the importance of the character of social care in mitigating flood disasters on Pagarsih road. The right effort that needs to be done in improving this is with the appropriate technical process as an effort to provide opportunities and authority to the community so that they are able to solve problems in their own living environment, especially in handling flood problems that routinely soak the residential areas of pagarsih people. Efforts to provide opportunities with wider authority are considered in accordance with the conditions of the community that should be directly involved in solving this problem.

5. CONCLUSION

The condition of Cibadak village people who tend to have enthusiasm is still lacking if invited to discuss crucial problems even though it concerns themselves and their own environment, but in other cases the social interaction between them is quite well established. Important information related to flood disasters that often soak the pagarsih road area in several RW is still not conveyed properly. So that the area that is within the scope of the RW is one of the areas with the most severe flood intensity compared to other areas on the pagarsih road.

Responding to this requires appropriate efforts to provide awareness to the community about the importance of the character of social care in mitigating flood

disasters on Pagarsih road. The right effort that needs to be done in improving this is with the appropriate technical process as an effort to provide opportunities and authority to the community so that they are able to solve problems in their own living environment, especially in handling flood problems that routinely soak the residential areas of pagarsih people. Efforts to provide opportunities with broader authority are considered in accordance with the conditions of society that should be addressed directly in solving this problem.

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