

APPROPRIATE NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY IN GUARANTEE ACCURACY OF TARGET POST DISASTER ASSISTANCE



**Widyawati BOEDININGSIH, SH, MH,
PROF. DR. Afdol AFDOL, S.H., M.S,
DR. Woro WINANDI, S.H., M.H,
DR. Suwardi, S.H., M.H**

Narotama University, Faculty of Law, watiekwidyawati@gmail.com

Article history:

Accepted 10 June 2019

Available online 21 July April 2019

Keywords:

Policy,

Disaster Relief,

On Target

A b s t r a c t

Indonesia is a region that disaster-affected which often arise, it is because of Indonesia is an equatorial boundary is the line where a slab of earth impact of catastrophes. Against such conditions it is with the frequent disasters continue to occur so it is necessary prepared in disaster response. So far it has provided device regulatory disaster management, namely Law No. 24 of 2007 which provides a framework for disaster management, including pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. Indonesia is a country that is very rich, dazzling beauty of the panorama, so many interesting foreign tourists to come and see the beauty. In addition, Indonesia is a country that often mengalmi natural disasters, ranging from floods, volcanoes to the tsunami, Indonesia is a disaster-prone geographical location. Disasters can be caused by natural factors and due to the irresponsible behavior of the use and management of natural resources (SDA) and the environment. Although the law has outlined a comprehensive disaster management provisions, so far the response is still focused on emergency response issues. Further action such as mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction seems not be the main priority of disaster management activities. Another problem that is still experiencing problems is coordination, speed of relief, aid accuracy and evenness of distribution logistics. Institutional: On the mandate of Law 24/2007 also institutional been formed National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) at the regional level throughout and Indonesia. BNPB also formed a technical executing unit area (UPTD) 12 units. BNPB Institution supported by trained human resources (HR) who are ready to be deployed to the hardest terrain even though this certainly must be supported by adequate and measurable funding in the APBN (state budget) and APBD (regional budget). Institutional Strengthening: Grand designs required in order to strengthen institutional capacity and disaster management standard that is fast, responsive, and professional in accordance with international standards.

Introduction

The government should optimize the participatory role of all stakeholders in disaster. One of them with educational institutions such as universities. Working together with universities to do in order to approach the disaster with existing knowledge, that can actually be used as a basis for us to improve human resource

capabilities in the framework of the planning application handling problems better disaster. Capacity building (capacity building) for strengthening institutional capacity and the preparation of the carrying capacity of disaster management should be implemented in a measured planned as an attempt to anticipate the impact of the disaster worse. Law 24/2007 clearly confirms the disaster is not just an emergency response action. But also covers a wider

process, namely mitigation (pre-disaster) and the reconstruction and rehabilitation (post disaster). Various agencies should give priority to disaster management that is proportional to the third stage of disaster management, particularly the mitigation phase, reconstruction, and rehabilitation is often not even clear choked handling. Therefore, the role and participation of the college as a working partner to be significant in this context. Some things that need attention together in a partnership that, among other things, the importance of mapping of disaster-prone areas, publishing module and information systems in disaster management, training of community-based disaster management and social recovery after the disaster. With synergistic cooperation pattern, the expected role of the government in tackling the disaster is not just to be a 'firefighter' in case of disaster. The government can play a role in the pre-disaster phase and are able to develop a national disaster preparedness, particularly the ability of disaster management.

The synergy of government efforts by all stakeholders in disaster can also be directed in the formulation of strategies and programs to anticipate natural disasters and build a network of stakeholders who play a role in the anticipation and disaster education program. This could be followed up by forming a task force (task force) and the anticipation of disaster education in order to accelerate and streamline the implementation of disaster education program, and empower people to adapt to the natural disaster-prone environments. Many communities are powerless occur in anticipation of natural disasters resulting in the number of fatalities and economic losses of any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Therefore, a strategy and a natural disaster education program is very urgent to be formulated. It can be further educate the community to be more responsive to disasters. With the right strategy, expected education program to anticipate natural disasters can be done effectively, then it is expected that people can be empowered and anticipatory in dealing with natural disasters. What matters is the number of institutions that deal with disasters can lead to overlap and confusion regarding the domain of duties and responsibilities in disaster management. Coordination should also be improved with the institutions of the non-government carries out the task of collecting and distributing disaster with resources and assistance for disaster relief.

Clearly visible on the ground that the need for synergy among ministries related to needs in various fields. Perhaps for this handling is still overlap. BNPB should outline clearly the duties and authorities, be it pre-disaster, during disaster, or after the disaster. For example, the handling of schools and hospitals damaged by natural disasters, it is the task of anyone. Even if the

Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Natural Disaster Management in the Region in need of a precise and rapid handling course in accordance with the rules of the applicable law, hence the readiness and responsiveness of local government officials in the face of natural disasters in need of togetherness, and can localize the impact of Natural Disasters itself. And besides Since the fall of the totalitarian dictator Suharto era end of the last millennium, the conflict for the sake of conflict arise in the community. Not only against the background of different beliefs, competition for land related to the "stomach", but also to the conflict aimed at secession of a state entity Indonesia with the theme of self-determination. More complex, the incidence of conflict is often accompanied by the occurrence of natural disasters, resulting in the need to reference at field level on what legal basis should be resolved first, disaster or conflict management.

1. Problems Formulation

From the description above, it can be identified some problems related to bureaucratic regulation of responsibility for the validity of post-disaster assistance:

1. How is the system so that the assistance is right on target?
2. What changes occurred after the aid to the people affected by the disaster?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Post-Disaster Mitigation

Government efforts to synergize with all stakeholders in disaster can be directed in the formulation of strategies and programs to anticipate natural disasters and build a network of stakeholders who play a role in the anticipation and disaster education program. This could be followed up by forming a task force and the anticipation of disaster education in order to accelerate and streamline the implementation of disaster education program, and empower people to adapt to the natural disaster-prone environments. Many communities are powerless occur in anticipation of natural disasters resulting in the number of fatalities and economic losses of any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Therefore, a strategy and a natural disaster education program is very urgent to be formulated. It can be further educate the community to be more responsive to disasters. With the right strategy, expected education program to anticipate natural disasters can be done effectively, the community is expected to be powerless and anticipatory in dealing with natural disasters. What matters is the number of institutions that deal with disasters can lead to overlap and confusion regarding the domain of duties

and responsibilities in disaster management. Coordination should also be improved with non-governmental agencies are also to conduct disaster by collecting and distributing resources and assistance for disaster relief. It must be managed properly and needs to be built format of effective communication and coordination so that is not a new problem in the process of disaster management. Clearly visible on the ground that the need for synergy among ministries related to needs in various fields. Perhaps for this handling is still overlap. BNPB should outline clearly the duties and authorities, be it pre-disaster, during disaster, or after the disaster. For example, the handling of schools and hospitals damaged by natural disasters, it is the task of anyone. Even if the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at around Rp3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region.

2.2. Post-Disaster Relief Regulations Process

In connection with the mitigation process, the government should optimize the entire stakeholder participatory role of disaster. One of them with educational institutions such as universities. Working together with universities to do in order to approach the disaster with the existing scientific theories, that can actually be used as a basis for us to improve human resource capabilities in planning and application handling problems better disaster. Some things that need to get joint attention in cooperation, among others, are the importance of mapping disaster-prone areas, publishing modules and information systems in disaster management, training of social recovery after the disaster. With a synergistic pattern of cooperation, it is expected that the Government can play a more important role at the pre-disaster stage and be able to develop national disaster preparedness, in particular the ability of management to the disaster relief fund targeted. Natural Disaster Management in the Region in need of a rapid handling precise and of course in conformity with the rule of law in force therefore readiness and responsiveness of the government apparatus of Regions in the face of natural disasters in need of togetherness, and can merokalisir impacts of Natural Disasters itself , And besides Since the fall of the totalitarian dictator Suharto era end of the last millennium, the conflict for the sake of conflict arise in the community. Not only against the background of different beliefs, competition for land associated with the “stomach”, but also to the conflict aimed at secession of

a state entity Indonesia with the theme of self-determination. More complex, the incidence of conflict is often accompanied by the occurrence of natural disasters, resulting in the situation on the ground need to reference what legal basis should be resolved first, disaster or conflict management. The availability of budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) between the District is not ready to face natural disasters that sometimes hit the region. Head of Emergency Response PBD expressed concern because there is no budget allocation was prepared for natural disaster relief and post-disaster costs. According to him, the absence of budget items to prevent disasters that are plotted through the Regional Budget (APBD) 2010 fiscal year raised concerns that high if a disaster occurred in this area (ABC News, May 18, 2010) Even in an emergency situation there is often a relief agencies and grants , but the government should not rely on this uncertain nature of things. Because many disasters related to human survival that need the help of fast motion.

Next in Article 5 explained that the Government and local authorities responsible for disaster management. Following up the provisions of article 5 of Law Disaster Management, the government formed a National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). This body is a Non Departmental Government Institutions (Officials), which has the task to assist the President in coordinating the planning and implementation of disaster management and emergency in an integrated manner, and to implement disaster management and emergency from before, during, and after the disaster that includes prevention, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery. National Disaster Management Agency established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2008.

2.3. Guidance and Direction of Disaster

According to Article 12 of the Law of Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Agency has the task:

1. Against the disaster relief effort that includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction the fair and equitable;
2. Establish standardization and needs disaster management operations based on laws and regulations;
3. Delivering information to community disaster management activities;
4. Disaster management report to the President once a month under normal conditions and at all times in a state of emergency;

5. Used and accounted contributions / national and international aid;
6. Account for the use of the budget received from the State Budget;
7. Carry out other obligations in accordance with laws and regulations; and
8. Develop guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

With the establishment of Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and all the laws thereof, then outline the scope of disaster management into:

- a. all disaster relief efforts undertaken during the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster;
- b. a focus efforts on pre-disaster preventive;
- c. granting easy access for disaster response agencies during emergency response; and
- d. the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in post-disaster.

As the understanding of disaster management, a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. From this sense, disaster management operations are divided into three (3) stages of the process, namely:

1. **Predisaster**

In this stage, is still divided into two (2) situations, namely:

- a. in a disaster situation; and
- b. the situation there is a potential disaster.

In a disaster situation, some of the activities undertaken include:

- a. disaster planning;
- b. disaster risk reduction;
- c. prevention;
- d. integration into development planning;
- e. disaster risk analysis requirements;
- f. implementation and enforcement of spatial planning;
- g. education and training; and
- h. disaster management technical standard requirements.
- i. as well as research and development in the field of disaster.

In response activities in this pre-disaster phase, was composed of a disaster plan based on the analysis of disaster risk and disaster reduction efforts outlined in the disaster management program and details of the budget in Indonesia coordinated by:

- a. National Disaster Management at the national level;
- b. National Provincial Disaster Management at the provincial level; and

- c. National Disaster Management District / City to the district / city. Disaster management plans as referred to above are set by the Government or regional government in accordance with its authority for a period of 5 (five) years, and periodically reviewed every two (2) years or at any time in case of disaster. This arrangement should refer to the guidelines set by the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency.

See Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management and Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency.

Risk reduction is an activity to reduce the threats and vulnerabilities and to improve the ability of communities to cope with disasters, and some activities that can be done in this process:

- a. introduction and monitoring of disaster risks;
- b. participatory planning of disaster management;
- c. development of a culture of disaster awareness;
- d. increasing commitment to disaster management actors; and the application of the physical, non-physical, and disaster management arrangements.

The action plan disaster or who is often referred to as RPB prepared in a comprehensive and integrated in a forum that includes elements of the Government, non-government, community and institutional effort coordinated by the National Disaster Management Agency, while in the area coordinated by the Regional Disaster Management Agency, National action plans and a local action plan for disaster risk reduction is set for a period of three (3) years and may be reviewed in accordance with the needs.

Prevention is the pre-disaster phase is done by reducing disaster threats and vulnerabilities that threatened the disaster through the following activities:

- a. identification and recognition of a source of danger or hazard;
- b. monitoring;
- c. supervising the implementation of spatial planning and environmental management;
- d. strengthening social resiliency.

In accordance with Article 35 e of Law Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management that discusses requirements for disaster risk analysis aimed to determine and assess the level of risk of a condition or activities that could lead to disaster. Disaster risk analysis are prepared and determined by the Head of National Disaster Management Agency by involving related institutions / organizations. Disaster risk analysis used as a basis in the preparation of environmental impact assessment, spatial

arrangements and making disaster prevention and mitigation measures, so that future development activities that have a high risk of catastrophic, must be equipped with disaster risk analysis.

2. Emergency response

Disaster management during emergency response:

- a. quick and accurate assessment of the location, damage, loss, and resources;
- b. disaster emergency status determination;
- c. rescue and evacuation of people affected by the disaster;
- d. fulfillment of basic needs;
- e. protection of vulnerable groups; and
- f. immediate restoration of vital infrastructure and facilities.

Rapid assessment carried out by the Rapid Assessment Team based on the assignment of the Head of National Disaster Management Agency or the Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency appropriate authority. Quick and accurate assessment referred to is conducted through the identification of:

- a. disaster site coverage;
- b. the number of victims;
- c. facilities and infrastructure;
- d. interfere with the function of public services and governance; and
- e. the ability of natural and artificial resources..

3. Research Methods

The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data for the specific purpose and uses. This study uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is to interpret and describe the circumstances in accordance with the reality that has been obtained. In qualitative research, researchers are expected to have more breadth in drafting, describe, and analyze the results of the data entry field subjectively (Sugioyo, 2010: 54). Based on the formulation of the problem that has been noted, this study includes qualitative research to describe and inventory conception of society or the view of ideas, ideas, actions or measures undertaken in depth about natural disasters and ways to overcome them, in the form of case studies, as said Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 58) that the case study is a detailed study on a background, or one object, a document storage area, or a particular event. The cases always attached to qualitative research

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Definition of Natural Disasters

Natural disasters are a consequence of a combination of natural (a physical event, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides, etc.) and human activity. The weakness of humans due

to lack of emergency management, causing losses in financial and structural, even until death.

Natural disasters can also be interpreted as a disaster caused by natural phenomena. Symptom nature is a very natural phenomenon and common in the earth. However, only when the natural phenomenon hit human (soul) and all product cultivation (ownership, property and objects), we can only call it a disaster. Losses generated depends on the ability to prevent or avoid disasters and their durability. This understanding associated with the statement: "disasters emerged when hazards meet with helplessness". Thus, the hazardous nature of activity will not be a natural disaster in areas without human powerlessness, for example earthquakes in uninhabited areas. Consequently, the use of the term "natural" is also challenged because the event is not just a danger or calamity without human involvement. The amount of potential losses also depends on the shape of his own danger, starting fires, which threaten individual buildings, to large meteor collision events that could potentially put an end to human civilization. Emergency response measures that will be discussed include two broader process, namely mitigation (pre-disaster) and reconstruction, rehabilitation (disaster) Measures the synergy of government with all stakeholders in disaster can also be directed in the formulation of strategies and programs to anticipate natural disasters and build a network of stakeholders which plays a role in the anticipation and disaster education program. This could be followed up by forming a task force (task force) and the anticipation of disaster education in order to accelerate and streamline the implementation of disaster education program, and empower people to adapt to the natural disaster-prone environments. Many communities are powerless occur in anticipation of natural disasters resulting in the number of fatalities and economic losses of any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Therefore, a strategy and a natural disaster education program is very urgent to be formulated. It can be further educate the community to be more responsive to disasters.

With the right strategy, expected education program to anticipate natural disasters can be done effectively, the community is expected to be powerless and anticipatory in dealing with natural disasters. A dynamic process, integrated and sustainable to improve the quality measures associated with the handling, a series of activities that include prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and rebuilding. What matters is the number of institutions that deal with disasters can lead to overlap and confusion regarding the domain of duties and responsibilities in disaster management. Coordination should also be improved with non-governmental agencies are also to conduct disaster by collecting and distributing resources and assistance for

disaster relief. It must be managed properly and needs to be built format of effective communication and coordination so that is not a new problem in the process of disaster management. Clearly visible on the ground that the need for synergy among ministries related to needs in various fields. Perhaps for this handling is still overlap. BNPB should outline clear and wewenannya task, be it pre-disaster, during disaster, or catastrophe. For example, the handling of schools and hospitals damaged by natural disasters, it is the task of anyone. Even if the Ministry of National Disaster Management Agency, 2012. Regulation BNPB No.02 of 2012 on General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. The Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. The Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region.

recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region.

The purpose of disaster management are:

1. Provide protection to the public from the threat of natural disasters;

See Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management and Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency.

According to Article 12 of the Law of Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Agency has the task:

2. Provide guidance and direction to the disaster relief effort that includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction struksi fairly and equitably;

3. Establish standardization and implementation of disaster management needs by legislation;

4. Delivering information to the community disaster prevention activities;

5. Report to the President disaster management every month once in normal conditions and at all times in a state of emergency;

6. Use and account for contributions / national and international aid;

7. Accounting for the use of the budget received from the State Budget and Expenditure;

8. Carry out other obligations in accordance with laws and regulations; and

9. Develop guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

With the establishment Nomro Act 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and all the laws thereof, then outline the scope of disaster management into:

a. all disaster relief efforts undertaken during the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster;

b. a focus efforts on pre-disaster preventive;

c. granting easy access for disaster management agency at the time of response emergency; and

d. the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in post-disaster.

A. In the event of a disaster situation disaster management planning include:

1) Introduction and assessment of hazards.

2) Understanding vulnerability.

3) Analyze the impact of disasters.

4) Choice of disaster risk reduction measures.

5) Determination of the mechanism of preparedness and disaster mitigation.

6) The allocation of tasks, the authority and the resources available.

7) The preparation of disaster management plans coordinated with: BNPB at national level, BPBD to the provincial level, BPBD for district / city level and set by the government and local government in accordance with its authority for a period of 5 years.

8) Plan for disaster management periodically reviewed every 2 years or at any time in the event of a disaster.

9) Preparation of disaster management plans is carried out based on guidelines set by the head of BNPB. Disaster risk reduction is carried out to reduce threats and vulnerabilities and improve the ability of communities to deal with disasters through activities:

- a. The introduction and monitoring of disaster risks.
- b. Participatory planning of disaster management.
- c. Development of disaster awareness culture.
- d. Increased commitment to disaster management actors.
- e. The application of physical and non-physical efforts and disaster management arrangements.
- f. To perform disaster risk reduction efforts conducted risk reduction action plan, both national and local levels. Prevention is accomplished by reducing the threat of disaster threatened dakerentanan parties to perform activities include:

- 1) Identifying and recognizing accurately the a source of danger / hazards
- 2) Control of the acquisition and management of natural resources which suddenly could potentially be a source of disaster.
- 3) Monitoring the use of technology.
- 4) Spatial planning and environmental management.
- 5) Strengthening social resiliency

Determining the status of emergencies. Emergency response implemented by the central government or local governments in accordance with the level of disaster to the national level set by the President, the Provincial Governor and district / city level oleh regent / mayor. At the time of disaster emergency status is determined BNPB and BPBD have easy access to the field:

- 1) The deployment of human resources.
 - 2) The deployment of equipment.
 - 3) The deployment logistics.
 - 4) Immigration, customs and quarantine.
 - 5) Licensing.
 - 6) Procurement of goods and services.
 - 7) management and accountability of the money / goods.
 - 8) Rescue.
 - 9) Command to order the agency / institution.
- C .. Rescue and Evacuation Victims.

At this stage, by providing humanitarian services arising result of the disasters in a region through efforts to:

1. Rescue Victims
2. Emergency Relief.
- 3) Evacuate the victim and the victim's funeral who died.
- 4) Fulfilling Basic Needs. In this stage the government must provide basic needs:
 - a) The need for clean water and sanitation.
 - b) Food.
 - c) Clothing.
 - d) The health service.
 - e) Psychosocial Services.
 - f) Shelter and shelter.

Protecting vulnerable groups. Done by giving priority to the vulnerable groups in the form of rescue, evacuation, security, health care and psychosocial support. As for the vulnerable groups consisting of:

- a) Infants, toddlers and children.
- b) Women who are pregnant and breastfeeding.
- c) people with disabilities.
- d) Seniors

Recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities. Recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities aimed at the functioning of vital infrastructure and facilities immediately, so that people's lives will continue, carried out by repairing / replacing disaster damage in handling disaster management in the post-disaster phase rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

A. Rehabilitation

1. Improvement of environmental disaster areas
2. Improving public infrastructure
3. The provision of home improvement community
4. Recovery of social psychological
5. Health care
6. Reconciliation and conflict resolution
7. Recovery of social, economical and cultural
8. Restore security and order
9. Restore functions of government
10. Recovery of public service functions
11. Other provisions concerning rehabilitation regulated by government regulation.

B. Reconstruction

Conducted through better development include:

- a. The rebuilding of infrastructures
 - b. Social reconstruction
 - c. Revive the social life
 - d. The application of proper design and use of equipment
- Better and resilient.

- e. Participation and involvement of institutions kemsasyarakat organization.
- f. Improvement of social, economic, cultural
- g. Increased public service functions.
- h. Improvement of services in the community.
- i Other provisions concerning rekinstruksi regulated by government regulations

Conclusion

The Government of the regulations issued has developed disaster management and mitigation that has been set by the government which has to accommodate the interests and responsibilities of the various parties involved drafting process involving various government and non-government and private sector from across the region and provide an opportunity to all parties to contributing to the preparation of disaster management policies. Establish community participation and decentralization through the distribution of authority and resources at the local level. Policies establish and empower a special area networking forum for disaster risk reduction. Policy administration systems that are ready to monitor, archive and disseminate data on potential disaster. Policies to strengthen the area of risk assessment documents. Policies apply research methods for the study of the disaster. Policies to strengthen the economic field production to reduce the vulnerability of the economy. Policy applies procedures for assessing the impact of disaster risk on large development projects, especially infrastructure. 1. Policy disaster contingency planning, conducting regular exercises to test and develop programs for emergency response. 2. Policy for providing relevant procedures for conducting post-disaster reviews during the emergency response period

Suggestion

Based on the results of the analysis of disaster management policies, the following are suggested. To improve the effectiveness of disaster management policies, the government needs to strengthen the coordination of fellow governments with the District, City and Private regions. The political commitment of regional heads is very necessary to ensure the main influence of land disaster relief.

References

1. Great. 2012. Analysis of Damage Caused by Flood Lahara Land Use Post-eruption of Merapi Volcano in 2010 in subzone Kali Putih. Essay. Surakarta: Faculty of Geography UMS.
2. Anonymous. 2007. Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management. Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia in

- 2007 number 66: Jakarta. Anonymous. 2007. Act No. 4 of 1992 on Housing and Settlement. : Jakarta.
3. Anonymous. 2003. Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 131 2003: Jakarta. Anonymous. 1994. Article 2 (1) of Law No. 12 of 1985 jo. Act No. 12 of 1994 on Land and Building Tax: Jakarta Asdak, C. 2004. Hydrology and Watershed Management. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
4. Asian Disaster Reduction Center. 2003. Prevention and Disaster Management. <http://social-studies17.blogspot.com/2012/11/recognize-pencegahan-disaster-dan.html> Accessed September 13, 2013.
5. BAKORNAS PBP. 2007. Urban Disaster Mitigation Policy Manager in Indonesia. Jakarta: The National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management.
6. Bemmelen, Van. History 1934 eruption of Mount Tangkuban Perahu.[http:// www, kotasubang. com / 2013/10/17 / history-eruption-gunungtangkuban-parahu /](http://www.kotasubang.com/2013/10/17/history-eruption-gunungtangkuban-parahu/) Accessed November 15, 2013.
7. Bintarto and Hadisumarno. 1982. Exploring the Geography Knowledge. Jakarta: LP3ES. Chay, Asdak. 2007. Hydrology and Watershed Management Sungai.Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Perss.
8. Coburn, WA, JRS Spence, A. 1994. Pomonis Disaster Management Training Program. UNDP Disaster Mitigation Module, 2nd Edition.
9. Dibiyosaputro, S. 1998. Volcano. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Faculty of geography.
10. Djauhari Noor. 2011. Geology for Planning. Yogyakarta: Graha Science.
11. Hardjowigeno, S. 1993. Soil Classification and pedogenesis. Pressindo academic, Jakarta.
12. Hartuti, Rine, Evi. 2009. Book Smart earthquake. Yogyakarta: DIVA Press.
13. Hendarsah, Haruman. 2012. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in the Face of Danger Society Lava Flood Salam Subdistrict Magelang Using

- Participatory GIS Method. Master Thesis Yogyakarta:
Fak. Geography.
14. Spatial dictionary. 1997. Definition of Settlement:
Jakarta.
 15. Kurniasih, Sri. Enterprises 2007. Slum Improvement
in Petukangan North- South Jakarta. Research Report.
Jakarta: Architecture University Budi Luhur.
 16. Lavigne, Franck, Thouret, Jean Claude, Voight, B.,
Suwa, H., A. Sumaryono.2000. Lahars at Merapi
Volcano, Central Java: An Overview. Journal of
Volcanology and Geothermal Research. 100 (4), 423-
456.
 17. Lavigne, Franck, Thouret, Jean Claude. 2000. lahars:
Deposits, Origins and Behavior (Les lahars: Depots,
Origines et Dynamique). Bulletin de la Societe
Geologique de France.171 (5), 545-557.
 18. LIPI. 2006. Development Framework for Measuring
Preparedness
 19. Communities to Natural Disasters. Jakarta: LIPI-
UNESCO / ISDR.
 20. Maharani, Sholawatul and Hadmoko, Sri Danang.
2012. Population Patterns Adaptation and Mitigation
in Regional Manager Lava Flood Rain River Plate
Code. Journal of the Earth Indonesia Vol. 1 No. 3.
Yogyakarta: Fak. Geography.
 21. Maruyama, Y. 1980. Applied Atudy of
Geomorphological Land Classification on Debrisflow
Control Planning in the area of Mt. Merapi, Central
Java, Indonesia. 10th International Conference of the
International Cartographic Association.
 22. Munawaroh and Widiyanto. 2013. Distribution
Infrastructure Damage Assessment, Resettlement and
Agricultural Land by Flood lava Rain in 2010 with
Geomorphology approach. Journal of the Earth
Indonesia Vol. 1 No. 3.Yogyakarta: Fak. Geography