SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FOLLOWING A NATURAL DISASTERS IN CENTRAL SULAWESI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a zone where there are many seismic activities, the country located in this position is known to be prone to various natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and others. It does not rule out the possibility of many victims after disaster and in this case victims are not one thing that is a concern but social assistance needs to be known. This study describes social assistance for victims of natural disasters in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia on september 28, 2018.

Keywords: Natural Disaster, Social Assistance, Indonesia

JEL, classification: I31, I12, I30,I26

I. INTRODUCTIONS

Indonesia is an archipelago located on the Ring of Fire, a zone where there are many seismic activities. The country located in this position is known to be prone to various natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and others.

According to Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Indonesia is in one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas and is at risk to multiple hazards, including flooding, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, volcano, and cyclone. Over the last 30 years, there have been an average of 289 significant natural disasters per year and an average annual death toll of approximately 8.000. [1]

On september 28, 2018 the tsunami and earthquake in Palu and Donggala, located in Central Sulawesi with a magnitude of 7.7 which was later updated by BMKG to a magnitude of 7.4 on september 28, 2018 at 17.02 WIB. The epicenter at 10 km on 27 km northeast of Donggala, Central Sulawesi. Earthquake has the potential for a tsunami. In this event, there were 2,081 dead victims of the latest data as of 25 October 2018 which were processed by BNPB.

The total loss and damage caused by the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi amounted to Rp. 15.29 trillion. For the loss of Rp 2.02 trillion and damage reaching Rp 13.27 trillion. BNPB (2018). [2]

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[1] https://www.gfdrr.org/en/indonesia accessed on the 9th July, 2019.

[2] https://www.bnpb.go.id/pemulihan-bencana-dan-relokasi-pengungsi-sulawesi-tengah accessed on February 16th, 2019

But in this case not only earthquakes and tsunamis that occured but there was liquefaction. According to Sladen et al (1985) liquefaction is a phenomena wherein a mass of soil loses a large percentage of its shear resistance, when subjected to monotonic, cyclic, or shocking loading, and flows in a manner resembling a liquid until the shear stresses acting on the mass are as low as the reduced shear resistance.[3] And this has happened in Balaroa and Petobo villages, a few kilometres from Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia on the same date, which was September28, 2018 .

Infrastructure and buildings have suffered considerable damage. The road was divided, many bridges collapsed, houses that were flat to the ground, especially houses located close to the sea, the destruction of industry and did not rule out many schools that were destroyed by this natural disaster

This research was carried out as an effort by researchers to investigate how social assistance programs were provided by organizations from Indonesia or international organizations, a better understanding of the importance of identifying can provide information about the effectiveness of disaster recovery activities and will therefore be useful to inform future disaster recovery programs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Natural disasters can occur as a result of behavior and natural events. Natural disasters as a result of behavior are examples of flooding due to illegal logging or municipalities that are not properly organized. Meanwhile there are also natural disasters which are purely a result of natural events. Therefore geological and psychological events are very closely related. According to (Cutter 2001)[4] a disaster is a singular event that results in widespread losses to people, infrastructure, or the environment. Disasters originate from many sources, just as hazards do (natural systems, social systems, technology failures).

The people in the community have to face many problems during the time that they rebuild their house, including living in temporary shleters with non – preferred location and structures, logistical and aid distribution problems, and limitation of resources for rebuilding, permanent housing (Lindell and Prater, 2003)[5]. In many caces, people who have lost their home leave their neighborhood for temporary reasons, such as traumatic feelings, loss of job or community assistance, and conflict (Stratta et al., 2014).[6]

Psychological impact includes fatigue, gastrointestinal upset, confusion, impaired concentration, attention deficits, anxiety, depression, and grief. They also include behavioural effects such as sleep and appetite

[3] Sladen, J. A., D`Hollander, R. D., and Krahn, J. (1985) The liquefaction of sands, a
collapse surface approach. Can. Geotech.
[4] Susan L. Cutter (2001). American Hazardscapes: The Regionalization of Hazards and Disasters. Washington, DC: Joseph Henry Press.

[5] Lindell, M.K. and Prater, C.S. (2003), vAssesing Community Impacts of Natural Disasters. Natural Hazards Riview.
[6] Stratta, P., Capanna, C., Carmassi, C., Patriacra, S., Di Emidio, G., Riccardi, L., Collazzoni, A., Dell'Osso, L., & Rossi, A. (2014). The Adolescent Emotional Coping after an Earthquake: A risk factor for suicidal ideation. Journal of Adolence

changes, ritualistic behaviour, and substance abuse. There are population segments who require special attentaion; including children, frail elderly, and people with pre – existing mental illness, racial and ethic minorities, and families of those who have died in disaster (Lindell and Prater, 2003). [7]

According to Hermawati (2001) given the nature of social work, social asisstants, have the professional responsibility to work closely with the community to improve and develop the interaction between each individual, group or communities so that they can carry out their duty to overcome problems and prosper. [8]

The following is one of the location's of picture of natural disasters that occured in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.
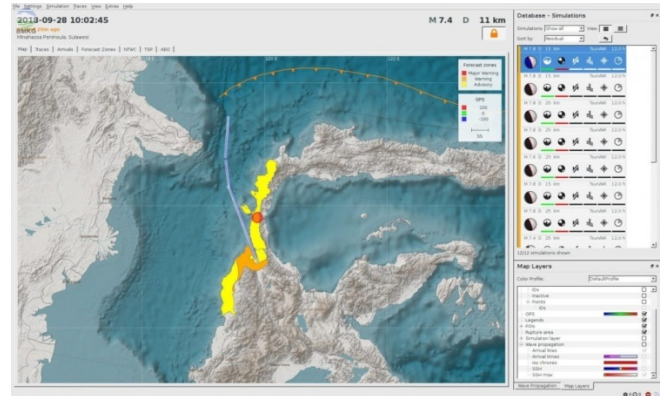
Figure 1: . Location of the epicenter of the earthquake in Donggala, Central Sulawesi

Source: Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency of indonesia[9]

Figure 2: Modeling of Tsunami Potential Areas

Source: Source: Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency of indonesia

The natural disasters that have occurred in Central Sulawesi have demolished various buildings, from houses, shopping centers, hotels, hospitals, school buildings and other buildings to partially or completely collapse.

The impact of the natural disasters that happened in Central Sulawesi was not just material but in the psychology of the local community who had become victims, one of them must have lost one of family member and this is not easy to face the reality for them who lost or separated from their family. Therefore, social assistance provided is not just for material things such as food, clean water, special goods for kids or women, medicines, tents, and temporary shelter but also

[7] Lindell, M.K., & Preter, C.S. (2003). Assesing Community Impacts of Natural Disasters. Natural Hazards Riview, 4(4), 176-185

[8] Hermawati , I. (2001). Metode dan Teknik dalam Praktek Pekerjaan Sosial. Yogyakarta: Adicita Karya Nusa.

psychological support to healing their trauma after disaster.

III. DATA

The data in this research will be in the form of descriptive qualitative data and use qualitative data procedure for the data analysis. In taking data, the researcher needs sources to get the available data. Data source is the subject of the research from where the data can be obtained. Data sources are the important thing in conducting research. Thus, data source is the substance where the researcher will get information that is required. Ary et.al (1985: 332)[10] argued that in qualitative research, there are two sources that can be used to get the data. Those are:

1. Primary source Sugiyono (2008: 225)[11] stated that primary source is source which can give valuable information directly. In other word, the primary source is to give prominent data relate to problems of the research. For the primary source, the researcher uses the result of interview. In qualitative research, the result of interview can be used as the strongest source to get the information.

2. Secondary source is additional source to get the data. Given (2008: 803)[12] argued "Secondary data source is preexisting source that have been collected for a

different purpose or by someone other than the researcher".

In this study the data sources used by the author are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Where primary data sources are data obtained directly collected through field surveys using data collection techniques obtained directly from the informant that have interviewed by researcher

Whereas secondary data sources are data that are obtained indirectly or through other sources that are already available before the author conducts research. which is categorized as secondary data, namely through books, journals, and official institutions related to this research.

IV. METHODOLOGY

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) analysis can be define as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclution drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher use Miles and Huberman's theory in analysing the data, so there are three steps to do.[13]

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[10] Ary, Donald, Jacobs, L., C., Razavieh. 1985. Introduction To research in Education. New York: Holt, Rinehart.
[11] Sugiyono, 2008. Metode Pnelitian Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta

[12] Lisa M. Given (2008). The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualilative Research Methods.
[13] Miles & Huberman, A.M. (1994 : 10) Qualitative Data Analysis. Sage Publications, London.

Figure 3: Components of data analysis: Interactive Model
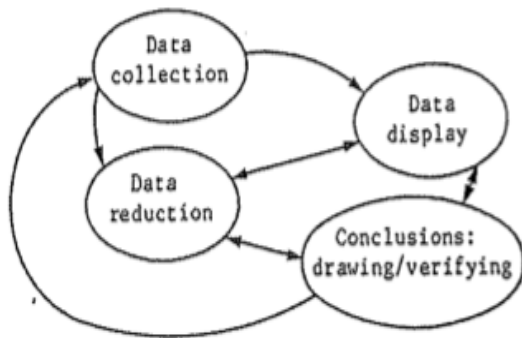
Source: Miles & Huberman, A.M. (1994) Qualitative Data Analysis. Sage Publications, London.

1. Data Reduction

Data redution become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles and Huberman (1994 : 10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.

Based on Miles's theory, the researcher carried out data analysis by reading various articles and news about natural disasters in Central Sulawesi and then looked for problems become research material afterwards searching for the journal related with this research. From this process will be able to bring up an identification of problems that will be discussed in this study. After that, interviewed several relevant speakers such as organizations and looked for government parties movements who had provided social assistance to victims of natural disasters in Central Sulawesi.

2. Data Display

The second steps data display. According to Miles and Huberman (1994 : 11) generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclution drawing and action. [14]

The researcher will present information from several interviewees who have been interviewed and choose data in the form that supports this research from various media and from the amount of data that could be obtained by the researcher will choose suitable data in this study and then the researcher will describe the data that has been obtained .

3. Conclution Drawing

The last step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. The conclusion in data analysis can answer the problem statement or even it cannot as the problem statement is temporary and might change after conducting research in the field. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds.

In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and theory that are used.

V. EXPECTED OUTPUT

The output expected from this study is that all organizations from Indonesia and abroad also from the government that has provided social assistance to victims of natural

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[14] Miles & Huberman, A.M. (1994 : 11) Qualitative Data Analysis. Sage Publications, London.

disasters in Central Sulawesi are expected to be able to fulfill the needs of the victims.

The social assistance provided is not only a material form but also a psychological support both generally and spiritually, for example Indonesian religious leaders who came to Central Sulawesi to hold events such as praying together with the victims.

And then in general form psychological support provided to the victim to gives an opportunity to talk about their anxieties after natural disasters even though adults could better control their emotions but still providing assistance for psychotherapy is also needed.

In addition this is not only for adults but also for children who become victims, trauma healing assistance to children who are victims is like providing entertainment provided by participants to entertain children.

And the expected of this research is the social assistance provided could make victims feel greatly helped after the disaster both morally and psychologically. Also, the stress level of the victims could be reduced slightly.

At the end of this research, the researcher could find something new for the future both from Indonesia or even abroad to be more corncern about social assistance such as the distribution of social assistance to the victims should be organized because the time by time the needs of victims will be always different.

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