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Disaster Resilient Villages: a systematic review in social science disciplines

Ilham Zitri[1)], Amil[2)], Azwar Subandi[3)], Danur Wenda Pratama[4)], Elisa Oktriani[5)], Arya Akbar[6)]

Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Kota Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia

Koresponding : Ilham.zitri@ummat.ac.id

Abstrak

Bencana di Indonesia adalah suatu keniscayaan. Bencana terjadi karena ketidaksiapan atas risiko dan dampak ancaman bahaya Pemahaman bahaya dan pengurangan risiko bencana perlu disosialisasikan kepada masyarakat sebagai upaya untuk mengurangi kerentanan dan meningkatkan kapasitas. Masyarakat adalah pihak yang terkena dampak langsung baik secara fisik, mental, maupun sosial atas kehilangan, kerusakan, dan kerugian akibat bencana Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Desa Tangguh Bencana: tinjauan sistematis dalam ilmu sosial. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil Penelitian ada lima masalah signifikan desa tangguh bencana. Masalah-masalah tersebut meliputi Lokal, Bencana, Komunitas, Manajemen, dan Risiko. Penelitian ini juga melibatkan desa tangguh bencana. Penelitian ini menambahkan sesuatu yang baru pada teori dengan memetakan gagasan desa tangguh bencana dan mencari hubungan antara gagasan dengan gagasan penting lainnya. Penelitian ini juga memberikan langkah-langkah praktis berikut: (1) desa dapat menggunakan pengetahuan tentang ketahanan bencana untuk menilai ketahanan mereka melalui model yang komprehensif. (2). Pemerintah dapat mengadopsi model tersebut untuk mengukur desa tangguh bencana. (3). Sebagai sarana bagi desa untuk berperilaku tangguh dalam menghadapi bencana.

Kata kunci: Bencana; Kajian; Kesiapsiagan; Model; Penanggulangan

Abstract

Disasters in Indonesia are inevitable. Disasters occur due to unpreparedness for the risks and impacts of hazards. Understanding hazards and disaster risk reduction needs to be socialized to the community in an effort to reduce vulnerability and increase capacity. The community is the party directly affected, physically, mentally, and socially, by loss, damage, and loss due to disasters. This study aimed to analyze Disaster Resilient Villages: a systematic review in social sciences. The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study showed five significant problems of disaster resilient villages. These problems include Local, Disaster, Community, Management, and Risk. This study also involved disaster resilient villages. This study adds something new to the theory by mapping the idea of disaster-resilient villages and looking for relationships between ideas and other important ideas. This study also provides the following practical steps: (1) villages can use knowledge about disaster resilience to assess their resilience through a comprehensive model. (2). The government can adopt the model to measure disaster resilient villages. (3). As a means for villages to behave resiliently in facing disasters.

***Key words**: Disaster; Study; Preparedness; Model; Response*

INTRODUCTION

Disasters in Indonesia are inevitable. Disasters occur because of unpreparedness for the risks and impacts of dangerous threats (Bramasta & Irawan, 2020). Understanding hazards and disaster risk reduction must be disseminated to the community to reduce vulnerability and increase capacity. The community is the party directly affected physically, mentally and socially by loss, damage and losses due to disasters (Muhlisah et al., 2021). Therefore, the community must actively participate in disaster management efforts. Communities must be encouraged to optimize the potential of their resources to realize resilience. With the community's resilience, the impact of disasters, including the risk of loss of life, property, etc., can be minimized and even avoided (Lestanata et al., 2021). On the other hand, the government, as the organizer and person responsible for implementing disaster management activities, must work with all stakeholders to design and implement policies, including how to enable and empower the community (Arfani, 2022).

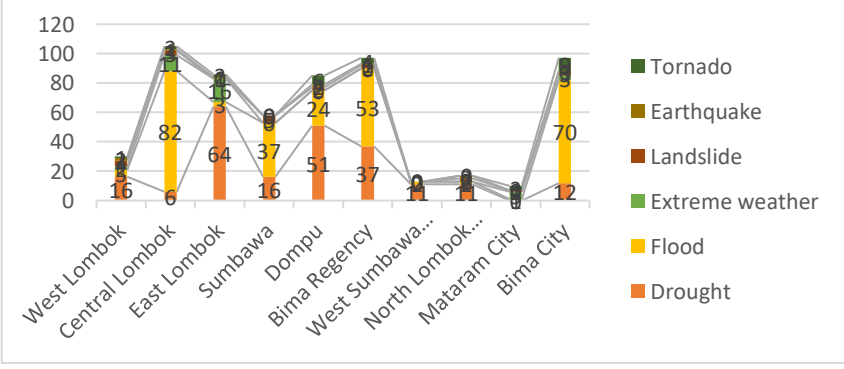
A disaster-resilient society can anticipate, overcome, and recover from threats, shocks, or pressures resulting from disasters. Disaster-resilient communities can also recognize threats in their area and organize existing resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to minimize disaster risks. This capability is realized in risk management, which includes planning for mitigation actions, preparedness for disasters and p, and ost-emergency recovery (Azizah et al., 2021).

Every person has the right to social protection and a sense of security, especially for disaster-prone community groups. Every community must maintain a harmonious social life, balance, harmony, conformity, and preservation of environmental functions. That is the mandate in Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, expressly and implicitly, a form of obligation and responsibility for the government and society to work together in preparedness. With the disaster management paradigm moving towards a mitigation, preventive paradigm and development paradigm, community empowerment must be increased to know more about disasters and the characteristics of each region from the threat of catastrophe (Husniawati & Herawati, 2023).

Disaster events have different impacts on men and women. This difference can be seen in the higher vulnerability of women to death. In addition, other vulnerable groups, such as children, older people and people with disabilities, often experience more severe impacts. However, community awareness and resilience towards disasters still need to be increased because disaster mitigation is weak, and theology tends to be fatalistic. Some people think disasters are A decree of fate that must happen—giving rise to an attitude of resignation and weakness. Even despairDisaster jurisprudence will teach you how to make peace and act appropriately from a religious aspect in the face of disasters (Nurani et al., 2022).

Apart from that, disaster jurisprudence is the basis for every individual, community, group and organization to move to minimize the impact or risk of disasters through prevention, mitigation, preparedness, preparedness, emergencies, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Figure 1. Disaster Events in NTB Province



Source: https://siaga.ntbprov.go.id/

Disaster events in NTB Province still occurred frequently in the past year; this can be seen in Graph 1 above, which shows that tornado disasters occurred 224 times in all districts/cities in NTB, followed by flood disasters 279 times in a period of one year, then followed by another disaster. This proves that NTB Province is not free from the threat of disaster, which could strike anytime. Disasters are a phenomenon of human life that cannot be known exactly when they occur. Humans are only able to recognize the initial symptoms and predict their occurrence. The sophistication of technology created by humans is sometimes only able to explain these initial symptoms, so the detailed events of the disaster are only in human predictions. However, with the ability to recognize the early symptoms of a disaster, humans can prepare themselves to face a disaster. This preparation includes preparation before a disaster occurs, when a disaster occurs, and after a disaster occurs. This means that humans can be prepared when they can recognize the initial symptoms, the level of risk, and so on.

Integration in development plans is an effort to harmonize various aspects of development, such as economic, social, cultural, and environmental, to run effectively and efficiently and provide optimal societal benefits. Development integration is important because various aspects of development are interrelated and influence each other. In general, the following strategies are implemented so that integration of a program can be carried out in development: (1) Community participation. The community needs to be involved in the development planning and implementation process so that development can align with the community's needs and aspirations; (2) Start from the beginning of planning. The DRR program needs to be considered from the beginning of the village development planning process. This can be done by involving stakeholders from various sectors, including the community, village government and related agencies; (3) Coordination between sectors ensures that development runs synergistically (Syuryansyah et al., 2023).

Disaster management theory says that disaster risk is a function of “hazard, vulnerability, community values and capacities” (Ratnasari & Wildawati, 2022). Disaster risk reduction is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing disaster risks. This is the responsibility of governments and aid agencies and it must be an integral part of the way they are organised (Isnanto, 2023). The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, point 7 states that DRR practices must be multi-hazard and multi-sector based, inclusive and accessible efficiently and effectively. The government must recognize the main stakeholders, regulations and their role in coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including women's groups, children and youth, people with special needs, poor groups, migrant workers, indigenous communities, volunteers, as well as practitioners and older people in designing and implement policies, plans and standards. As presented in the literature, resilience is a property of a system that generally indicates the ability to maintain critical operations in the face of adverse disruptions (Pramono et al., 2020). states that community resilience is a process that connects a network of adaptive capacities (resources with dynamic attributes) to adapt to disturbances or difficulties.

Disaster management can be defined as all efforts or activities carried out in the context of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery efforts related to disasters carried out at the stages before, during and after a disaster. Disaster management is a dynamic process, which was developed from classical management functions which include planning, organizing, dividing tasks, controlling and supervising disaster management. This process also involves various organizations that must work together to carry out prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery from disasters.

METHOD

Qualitative methodology to investigate in depth how the Destana Model is used by the Government in Disaster Management Preparedness in NTB Province. Using a qualitative approach, information analysis from existing sources is carried out using structured methods (Long et al., 2015), QDA adalah proses mendeskripsikan, mengklasifikasikan dan menghubungkan fenomena dengan konsep peneliti (Kurniawan et al., 2023).

Different from data in general, data generated by website platforms can be found in various formats and sizes. Therefore, investigating data obtained from social media requires the use of analytical tools. Nvivo 12 Plus is the analysis tool we chose to use for the purposes of this research. Disaster Management Preparedness Maintaining sustainability on a Regional Economic Scale software that can assist researchers in data processing and a more qualitative understanding of the data (Zitri, Amil, et al., 2024). Nvivo 12 Plus is a software package that can be used as a component of qualitative data analysis tools, also known as CAQDA. It is Nvivo 12 Plus. This research utilizes a software application called Google N-capture, developed by QSR International, to collect the necessary data. After that, Nvivo 12 Plus can be used to perform any further necessary processing on the resulting data. The study of the Destana model is the main subject of this research (Pratama et al., 2023).

The systematic literature review was carried out in five stages: organizing the subject matter and developing the structure; conducting literature reviews; collect and evaluate data; analyze and interpret data; present results; and make recommendations for future research. Articles for this research were obtained from the Scopus database.

Search parameters can be modified in the database. Media, society and government are the headlines; The access type is open access; Year = period between 2020 and 2024; Author name = all; Academic disciplines = social sciences; Document type = article; The publication stage is the same as the end. All journals in the social sciences are referred to as source titles; Keywords: Disaster Resilient Village. Country/region = any country; The language used is English, and the source is a journal. The research findings were published in 64 papers

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

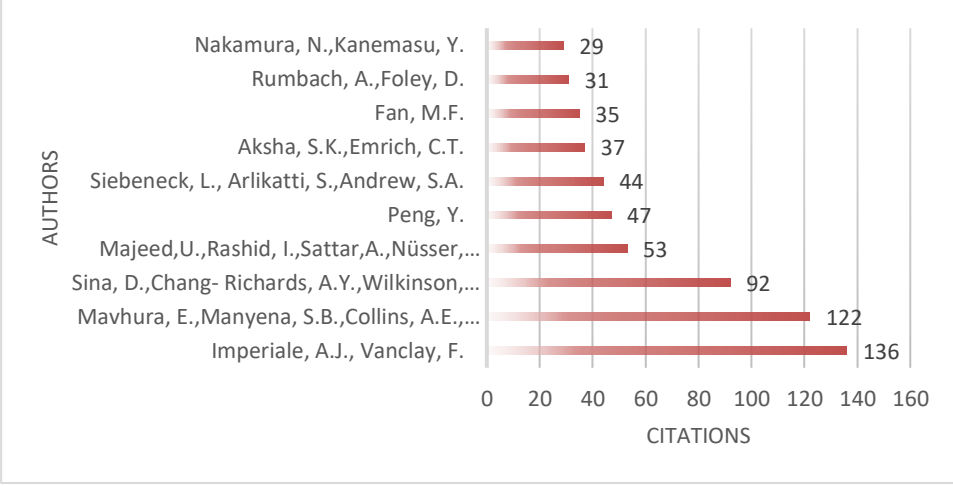
This section will discuss the findings, explain the results, and finally analyze the results. The findings include the country where the research was conducted as well as the number of citations per document. The following highlights research findings on Disaster Resilient Villages: community, risk, resilience, management, disaster, local.

Figure 2. Identification of Country by Number of Articles

Source: Scopus Database (2024)

If the countries analyzed identify the ingredients, Figure 2 shows that academics have studied disaster-resilient villages in almost every country. This research highlights various countries, including Indonesia (15 papers) and India (10 documents). These two countries were followed by eight other countries, including the United States (8 articles), Australia, Bangladesh, Germany, China (4 papers), Malaysia, the Netherlands, and New Zealand (3 documents). However, it is not surprising that Indonesia has produced so many articles from nine other countries.

Figure 3. Capturing Citation By Authors Documents



Based on Figure 3, it is stated that important citations are conveyed as high-impact documents by other historians and identified as high-impact articles. The study conducted by (Imperiale & Vanclay, 2016) They are the most frequently cited since initial publication, with 136 citations (Mavhura et al., 2013) Found the second highest impact with 122 citations; most argued, citing dozens in their multiple article projects.

Main Problems of Disaster Resilient Villages

This study overviews the most important disaster-resilient village issues raised in recent social science papers. These issues have been discussed in recent events in various social science publications.

Figure 4. Main issues of Disaster Resilient Villages

Source: Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

Figure 4 depicts the network nodes as keywords, while connections show the associations of the nodes. The figure represents the fraction of simultaneous events. Figure 1 shows that resilience to disasters is generally associated with the terms "Community" (78.07%), "risk" (77.96%), "resilience" (74.81%), "local" (65.94%), and "management" (58.02%).

The local issues in Figure 4 show the percentage of co-occurrence frequencies from highest to lowest; local problems are closely related to assessing disaster (26.29%), affected disaster materials (1.51%), appropriate disaster management (1.49%), evaluating disaster preparedness (0.81%), Asian disaster preparedness (0.69%), adequate disaster mitigation activities (0.67%).

Figure 5. Local issues in Disaster Resilient Villages

Sumber: : Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

Experts identify that local adaptation, local characteristics, local disaster training and local disaster committees are key factors in developing disaster-resilient villages. Khadka et al., (2024) The role of the community is very influential in determining a disaster-resilient village. In the context of Disaster Resilient Villages, the word "local" refers to a strategy that emphasizes the need for active community involvement in disaster risk reduction activities. Disaster Resilient Villages are efforts aimed at improving the ability and readiness of village communities in dealing with various forms of natural disasters (Tibesigwa et al., 2024). In this program, the concept of "local" emphasizes the important role of village residents, who have extensive knowledge and understanding of their environment, as well as its potential and existing risks. As a result, disaster mitigation and response techniques rely heavily on community empowerment. The local method of Disaster Resilient Village is focused on expressing the wisdom and traditional knowledge of the village community (Hermawan et al., 2024). This indigenous knowledge includes a variety of strategies and rituals that have developed over time and have often proven useful in minimizing the consequences of disasters. For example, communities in flood-prone areas may have traditional flood-resistant architecture and land management strategies (Zhou & Kwan, 2024). Using this knowledge, the Disaster Resilient Village program can develop strategies that are more appropriate and relevant to local issues while respecting the culture and customs of the community (Mishra & Rath, 2024). In addition, local culture in the Disaster Resilient Village hinders active community participation in program planning, implementation and evaluation. Communities participate in various activities such as risk assessments, emergency response training, and disaster simulations (Moustafa, 2024). With this approach, the general public is not only the beneficiary, but also the main actor in risk mitigation. This is important to ensure that the solutions developed are appropriate to local needs and capacities, and can be replicated and adopted by the entire population. The local approach in Disaster Resilient Villages highlights the value of partnerships between government, non-governmental organizations and local communities Praptika et al., (2024) Government and external groups act as facilitators, providing technical assistance and resources, while initiative and leadership remain in the hands of local communities. This seeks to increase independence and sustainability in disaster risk reduction activities so communities become more resilient and ready to face future disasters.

Proportion one: Isu lokal merupakan unsur penting dalam desa tangguh bencana yaitu asseasing disaster, affected disaster materials, appropriate disaster management.

Disaster issues in Figure 6 show, with the percentage level of co-occurrence from highest to lowest, that disaster issues are closely related to disaster assessment (26.29%), affected disaster materials (1.51%), proper disaster management (1.49%), disaster preparedness assessment (0.81%), Asian disaster preparedness (0.69%), adequate disaster mitigation activities (0.67%) and disaster risk assessment (0.24%).

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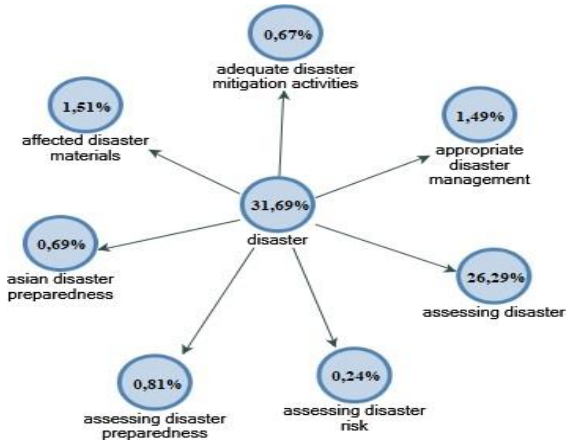
Figure 6. Disaster Problems in Disaster Resilient Villages



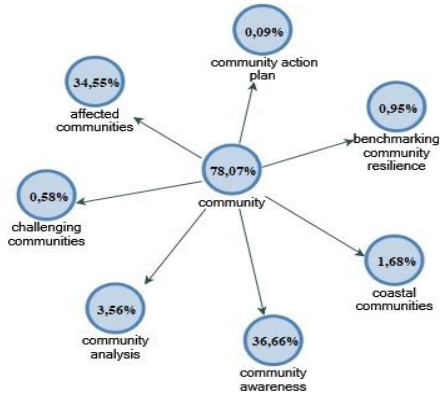
Source: Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

Experts identify that assessing disaster, affected disaster material, appropriate disaster management, assessing disaster preparedness, Asian disaster preparedness, adequate disaster mitigation activities and assessing disaster risk. Disasters are explained in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. A disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives caused by natural and non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impacts. Disaster is a disruption to society that causes widespread losses and is felt by society, various materials, and the environment (nature), and the impact exceeds human ability to overcome it (Al-Maruf et al., 2023). A disaster is also defined as an event that destroys and disrupts the survival of a community so that it becomes abnormal, causes ecological disruption, or a serious emergency that can result in loss of life, environmental damage, and/or material loss (Chongjian & Jiangtao, 2024).

Proportion two: assesing disaster, affected disaster material, appropriate disaster management.

Community issues in Figure 7 show the percentage level of co-occurrence from the highest to the lowest and that the importance of community is closely related to community awareness (36.66%), affected communities (34.55%), community analysis (3.56 %), benchmarking community resilience (0.95%), challenging communities (0.58%), community action plan (0.09%).

Figure 7. Community problems in Disaster Resilient Villages



Source: Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

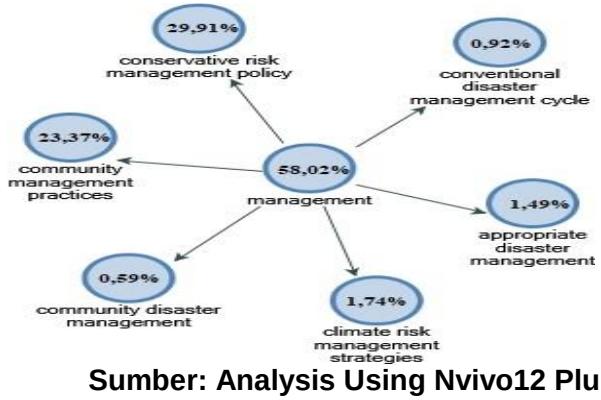
According to experts, disaster resilient villages are very necessary in helping disaster resilient villages at the points the community is trying to overcome, such as community awareness, affected communities, community analysis, benchmraking community resilience, challenging communities, community action plan Dewa et al., (2023) In the context of Disaster Resilient Villages, "community" refers to a group of residents with important duties and responsibilities in managing disaster risk. This society includes all levels of society, including individuals, families, social groups, and local institutions. The success of the Disaster Resilient Village program is highly dependent on the active involvement and cooperation of all community members in the entire disaster management process, from planning to implementation and assessment (Deasy et al., 2023). Community analysis in the context of Disaster Resilient Villages shows that community strength lies in their collective unity and participation. Villagers often have strong social ties and know each other, making it easier to organize and collaborate on disaster risk reduction activities. For example, in an emergency, a strong society can act quickly to help each other and secure the safety of its members. This sense of togetherness also increases the desire to be involved in disaster preparation and mitigation efforts (Chouhan et al., 2023).

Furthermore, villagers often have extensive local knowledge and traditional wisdom that can be used to reduce disaster risk. This expertise includes time-tested agricultural, construction and environmental management approaches. Within the Disaster Resilient Village framework, it is vital to combine local knowledge with contemporary technology and ideas to develop more effective and sustainable policies. By valuing and using local expertise, programs become more relevant to the community while strengthening community identity and pride (Mansur, 2023). However, this research illustrates communities' obstacles when trying to reduce disaster risk. One of the most significant problems is the gap in knowledge and understanding of community members about disaster risks and the need for preparation. Thus, education and training initiatives are very important to increase community capacity and knowledge. Another difficulty is a lack of resources, such as cash, infrastructure, or professional personnel. To overcome these obstacles, multiple stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations, and the corporate sector, must work together to provide needed resources and sustainably create community capacity (Ali et al., 2023).

Proportion three: community awareness, affected communities, community analysis.

The management issues in Figure 8 show the percentage level of co-occurrence from the highest to the lowest, which shows that the importance of communication is related to conservative risk management policies (29.91%), community management practices (23.37%), climate risk management strategies (1.74%), appropriate disaster management (1.49%), community disaster management (0.59%).

Figure 8. Management Problems in Disaster Resilient Villages



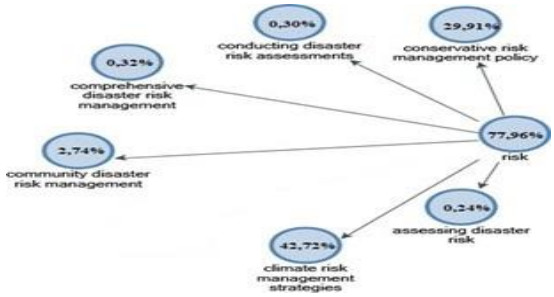
Sumber: Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

Experts identify conservative risk management policies, community management practices, climate risk management strategies, appropriate disaster management, and community disaster management as the main factors in disaster-resilient villages. By carrying out good management, villages can be disaster resilient Mohanty & Chaudhuri, (2023) In the context of Disaster Resilient Villages, "management" refers to a series of systems that detect, assess and reduce disaster risks, as well as coordinate responses when a disaster occurs. Disaster management at the village level includes strategic planning, implementation of mitigation and preparation measures, emergency response, and post-disaster rehabilitation. The success of this management is highly dependent on the active involvement of the entire community, as well as assistance from the government and related organizations. Management in the context of Disaster Resilient Villages shows the importance of comprehensive and inclusive planning (Parvin et al., 2023). To ensure that all perspectives and needs are addressed, the planning process must include participation from all levels of society, including local leaders, vulnerable groups, and youth. This planning contains mapping disaster risks, identifying available resources, and developing mitigation and adaptation plans tailored to local circumstances (Hutagalung, 2023). As a result, plans become more practical and can be implemented effectively by the community. Disaster management in the community also requires effective cooperation among various stakeholders. This requires the establishment of a clear organizational structure, such as a local emergency response team with specific tasks and responsibilities. Regular training and simulations ensure that all team members and the community take their responsibilities in an emergency. Effective coordination also requires efficient communication among community members, communities, governments, and aid groups to ensure a timely and coordinated response to the crisis (Setiawan & Adhi Pramana, 2023).

Proportion four: Conservative risk management policy, community management practices, climate risk management strategis

The risk issues in Figure 9 shows that, with the percentage of co-occurrence rates from highest to lowest, the risk issues are closely related to climate risk management strategies (42.72%), conservative risk management policies (29.91%), community disaster risk management (2.74%), comprehensive disaster risk management (0.32%), conducting disaster risk assessments (0.30%), disaster risk assessments (0.24%).

Figure 9. Risk Issues in Disaster Resilient Villages



Source: Analysis Using Nvivo12 Plus (2024)

Experts identify with climate risk management strategies, conservative risk management policies, community disaster risk management, comprehensive disaster risk management, conducting disaster risk assessments, assessing disaster risks Chong & Bin Kamarudin, (2023) Disaster Resilient Village, "risk" refers to the possibility of loss or negative impact due to natural or human-caused disasters. This risk is defined by three main factors: danger, vulnerability, and capacity. Risk analysis in disaster-resilient communities seeks to assess and measure the number of hazards posed by the community and effective mitigation and preparation tactics. Hazards are

natural or artificial events that can cause disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, and forest fires. Identifying and mapping hazards at the village level is important to determine the areas and communities most vulnerable to disasters (Elkharboutly & Wilkinson, 2022).

This information is used to create spatial plans related to disaster risk and early warning systems that can provide timely information to the community. With a comprehensive understanding of hazards, cities can proactively reduce their impacts. Vulnerability refers to the physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that make communities more susceptible to the effects of disasters. Inadequate infrastructure and limited access to essential community services can lead to vulnerability (Kolopaking et al., 2022). Vulnerability analysis in Disaster Resilient Villages includes examining the condition of housing and public buildings and the community's social and economic capacity. Disaster risks can be reduced by improving infrastructure, increasing economic welfare, and developing social networks. Capacity is the capacity of the community to manage and react to disaster threats (Thong et al., 2022). This capacity includes the community's knowledge, skills, and resources to reduce disasters. Disaster Resilient Villages create capacity through education and training, strengthening local organizations, and building disaster-resilient infrastructure. This capacity building aims to empower communities to react quickly and effectively and recover from disasters that occur more quickly. By building local capacity, communities become more resilient and able to face various disaster risks that may arise (Sati et al., 2022).

Proportion five: climate risk management strategies, conservative risk management policy, community disaster risk management,

Gambar 10. A Comprehensive Proposed Theoretical Model
Source: Autor's Proposed Model

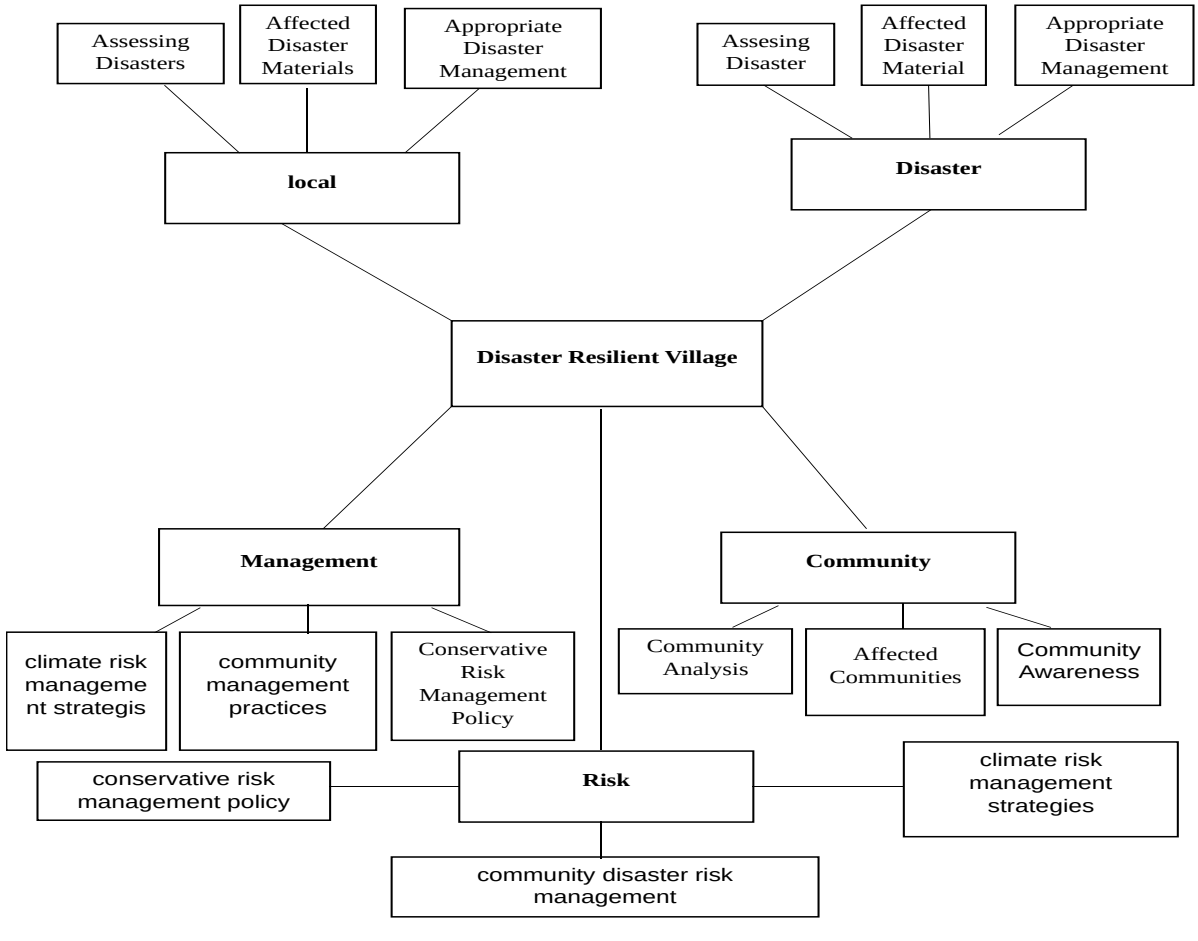


Figure 10 is a comprehensive theoretical model proposal from the first to fifth propositions. Disaster-resilient villages have a significant relationship with the five most closely related issues: local, Disaster, Community, Management, and Risk. Furthermore, the local issue is related to the three closest issues: disaster assessment, disaster-affected materials, and proper disaster management. The Disaster Issue is related to the three nearest points: disaster assessment, disaster-affected materials, and adequate disaster management. The Management Issue is closely associated with the three issues: community awareness, affected communities, and community analysis. The Risk Issue is closely associated with the three issues closest to it: climate risk management strategy, conservative risk management policy, and community disaster risk management. The Management Issue is closely associated with the three issues closest to it: conservative risk management policy, community management practices, and climate risk management strategy.

CONCLUSION

Many speakers in the social sciences have published articles on the topic of disaster-resilient villages. The findings of this study contribute to the expansion of arguments and perspectives held by academics in the social sciences. It is useful to look back at some of the previous articles published on disaster-resilient villages to understand the current state of the art in assessing the research subject. This study analyzed 64 journal articles found in the Scopus database. According to the findings of this study, there are five significant issues in disaster-resilient villages. These issues include Local, Disaster, Community, Management, and Risk. This study also involves disaster-resilient villages. This study adds something new to the theory by mapping the idea of disaster-resilient villages and looking for relationships between concepts and other important ideas. This study also provides the following practical steps: (1) villages can use knowledge about disaster resilience to assess their resilience through a comprehensive model. (2) The government can adopt the model to measure disaster-resilient villages. (3) As a means for villages to behave resiliently in facing disasters.

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