

Religious Dimension in the Strategic Role of Disaster Mitigation Based in Bukittinggi

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Abstract

Bukittinggi City faces significant disaster threats, particularly from earthquakes, Mount Marapi eruptions, and hydrological disasters. Disaster risk reduction mitigation activities are carried out through various schemes and programs. One such program is the Environmental Urban Resilience Program (Ketahanan Bencana Lingkungan Kelurahan or KBLK), implemented by the Bukittinggi City Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The purpose of this research is to identify the types of activities undertaken by KBLK in disaster mitigation and to explore the roles of KBLK in disaster mitigation in Bukittinggi. A qualitative research method with a descriptive approach, utilizing observation, interviews, and documentation, was employed to understand the issues and phenomena surrounding disaster programs. This study found that five KBLK organizations in Bukittinggi conduct disaster mitigation activities, including risk assessments, disaster response planning, and contingency planning, the formation of disaster risk reduction forums (PRB), capacity building for communities in disaster management, the integration of disaster risk reduction into urban development plans, as well as activity monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The roles and functions of disaster mitigation activities as perceived by the community include raising awareness about disasters, enhancing vigilance, and providing understanding. The functions of disaster mitigation activities felt by the community include increasing their knowledge about disaster mitigation, understanding their local conditions, and enabling them to analyze and take self – evacuation measures in the event of a disaster.

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago located at the confluence of three major tectonic plates and geographically located in the equatorial region, therefore it is not surprising that Indonesia is an area prone to natural disasters (Sari 2019). Disasters are categorized into three: natural disasters, non – natural disasters, and social disasters. (Silfia 2020). Disasters can occur at any time either through a very long process or in a short and fast time without any previous signs. Disasters can occur due to destructive and exploitative human behavior towards the natural environment. As Allah SWT says which means: "*There is destruction on land and in the sea because of man's actions, so that Allah may feel some of the consequences of their actions, so that they may return (to the right path)*" (Q.S. Ar – Rum/ 30: 41).

Disaster management and disaster risk reduction should not only be applied when a disaster occurs but long before a disaster occurs. This means that disaster prevention and mitigation measures have been implemented by parties and disaster – prone communities. (Sunarti 2014) Communities threatened by disasters need integrated efforts to reduce disaster risk. The goal is to make people aware and responsive to disasters. In achieving this, there are efforts to conduct disaster risk reduction education. This effort is then called disaster mitigation. This action to minimize disaster risk is in line with Islamic values written in Q.S. Yusuf, which tells the story of the food crisis that occurred at the time of the Prophet Yusuf As. At that time the Prophet Yusuf advised his people to adopt



a simple lifestyle and save. The lesson that can be taken is that when there are symptoms that have the potential to present a disaster, we must strive for preparedness. When a disaster occurs, at least it can minimize its impact.

Disaster mitigation in disaster terminology is an effort made to reduce the impact or risk resulting from disasters, both natural and non – natural disasters. Disaster mitigation as a benchmark is very important in disaster management, with the main objective of reducing the risks that arise (Wekke 2021). In general, disaster mitigation is carried out in order to reduce losses due to disasters, both property losses and casualties, which will have an impact on human life. In certain contexts, disaster mitigation can be developed based on the level of disaster locus or administrative area.

The scope of disaster mitigation can be applied at the village level. The aim is to develop human resources engaged in disaster mitigation in villages and sub – districts so that they can understand disaster risk management. For this purpose, the Village Environmental Disaster Resilience (KBLK) was formed. In Bukittinggi City, for example, there are 24 KBLKs spread across each village. The purpose of the KBLK in Bukittinggi City is to make the Bukittinggi City community disaster – resilient. A disaster – resilient community is greatly influenced by the activities and programs carried out by the KBLK related to disaster mitigation.

Of the 24 KBLKs in Bukittinggi City, there are three villages in Aur Birugo Tigo Baleh District, namely Belakang Balok Village, Sapiran Village, and Aur Kuning Village, which already have activity programs in accordance with the concept of disaster mitigation. Some of these villages have made innovations, one of which is covid 19 alert. Several mitigation measures have been taken, for example spraying disinfectants throughout the *Kelurahan* environment regularly and thoroughly, as well as making reports for residents entering and residents leaving the Sapiran neighborhood. Another innovation is "Rangkiang Sitenggang Lapa Saluah Nagari" as a food security system for residents in the event of an emergency. Parameters carried out to carry out this innovation such as one house depositing rice according to its ability, then donating other durable foodstuffs, and finally, foodstuffs will be used during emergency situations, and the Task Force task force is required to make a logistics report.

Research Method

The research methodology used is qualitative research using descriptive qualitative methods. The research location was conducted in Bukittinggi City. The reason is that there are KBLK – based disaster mitigation efforts and there have also been several forms of activities carried out by KBLK in disaster risk management and the role of KBLK in disaster risk management or disaster mitigation. This research uses Purposive Sampling, which is a sample chosen by the researcher depending on the research objectives without regard to its generalization. In this study there are two informants, namely involved informants and observers. The informants involved in this research are the heads of KBLK in 5 villages in Bukittinggi City related to their activities and roles in disaster mitigation. Observer informants in this study are community representatives in 5 villages, starting from disaster volunteers, village heads, and the chief executive (kalaksa) of BPBD Bukittinggi City. In the data collection technique, the researcher enters into a certain setting that is being studied, because in qualitative research the facts can be understood properly if there is interaction with the subject through in – depth interviews and direct observation and documentation. The data analysis used in this research, namely organizing the material from interviews and observations in an orderly manner, analyzes and produces a new thought, opinion, theory, or idea.

The focus of this research is related to disaster mitigation activities carried out by KBLK Bukittinggi City and its role in disaster management in Bukittinggi City. The focus of study in this research, namely: (i) the form of activities related to disaster mitigation carried out by KBLK in Bukittinggi City; (ii) the form of the role and function of disaster mitigation activities carried out by KBLK in disaster management in Bukittinggi City. The purpose of this research is to describe and explain the form of activities carried out by KBLK in disaster mitigation in Bukittinggi City and to understand the role and function of these activities in disaster mitigation efforts in Bukittinggi City.

The Qur'an is the holy book of Muslims that contains the words of Allah SWT revealed through the angel Gabriel given to the prophet Muhammad SAW as a guide and guide for mankind. One of them is about disaster mitigation, although the Qur'an does not specifically explain disaster mitigation, there are several verses that can be used as a guide in mitigating disasters. Allah SWT explains that some disasters occur because of human actions. Disasters that occur are Allah's way of showing mistakes for themselves. Allah SWT has also provided guidance on how to deal with the presence of disasters, namely believing that disasters are the will of Allah SWT to improve human life that belief will move people to immediately rise from disaster and have an optimistic attitude in the face of disaster. Then change the perspective on the arrival of disasters, that disasters or calamities are not the punishment of Allah SWT but part of Allah SWT's compassion for His servants so that humans are spared from more severe damage.

Profile of KBLK

There are five KBLKs in Bukittinggi city that are quite successful in planning and implementing their disaster mitigation activities. First, the KBLK in Sapiran village was established in 2015, and began active activities in 2017. KBLK Sapiran is one of the KBLKs that is quite active in the Bukittinggi area. This is evidenced by the realization of the activities of the program that have been made. Most of the Sapiran area is inhabited by members of the TNI, where they already know a lot about the level of understanding of disaster mitigation. Second, the Belakang Balok KBLK, which was built in 2012, is an example or frame of reference in the development of disaster – prone areas that integrate various actions on disaster risk reduction at the village level. Third, the Aur Kuning KBLK was established in 2012. The Aur Kuning KBLK focuses on counseling on disaster risk assessment and disaster management action plans. Fourth, the Bukit Cangang KBLK was established in 2017. The disaster vulnerability that occurs in this village is more of a landslide disaster. This risk is high because the area is right near the cliffs of Sianok Gorge. Therefore, KBLK Bukit Cangang is more focused on making disaster mitigation activity programs regarding landslides. Finally, KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun was established in 2013. The type of disaster that has occurred several times in this village is flooding, but the scale of flooding is still low, but there are quite a lot of locations. Some points have puddles when heavy rains come.

Disaster Mitigation Activity Program

The disaster mitigation program is a program that aims to develop the KBLK into a disaster – resilient village, by providing guidance to the community in developing the KBLK, and providing a reference for the implementation of disaster – resilient village development for disaster risk reduction officials and stakeholders. There are several disaster mitigation activity programs in developing disaster – resilient urban villages. First, disaster risk assessment at the urban village level. Some villages have already made this risk assessment, including Sapiran, Belakang Balok, and Aur Kuning. Second, Disaster Management planning and Contingency Planning. Third, the establishment of a Disaster

Risk Reduction Forum. Fourth, Capacity Building for Communities and Officials in Disaster Management. Fifth, the incorporation of DRR into the village development plan.

The disaster education program aims to increase community awareness and skills in dealing with natural disasters. The program is implemented by involving the active participation of the community in every stage, from planning to evaluation. In its implementation, the education program involves various parties, such as local governments, disaster volunteers, community organizations, and educational institutions. The program is conducted through various activities, such as community training, public campaigns, learning module development, and learning programs in local schools. Through this disaster education program, communities gain knowledge about disaster risks, how to reduce disaster risks, and how to act in emergency situations. Communities are also trained in practical skills, such as first aid, fire fighting, and evacuation in disasters. In addition, the disaster education program also promotes community participation in disaster mitigation. Communities are invited to develop emergency response plans at the family and neighborhood levels, so that they can be prepared for disasters independently. The program also builds partnerships between the community and the government, so that disaster mitigation can be done collaboratively and sustainably. Overall, the disaster education program in the *Kelurahan*.

From a sociological perspective, there are 4 disaster management programs. First, it is important to know how the knowledge of individuals or communities in facing disaster threats and how they respond to these threats. Second, disaster preparedness and mitigation planning is a continuous learning process. Third, it can contribute in developing programs and strategies in disaster management. Fourth, disaster risk management requires the implementation of theoretical models based on local resources such as Local Wisdom, Local Genius, Local Cultural rather than authority decisions.

The sociology of religion approach to disaster mitigation focuses on how religious values and community collective actions based on beliefs and spirituality can influence social behavior, including in efforts to reduce disaster risk. In the context of disaster mitigation in Bukittinggi, religion is understood as a source of value that encourages people to protect the environment, prepare for disasters, and act collectively to protect others. This is reflected in Qur'anic verses, such as Q.S. Yusuf/12:47 – 49, which teach the importance of preparedness in the face of crisis (Dayanti, Zahra, and Firdaus 2023). The religious approach applied by the Village Environmental Disaster Resilience (KBLK) contributes to building community solidarity, for example through mutual cooperation activities or food donations in the "*Rangkiang Sitenggang Lapa Saluah Nagari*" system, which reflects the spirit of sharing during emergencies. In addition, KBLK also integrates religious values into mitigation activities, such as protecting the environment and preparedness as part of worship. This approach not only builds community resilience, but also utilizes local cultural values and spirituality. The KBLK functions not only as a disaster mitigation agent, but also as a medium to spread religious and cultural collective values. This approach makes disaster mitigation more than just a technical response; rather it is a moral and spiritual obligation that is rooted in community life. (Setiawan 2022)

Disaster Mitigation Based on Religious Education at KBLK

Some of the activity programs in the Sapiran KBLK are the preparation of disaster management plan documents. This activity includes the creation of an official document that contains data and information on disaster risks in Sapiran Village to reduce the risk of disasters that will occur by carrying out physical and non-physical development activity programs. KBLK Belakang Balok created an activity program, namely counseling and training on disaster mitigation in collaboration with the BPBD of Bukittinggi City. The disaster mitigation material provided to the community is an efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and increasing understanding and ability to face disaster threats. KBLK Aur Kuning created an activity program, namely training for the community related to disaster mitigation. Before the simulation practice is carried out, the community is given an introduction to the evacuation route signs so that when the practice takes place the community is not confused, the stages when an earthquake disaster occurs first do not panic, and when the earthquake takes place try not to panic.

KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun has not held an activity program for disaster mitigation due to several constraints. One of the obstacles is the economic activity factor. Most people in Puhun Pintu Kabun Village have trading livelihoods, where the time for selling is from morning to evening and so on every day. Finally, Bukit Cangang Village is located in an area that is prone to landslides, namely in the Sianok Gorge area. KBLK Bukit Cangang focused on forming a landslide mitigation activity program, KBLK Bukit Cangang has also formed an evacuation route in case a disaster occurs.

Most of the KBLKs in Bukittinggi City conduct religiosity education, using religious teachings as the main foundation in providing disaster mitigation education to the community. In its implementation, counseling activities often involve religious leaders to convey the importance of disaster preparedness. One example given is the story of the Prophet Joseph in the Qur'an QS. Yusuf, which emphasizes the importance of planning and saving in the face of a food crisis. This story is used as a practical guide to educate the community about the importance of disaster preparedness. In addition, KBLK also held a joint prayer before the disaster simulation as a symbol of spirituality. This activity aims to ask God for protection while instilling an understanding that mitigation efforts are part of faith. With this approach, the community is invited to see disaster not only as a punishment, but as a test that requires solidarity and careful preparation. The implementation of disaster mitigation by the KBLK is also underpinned by a spirit of gotong royong influenced by religious values. For example, before the rainy season arrives, KBLK organizes activities to collectively clean gutters and flood-prone areas. These activities are often preceded by religious appeals emphasizing that cleanliness is part of faith. In addition to protecting the environment, this activity strengthens social relations among residents. (Apip and Rahmawati 2021).

In disaster simulations such as earthquakes or landslides, KBLK trains people to work together, especially in helping vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and the disabled. This is in accordance with the teachings of QS. Al-Maidah which encourages helping in goodness and piety. Disaster logistics management is also done collectively. For example, the community is invited to donate rice according to their respective abilities as supplies for emergency situations. This approach not only fulfills material needs during disasters, but also strengthens the values of sincerity and togetherness within the community. These two aspects show that the integration of religious values in FMV mitigation activities is not just a symbol, but also provides real benefits. Religion becomes an effective foundation for mobilizing collective action, creating communities that are resilient, united and ready to face disasters. (Puspitasari 2022)

The Role and Function of KBLK for Disaster Mitigation

The approach taken by KBLK Sapiran to the community in realizing a disaster-resilient KBLK is done in a way. The first way is to involve the community to play an active role in simulations and joint exercises. The second way is to appeal to the community, for example on rainy days and in the environment around the community such as flooding, and finally with *gotong royong* activities to clean the environment with the aim of preventing disasters from occurring. The approach taken by KBLK Belakang Balok to the community in the realization of a disaster resilient KBLK by conducting trainings involving the community, so that the community can recognize what disaster mitigation is and conduct counseling on disaster management. There are several steps taken by the Aur Kuning KBLK in approaching the community related to disaster risk reduction, first conducting disaster simulation activities that make the community participate in activities and contribute, secondly conducting counseling which is expected to make the community understand the science of disaster management.

The approach taken by KBLK Bukit Cangang is not much different from other KBLKs, namely by conducting training and counseling activities related to disaster mitigation. The approach taken related to disaster management in KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun is slightly different from other villages, which is because most of its members are representatives of RW and RT, so those who approach disaster mitigation are directly from their RW and RT. It is these RW and RT officials who provide approaches and understanding of disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction to the community. The function of activities felt by the community in disaster risk reduction is to provide benefits to the community. The implementation of disaster mitigation activity programs such as disaster risk assessment, disaster management planning, community capacity building, and integration of DRR into village development plans in each KBLK felt the benefits. Cici Istiqowati, "Evaluation of the Destana (Disaster Resilient Village) Program in Disaster Mitigation (Study of Sumberanom Village, Sumber District, Probolinggo Regency)" (Universitas Brawijaya, 2018). Here are some functions of disaster mitigation activities that are felt by the community in reducing disaster risk. First, KBLK in Bukittinggi City feels that the community understands disaster mitigation, second, the community understands the conditions of their respective regions, third, the community can analyze and evacuate if a disaster occurs in the Bukittinggi City area.

The benefits of religiosity-based disaster mitigation felt by the Bukittinggi community include various important aspects. This approach helps the community to better understand disaster mitigation as part of their moral and spiritual obligations. Religious values, such as protecting the environment and mutual cooperation, provide a strong ethical foundation to encourage active community involvement in disaster risk reduction efforts. In addition, religious values also strengthen social solidarity, where communities help each other and work together in emergency conditions. This can be seen in the system of "*Rangkiang Sitenggang Lapa Saluah Nagari*," where communities donate food for emergency needs, which not only strengthens social relations but also increases collective capacity in the face of disasters.

This approach also enhances individual and community preparedness, both physically and mentally. Faith-based disaster training and simulations, such as the introduction of evacuation routes and risk management, give communities the confidence to act independently in emergency situations. Furthermore, local cultural and religious values provide solutions that are relevant and appropriate to the Bukittinggi context, creating strong locally-based resilience. With this, the community is not only dependent on external assistance, but also able to empower local resources to deal with disasters.

Religiosity-based mitigation also encourages the integration of religious values into sustainable development. Environmental preservation and disaster risk reduction are seen as part of religious mandates, motivating communities to take consistent preventive measures. With this approach, disaster mitigation is not only a technical responsibility, but also an integral part of community life that is full of spiritual values and local wisdom.

Max Weber's Theory of Action

Max Weber said social action as an individual actor's action that carries subjective meaning for the individual concerned, but has an impact on other individuals, and hopes for a reaction from the other actor. One of the social actions according to Weber is Instrumentally Rational, namely social action hoping for a reaction from other individuals in accordance with the circumstances or goals of the actor performing the social action.. (Mushodiq and Imron 2020) Humans as social creatures cannot live alone who need the help of others, which of course humans have an individual relationship with other individuals, related to Weber's social action theory has an answer to these social problems.

KBLK as a subject that performs social actions by implementing disaster resilient village programs. The social actions made by KBLK start from village risk assessment, disaster management planning, and contingency plans, the establishment of disaster risk reduction forums, capacity building in disaster management, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and program reporting. KBLK's expectation as a subject in social action is to provide guidelines and references to the government and the community regarding disaster risk reduction and to make the village resilient to disasters. The community as an actor or goal of KBLK in its actions provides the results expected by KBLK by participating in disaster mitigation activities.

There are social structures and social institutions that are interconnected in building social action, individuals in acting not only carry it out but also put things in reasonable conditions. Likewise, with the KBLK in Bukittinggi City, which cannot stand alone in realizing a disaster-resilient KBLK, KBLK needs other parties to realize this, such as collaborating with PMI, TAGANA, Aksi Cepat Tanggap, and not forgetting BPBD as the KBLK coach in Bukittinggi City.

Conclusion

KBLK is a program from BNPB created in the context of disaster mitigation, where the aim of this disaster resilient village program is to create a village that is resilient and ready to face disasters, in Bukittinggi City there are 24 villages spread in each village. There are several existing disaster mitigation activity programs, the first is disaster risk assessment in the village starting from (assessing threats, assessing vulnerability, assessing capacity, and analyzing disaster risks in the village). The second program is disaster management planning and contingency planning. Third, the establishment of a disaster risk reduction forum. Fourth, increasing community capacity in disaster management. Fifth, integrating disaster risk reduction into urban village development plans. Finally, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the program at the urban village level.

There are some differences in the activity programs carried out in the 5 KBLKs Sapiran, Belakang Balok, Aur Kuning, Bukit Cangang, and Puhun Pintu Kabun. In general, the activities carried out are activities in increasing community understanding and disaster management, but there are also KBLKs that have not implemented activity programs. KBLK Sapiran has the first activity program to prepare disaster management plan documents, second contingency plans, third efforts in disaster mitigation and providing assistance, lastly providing education to the community regarding disaster mitigation. KBLK Sapiran feels the impact of the program's role for risk reduction, namely helping

the community become more aware of disasters, and providing knowledge to the community about the importance of disaster mitigation.

KBLK Belakang Balok also has programs ranging from increasing community capacity in terms of disaster management and disaster mitigation, and also training activities in disaster management are also carried out at KBLK Belakang Balok, the role of activities felt by KBLK Belakang Balok is to increase awareness in the event of a disaster and increase understanding of the importance of being aware of disasters. KBLK Aur Kuning also has an activity program ranging from the practice of fire simulations, training, and counseling on disaster mitigation. The role of activities that are felt is to make people who previously did not know about disaster mitigation now understand the importance of disaster mitigation. KBLK Bukit Cangang has an activity program focused on landslide disaster management, because the Bukit Cangang area is in the canyon area, so the focus of the activity program carried out is landslide disaster mitigation. The perceived role of disaster mitigation activities is that the community understands the science of disaster mitigation.

KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun does not yet have any activity program, but when a disaster occurs in another village, KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun intervenes in helping at the disaster site, economic factors are one of the reasons why KBLK Puhun Pintu Kabun has not been active, because some of the people of Puhun Pintu Kabun make a living trading, so for activities many people do not participate. The role and function of disaster mitigation activities perceived by the community are making people aware of disasters, increasing awareness, and providing understanding. As well as the function of disaster mitigation activities felt by the community is to provide benefits such as the community becoming aware of disaster mitigation, the community understands the conditions of their respective regions, and the community can analyze and evacuate themselves in the event of a disaster.

BPBD Bukittinggi City has an important role in realizing disaster resilient KBLK, for the Bukittinggi City area its role is only from the city level, if from the province it only provides appeals. The role of BPBD itself is to provide guidance and counseling on disaster mitigation. Kelurahan also takes part in realizing disaster – resilient KBLK by providing support to KBLK spread across each kelurahan, the support provided is in the form of providing clothes and shoes for KBLK. As for funding, actually the sub – districts are an extension of the sub – districts and cities, so there is no special funding for the KBLK from the sub – districts, but if the KBLK is doing activities and needs consumption, the sub – districts are ready to help provide consumption for activities.

BPBD Bukittinggi City also explained that the KBLK spread across Bukittinggi City did not all exist, due to several things that caused it, one of which was constraints in the allocation of special funds for KBLK, so this became one of the difficulties faced by KBLK. However, BPBD is also trying to procure special funds for KBLK in the hope of realizing disaster resilient villages. The disaster mitigation approach taken by KBLK in Bukittinggi City is closely related to religious religiosity. In disaster mitigation efforts, KBLK integrates religious values to encourage the community to be more aware and ready to face disasters. Disaster mitigation education and counseling conducted by KBLK often involves religious leaders, taking examples from religious teachings, such as the story of the Prophet Joseph in the Qur'an which emphasizes the importance of planning and preparedness in the face of crisis. Through this approach, KBLK not only functions as a disaster mitigation agent, but also as a channel to spread moral and spiritual values based on religion and local culture. This forms a more resilient community in the face of

disasters, as they not only rely on technical capabilities but also rely on spiritual strength and social solidarity in disaster mitigation efforts.

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