

Disaster Management Sekolah Rescue in Radio: Case of PASS FM Bandung Indonesia

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Abstract--- *Sekolah Rescue is an off-air radio program about disaster in Pass FM Radio. The existence of Sekolah Rescue in PASS FM Radio becomes more interesting when knowledge about the disaster in radio to practice to the community. Sekolah Rescue directly move to help the community when the disaster happened, begin with becoming a volunteer. The purpose of this research is the analysis the disaster management in Sekolah Rescue. The method in this research was case study method with qualitative approach, with in the collected data used observations in PASS FM Radio and Sekolah Rescue, depth interview to announcer in the PASS FM Radio and volunteer in Sekolah Rescue. The result and discussion in this research, in pre disaster process, Sekolah Rescue did the activity of early mitigation, education, and socialization, capacity building, and promotion. Early mitigation is steps in reducing the risks, education & socialization is giving training and disaster material socialization, capacity strenghten is increasing and developing the volunteer's skill in form of training and promotion, are dissemination information from disaster mitigation. In the process of during disaster, Sekolah Rescue has a Team Perintis, management POSKO and emergency response. At the post disaster process, SR volunteers begin analyzing the activity result from pre disaster and during disaster through rehabilitation & recovery (rehabrecov) and monitoring evaluation (monev).*

Keywords--- *Sekolah Rescue, Pass FM Radio, Disaster, Cilampeni Village.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pass FM Radio is one of the community radio was established by NS Adiyuwono, Supriyatna and Saryana in 2002, which is located in Sangkan Hurip Village, Katapang subdistrict, Bandung regency. Katapang subdistrict is one of the area which is easily affected by disaster, such as flood, tornado and fire [1]. Katapang is the area of the disaster on March 2016. So, the PASS FM Radio has influenced to help the community surroundings giving the disaster information through on air and off air. The announcer in the PASS FM Radio on air programs, give the disaster prone area about disaster in several villages. And then the announcer on off air radio program, it has a special program called Sekolah Rescue.

Sekolah Rescue as a active community in the disaster program in Katapang subdistrict is located in Cilampeni village. Cilampeni village is area impacted erosion danger and flood [2]. The community in the Cilampeni village make settlement so that no soil is left for water uptake. Sekolah Rescue as a disaster program of Radio Pass FM is ready to help the community surroundings. Most of the members come from the community of Katapang subdistrict who are given the skill of how to face the disaster.

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Therefore, this can be called disaster management [3]. Sekolah Rescue was established because there were still a few people who helped affected communities, so many people were victims. Sekolah Rescue directly move to help the community when the disaster happened, begin with becoming a volunteer, giving help in public kitchen, giving trauma healing etc.

The community radio that helps people affected by disasters also occurs in Aceh. Radio Djati as a local radio in Aceh which began broadcasting in 2008 has transferred information about practical knowledge and disaster preparation learning or disaster preparedness in Aceh [4].

Based on the explanation above, community radio acts as a disaster information media. The PASS FM radio through the Rescue School program helps the Katapang subdistrict when a disaster occurs. The volunteers help the people that affected areas through learning and debriefing that he has obtained. Thus, this study focuses on disaster management of the Rescue School in the PASS FM Radio Katapang District, Bandung.

The research use disaster management theory from Diah, Awang, dan Dian (2017), consist of pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster [3]. Suitable with the definition above, disaster management is divided into pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster. The activity of pre disaster is the level of preparing themselves before the disaster happened including preventing, mitigation and preparedness. The activity of during disaster or preparedness is the level of implementing the mitigation procedure that had already prepared including the assessment of planning emergency operation and preparedness. The activity of post disaster is level of implementation after the disaster happened including rehabilitation and reconstruction. Therefore, through disaster management analysis, can be seen planning, implementation and up to evaluation of disaster activity at the sekolah rescue.

In the research, we are use theory of communication disaster from Haddow (2008), consist of 4 concept, audience focus, leadership commitment, situational awareness, and media partnership [5]. Accordance with theory, the volunteers of Sekolah Rescue providing disaster information can reduce the uncertainty of disaster information in the community.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The community of radio is a broadcasting agency established to serve certain communities just fine in the context of a boundary geographically and in the context of the same sense of identity or interest [6]. The community radio communication with the listeners as subjects and the participants were involved implementation program in the radio, and the community radio as a media to transfer information to people [7], and media that plays role in the daily life the people [8].

The community of radio has program to disseminate information to community. Pass FM radio is the one radio that has disaster program to the community, is Sekolah Rescue. The volunteers in the Sekolah Rescue are doing disaster management consist of pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster [3].

The disaster management in the pre-disaster activities intended to reduce disaster risk, is preventive in nature such as: prevention and mitigation or preparedness includes early warning, and planning during a disaster (emergency response), and after disaster, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The volunteers in the Sekolah Rescue

give the information of disaster to the community at Katapang subdistrict. Based on theory of communication disaster, the volunteers have a skill to performance to the community. And then, the volunteers have commitment to help all the people. All the volunteer still active in the Sekolah Rescue without being paid and they have skill in the manage the disaster[5].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research about disaster management is a unique phenomenon because there is not always exist disaster program in the area of disaster which is guided by radio community. The research methods used case study with qualitative approach The qualitative method itself is defined as “ Provides details description and analysis of the quality, or the substance, of the human experience” [9].

The research used qualitative method to describe, analysis finding of data from the subject experience. The case study method can deep the management disaster at Sekolah Rescue. And then, the research used the case study method to answer the question research, to see the difference of the result finding in the field, seeing the place for researching directly and able to take the core and combine the answer of research answers [10].

The research used level of pre-research and post-research. The level of pre-research begin with the literature review, that function to deep information about disaster management [10]. The researcher in implementing the research, observed and interviewed the volunteers of Sekolah Rescue, it is name “*participant observation*” [10]. The researcher get involved in the research subject which can be included into “*explanatory description*” [10]. The researcher visited and saw Sekolah rescue owned facilities. Besides that, the researcher interviewed Sekolah rescue’s Head Master, Cilampeni chief village as the guidance and volunteers of Sekolah Rescue.

Finally, the researcher in post research used the data of triangulation with study literature, observation, and interview [11]. The researcher reviews again and confirm the data result from the data of triangulation from the head master and voluneteers of Sekolah Rescue, Cilampeni village, artefact, disaster activity, and document related with the rescue school at the PASS FM Radio. The research done 2018 at Cilampeni.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Community of Pass FM Radio had issued off air program of disaster named Sekolah Rescue in 2010-2011, that comes from the word rescue that is short of *Relawan Siaga Bencana Cekatan Ulet dan Efektif*, is guided by Adiyuwono as the general chairman Radio Pass FM and the Rescue School head master. Sekolah Rescue located in Katapang subdistrict, where this place sensitively getting disaster impacts. Sekolah Rescue has special learning in form of curriculum called *Manajemen Partisipasi Penggiat Resiko Pengurangan Bencana (MP3RB)* or Participation management to support reducing the risk of disaster.

The volunteer Sekolah Rescue based on curriculum MP3RB, must fulfill 6 levels of materials, they are: 1) care, 2) Participation, 3) supervisor assistant, 4) supervisor, 5) facillitator, 6) internal auditor. The volunteer in the level of care, is given the knowledge of disaster risks that will be happened in their area living, they are also given the knowledge about how to face the disaster when it happened. The volunteer is stimulated to recognize his area living, whether from the nature potential or disaster risk that are going to happen. The volunteer understand information to

need the community is audience focus [5], where the information about disaster that precise and accurate.

The volunteer in Sekolah Rescue make *Induk Organisasi Relawan* or the central volunteer institution (IOR), is the material to form a group in the community which live in disaster prone. The volunteer is able to lead the community to work together to face the disaster.

The volunteer in the participation level make *Forum Pengurangan Resiko Bencana* or the forum of reducing disaster risk (PRD). Based on this modul, Sekolah Rescue has leadership commitment to help the community in the disaster[5]. The volunteer should have 26 skills in this level. The volunteer becomes the leader in the disaster area. The volunteers bring a group of 10 people to the disaster area as the first group that analyze the area condition. They are called pioneer team.

The volunteer who has already had skills as a supervisor assistant may learn to become supervisor or supervise. A supervisor is given the material of management pos komando or management command post (POSKO) disaster area. Usually POSKO commander is pointed directly from *Badan penanggulangan Bencana daerah* (BPBD) if the volunteer is not become the commander, he will be pointed to become the vice commander. So, the volunteer in this level can manage POSKO. At the level of supervising can be represent the duty of POSKO commander. The volunteer is able to recognize the weakness or shortage that exist in POSKO. The volunteer has situational awareness to observe situation din POSKO[5].

The volunteer in the level of facilitator must share their knowledge they have during their study in Sekolah Rescue. The volunteer at this level must have mature age and ready to share the knowledge, and must be able to communicate well with many people.

Finally, the volunteer at the level internal auditor become an auditor or an analyst for activity result in Sekolah rescue. The volunteer from internal auditor level will give suggestion or decision in determining what must be done and who will do it. They are able to assess matters relating to the procurement of consumption for refugees. The volunteer who become internal auditor has already been able to appreciate things related with the consumption supply for the evacuees. The volunteer in this level will be empowered when monitoring evaluates (MONEV) at disaster management in post disaster part.

The volunteer based on the theory disaster management, which are divided into pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster. The volunteer in pre-disaster do four activities, they are early mitigation, education and socialization, capacity building and promotion. Early mitigation is mentioned as, “ Steps to control disaster” [12].

Sekolah Rescue does analyze the area of disaster risk and control findings data. The volunteer must know first kind of disaster happened in the village or this area and then plan the mitigation that will be done by make the standard controlling.

The investigation result of the area is seen for a week. If in a week there is a change, SR will do early detection system in a simple way. They make a spot of monitoring in disaster area. After that, Sekolah Rescue does educate and socializing. The education for the community in structural way as it is called “scholarship” because the community or the volunteer do not ask for the money. The volunteer in socialization gives information pre-disaster

to the community through the disaster program which broadcast by Radio PASS FM, it is media partnership in the disaster[5].

Sekolah Rescue also improves the volunteer's expertise or the ability, it is called "capacity strengthen". Sekolah Rescue ask training for the volunteer by making a demand letter about training to several institutions, for example to BPPD and university. The volunteers promote activity of pre-disaster through broadcasting program in Radio PASS FM and television.

Sekolah Rescue has volunteers that join with Team "*Perintis Natuna*". The volunteer in this team has already followed the training team in disaster reaction in BPPD. The team becomes the first team that come to the area disaster happened. Disaster This team consists of 8 persons to see the situation and condition disaster area and then report it to the volunteer in Sekolah Rescue.

The team *Perintis Natuna* must collected data source may come from primarily, secondary or tersier. The volunteer from those information it will be known what kind of urgent need the community to in the disaster location, example facility in the community.

The volunteer give trauma healing to the community. Some volunteers in SR had already followed this training from STIKES and can be helped also by the students or lecturer of STIKES.

The volunteer give trauma healing through drawing a picture. The children were asked to draw a picture and then explain the reason why they made those pictures. There was a child who drew two persons. When the volunteer team asked about it, he told them that he did not live with his parents. He only lived with his brother. Through the picture the volunteer can find what the picture mean, and it becomes the material for trauma healing activity for the children.

The volunteer in the activity during disaster does management POSKO which is done by the volunteer at the level of supervisor. The volunteer in this volunteer receive the material before or learning about how to arrange good supplies at POSKO and know the plot in asking POSKO's need.

The volunteer in process during disaster do the activity of emergency response which are divided into four activities, they are search and rescue (SAR) team, public kitchen, education and health. The volunteer in SAR team has a duty to find the loosing victims of disaster, the volunteer is given the training to become SAR team from BASARNAS, national institution of search and help. BASARNAS becomes one of the government institutions that cooperate with Sekolah Rescue in giving training to survive. *Vertical rescue* is training to rescue the victims into the safe place where the volunteer learns about reaching the victims technique and evacuation technique.

The volunteer in the activity public kitchen had training to manage the public kitchen. The public kitchen trainee is the community who expert in cooking or it's called "*Canoli*". They share their knowledge in cooking delicious food to others and quickly done to evacuee. Training presenters about public kitchen come from the community of Cilampeni village who can speak sundanese.

The volunteer in the process of during disaster in education field is done through pusat bimbingan belajar (PUSBIMBEL) or central learning guidance. The children in disaster area are given learning guidance to substitute

their school time which had been lost. The location of their study is also made like emergency school. The volunteer in the health field only give medical check-up join to become volunteer at STIKES students.

The volunteer in the process post-disaster gives the activity of rehabilitation and recover (REHABRECOV) and monitoring evaluation (MONEV). Sekolah Rescue in activity of rehabilitation and recover is fixing and rebuild again. Sekolah Rescua analyze deficiency which exist in disaster area and then planning for improvement, for example when in disaster area, there are no clean water, then the volunteer will find water source to become water source. When there is no place for public toilet, then volunteer will make it by finding another water source. In disaster area Rawa Bogo Ciwidey, the mosque has no water for *wudhu* so the volunteer fix the mosque and build public toilet and wudhu place.

The volunteer in monitoring evaluation, write the activity result from pre-disaster, and during disaster for the suggestion that can be used in the future. Every activity that has not been done by SR will be written by internal auditor to make it into another planning.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Sekolah Rescue (SR) as a disaster program in Pass FM Radio had already done the disaster management which are started from pre disaster process, during disaster and post disaster. In pre disaster process, SR did the activity of early mitigation, education, and socialization, capacity strenghten, and promotion. Early mitigation is steps in reducing the risks, education & socialization is giving training and disaster material socialization, capacity strenghten is increasing and developing the volunteer's skill in form of training and promotion, are dissemination information from disaster mitigation.

In the process of during disaster, SR has a team *Perintis*, managemen POSKO and emergency response. At the post disaster process, SR volunteers begin analyzing the activity result from pre disaster and during disaster through rehabilitation & recovery (REHABRECOV) and monitoring evaluation (MONEV). Suitable with all management disaster process above, SR as a disaster institution which had helped Bandung community and out side Bandung community without asking salaries. They only count on donation, participation and cooperation from another outsiders. Through SR existance, the community of Katapang subdistrict and the community out side Katapang are helped recognizing, preventing and during the disster. Indeed SR existance help the next generation in the community to help others through the volunteers.

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