

## The Socialization Model of Local Disaster Management Agency Mitigation in Communities Vulnerable to Flood Affects

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### Abstract

The lack of public knowledge about disaster preparedness and awareness is due to lack of receiving information. For this reason, it is necessary to socialize Mitigation by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) to people prone to banjir bandang as an effort to reduce disaster risk and preparedness in disaster management, so that the impact of casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts can be avoided. The purpose of the study was to find and explain the Mitigation Socialization Model of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Flash Flood-Prone Communities, Southeast Minahasa Regency, using the Socialization Theory of Roucek and Warren. The results showed that the Mitigation Socialization Model of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Disaster-Prone Communities in Southeast Minahasa Regency Social Contact, was – Social Contact Model: There was a reciprocal relationship between BPBD and the government, related agencies, and community groups. – Social Communication Model: (a) Direct (primary) communication is a direct or face-to-face relationship. (b) Indirect (Secondary) communication, namely by using posters/pamphlets.

**Keywords:** Socialization Model, Mitigation, Disaster Management

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### Introduction

Southeast Minahasa Regency is one of the areas with moderate to high potential for flash floods. A total of 10 sub-districts are in this category, including the Ratahan and East Ratahan sub-districts which in September 2021 were hit by flash floods. Heavy rainfall for days resulted in increased water discharge in several streams as a result of extreme weather.

The lack of public knowledge about disaster preparedness and awareness is due to lack of receiving information. For this reason, it is necessary to socialize Mitigation by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency to communities prone to flash floods as an effort to reduce disaster risk and preparedness in disaster management, so that the impact of fatalities, environmental damage, property losses is needed. objects and psychological impacts can be avoided. As a result of flash floods in Southeast Minahasa Regency, five villages were affected by flash floods, three buildings were washed away by the flood, one person was reported missing, and many houses were affected by flash floods. (Kompas.com, 9/21/2021).

Physical improvements and increased knowledge and preparedness for coping with disasters are both part of the disaster mitigation process (Article 1 paragraph 6 of PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management). One of the goals of Disaster Mitigation is to educate the public on how to cope with and lessen the impact/risk of disasters so that people may live and work in a safe environment, as stated by Nugroho et al. (2020) in their book Disaster Mitigation Law in Indonesia (2020:61).

Sopacua Yustina (2020) argued that people need to be exposed to disaster education through mitigation socialization as a means of learning and gaining an initial introduction to banjir bandang disaster mitigation in order to gain a deeper understanding of the subject, so that they are better prepared for the occurrence of disasters and can take the appropriate measures during an evacuation. . The intended effect of BPBD on the community's emotional state is for people to grow to enjoy engaging in the behaviors it promotes. In order to lessen the number of casualties, the amount of environmental damage, the amount of property lost, and the emotional toll caused by a banjir bandang catastrophe, it is important to educate the public on what to do before, during, and after such an event. It is planned to examine the Regional Disaster Management Agency's Mitigation Socialization Model from the vantage point of social contact, social communication, message content, media usage, and consequences.

### **Literature Review**

The socialization model as stated in Abdulsyani (2014) has the following aspects; (1) Social Contact, is a social phenomenon by holding reciprocal relationships with other parties that influence each other. (a). Between Individuals, is contact between two people who influence each other (b). Between individuals and groups, is a person's contact with more than two people. (c). Between groups and groups are contacts made between groups of people; (2) Social Communication, is an interpretation in the form of messages in speech, gestures, or attitudes to be conveyed. a. Direct (primary) communication is a direct or face-to-face relationship. b. Indirect (Secondary) communication is a relationship that requires an intermediary.

According to Soekanto (2013) Socialization is the process of communicating culture to new citizens. However, the socialization process is a process that is actively carried out by two parties: the first party is the party who socializes or is called the activity of carrying out the socialization and the second party is the activity of the party who is socialized or internalized activity.

The impact of socializing according to Roucek and Warren (2014: 96) are; (1) Attitude Change Refers to the variation of relationships between individuals, groups, organizations, and certain communities so as to produce opinions and beliefs that change the paradigm; (2) Changes in behavior Changes in behavior patterns, social relations, institutions, knowledge, awareness and social structures at a certain time.

Disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development as well as awareness and capacity building in dealing with disaster threats (Article 1 paragraph 6 of PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management). Mitigation is defined as efforts aimed at reducing the impact of a disaster. Mitigation is actions to reduce hazards so that losses can be minimized. According to the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 131 of 2003 concerning Guidelines for Disaster Management and Handling of Refugees in the Regions, article 3 paragraph 5, mitigation is efforts and activities undertaken to reduce and minimize the consequences caused by disasters which include preparedness and vigilance. Mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development as well as awareness and capacity building to deal with disaster threats.

In the context of disasters, there are two types, namely (1) Natural disasters which are a series of disaster events caused by natural factors, namely in the form of earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, landslides, etc. (2) Social disaster is a disaster caused by humans, such as social conflict, community disease and terror. Disaster mitigation is a step that really needs to be done as a main starting point of disaster management. There are

four important things in disaster mitigation, namely; (1) Information and maps of disaster-prone areas are available for each type of disaster; (2) Socialization to increase public understanding and awareness in dealing with disasters, because they live in disaster-prone areas; (3) Knowing what to do and avoid, and knowing how to save yourself if a disaster occurs; (4) Arrangement of disaster-prone areas to reduce the threat of disasters.

Currently, many people are victims of a disaster, so that knowledge about disaster mitigation for the community is considered very necessary so that people are not always the biggest victims of disasters but become part of disaster management, can help their parents, women, and children to deal with disasters and help after a disaster. The aims and objectives of the Socialization / Counseling on Disaster Mitigation are; (1) Reducing the risks/impacts caused by disasters; (2) Increase public knowledge in dealing with and reducing the impact/risk of disasters, so that people can live and work safely; (3) to reduce the risk of death and injury to the community; (4) Results achieved and follow-up.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (PNPB) of Southeast Minahasa Regency is regulated in the Regent's Regulation (PERBUP) No. 62 of 2016 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the BPBD which has the task of assisting the Regent in carrying out government affairs which are the authority of the region and the assistance tasks given in the field of regional disaster management. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in carrying out its duties carries out the following functions: formulation of technical policies, implementation of technical policies, implementation of evaluation and reporting, administrative services of the agency, implementation of other functions given by the Regent related to its duties and functions.

BPBD has the field of Prevention and Preparedness which has the task of carrying out technical policies in the field of disaster management at the pre-disaster stage as well as community empowerment and carrying out other official tasks assigned by superiors. One of the tasks of the Disaster and Prevention Sub-Sector is: Conducting socialization of disaster prevention.

Flash flood is inundation due to runoff out of river channels because the river discharge suddenly exceeds the flow capacity, occurs quickly in low-lying areas of the earth's surface, in river valleys and basins and usually carries debris in its flow. Different types of floods have different characteristics from one type to another. Each of these floods has its own characteristics, including this flash flood. Flash floods have at least the following characteristics or characteristics; (1) Came suddenly; (2) Caused by heavy rain that doesn't stop falling; (3) The duration of the flood is relatively short; (4) High flow viscosity; (5) The height of the puddle is between 3 to 6 meters; (6) Bring some other materials.

Flash flood is a natural disaster. This natural disaster can occur because it is triggered by various factors. However, natural disasters occur because of various things behind them. The factors that cause this flash flood include: Heavy rain that occurs continuously or in a fairly long duration, Formation of a dam upstream, Geometry in the watershed that supports both upstream and downstream, Disposing of garbage indiscriminately, Build illegal buildings around rivers and Deforestation of trees. Flash floods can have a negative impact on the community, namely: Damage to various kinds of public facilities and infrastructure, Damage to personal assets, Damage to electricity networks and Disrupt daily activities (Yasaroh et al., 2021).

## Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. According to Bogdan and Tylor in Moleong (2012) is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior.

The research data was obtained by conducting direct interviews with leaders and staff at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the community in Southeast Minahasa Regency who were selected purposively and snowballed. This study focuses on aspects of Social Contact and Social Communication, either directly or indirectly, message content, media use, and the effects, based on Roucek and Warren's (2014) Mitigation Socialization Model. Data was collected by means of observation (participant), in-depth interviews (indept interviews), and document studies. This was done with the aim of knowing and obtaining the Disaster Mitigation Model of the Regional Disaster Management Agency for Communities Prone to Flash Floods in Southeast Minahasa Regency. Data analysis was carried out from the beginning and throughout the research process. In this study, qualitative data analysis will be used with an interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman in Soegiono (2012), namely: Data Reduction, Data Presentation and Conclusion Drawing.

## Results and Discussion

The establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) related to disaster management during the independence period to natural disasters in the form of a terrible earthquake in the Indian Ocean in the 20th century, which was also influenced by the situation and paradigm of disaster management. Also based on geographical, geological, hydrological, and demographic conditions, it encourages Indonesia to build a vision for the nation's resilience in dealing with disasters.

BNPB has a long-term goal of increasing the country's ability to bounce back quickly from catastrophic events. Meanwhile, BNPB's goal is to safeguard the country from potential disasters through the following means: establishing a nationwide culture of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness as an integral part of national development; establishing a rapid, efficient, and effective disaster emergency management system; safeguarding the country from potential disasters through the establishment of such a culture. organization of logistics and disaster management equipment management; organization of disaster management in accordance with the principles of good governance; organization of post-disaster area and community recovery through better coordinated rehabilitation and reconstruction; organization of support for and management of logistics and disaster management equipment. Among the responsibilities of the BNPB are: The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) is responsible for coordinating the execution of disaster management operations in a planned, integrated, and comprehensive way, as well as formulating and determining disaster management policies and the processing of refugees.

North Sulawesi Province's Southeast Minahasa Regency established its Regional Disaster Management Agency in accordance with Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 27 of 2009 on the Organization of Southeast Minahasa Regency's Regional Apparatus, as amended by PERDA No. 4 of 2011 on the Second Amendment to Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 7 of 2007 on the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of Southeast Minahasa Regency's Regional Technical Institutions. This is supplemented by other operational rules that demonstrate the DMA's dedication to mitigating the effects of natural disasters on people's lives and property. The Regent's Regulation (PERBUP) No. 62 of 2016 pertaining to the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Regional Disaster Management

Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency establishes the BPBD's mandate to aid the Regent in carrying out government affairs that fall under regional authority and the assistance tasks delegated in the field of regional disaster management.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency is the implementing element of government affairs with the responsibility of assisting the Regent in carrying out government affairs that fall under the authority of the region. As part of the assistance task given in the field of regional disaster management, the BPBD has a Prevention and Preparedness Sub Division, whose responsibility it is to implement technical policies in the field of disaster management. Management of pre-disaster situations, including community empowerment and other governmental obligations as allocated. The Disaster and Prevention Sub-mandate Sector's includes the promotion of disaster preparedness, as well as the coordination and execution of technical policies in the areas of pre-disaster management, disaster response, and community empowerment. The government of Southeast Minahasa Regency, Indonesia, under the direction of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), has implemented a number of disaster management programs at various stages of the disaster life cycle, including disaster mitigation, emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and rehabilitation.

In article 3, paragraph 5 of the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 131 of 2003 concerning Guidelines for Disaster Management and Handling of Refugees in the Regions, it is stated that mitigation is the efforts and activities undertaken to reduce and minimize the consequences caused by disasters, which include preparation and vigilance. Mitigation refers to the process of reducing vulnerability to disasters by increasing preparedness and strengthening defenses in both physical and human ways. The term "disaster mitigation" refers to the coordinated set of measures taken to lessen the impact of potential disasters. These measures may be either physical in nature or focused on raising public awareness and preparedness (Article 1 paragraph 6 of PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management). The term "mitigation" refers to any action taken to lessen the severity of a catastrophe. Losses may be kept to a minimum using a process called "mitigation," which involves lessening the severity of potential dangers.

The Mitigation Socialization Model from Roucek and Warren (2014) refers to aspects of Social Contact Social Communication, either directly or indirectly, message content, media use, and the effects. Social contact is a social phenomenon by holding reciprocal relationships with other parties that influence each other. a. Between Individuals, is contact between two people who influence each other b. Between individuals and groups, is a person's contact with more than two people. c. Between groups and groups are contacts made between groups of people. While Social Communication is an interpretation in the form of messages in speech, gestures, or attitudes to be conveyed. a. Direct (primary) communication is a direct or face-to-face relationship. b. Indirect (Secondary) communication is a relationship that requires an intermediary.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency in its Program conducts Social Contact by establishing reciprocal relationships or coordination with other parties that influence each other, be it with other agencies or agencies that have a relationship. The research data shows that the BPBD of Mitra Regency coordinates with related parties related to disasters, for example: the Meteorology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), Basarnas, Social Service, Public Works and Public Housing Service, Health Office, and so on. In this activity clearly make social contact with the target group (target group), for example: the community and PKK groups, Youth Organizations, and other parties with an interest in

Disaster Management policies so that what is conveyed through social communication can be clearly accepted, and what is known which are the aims, objectives and targets as well as the substance of the intended Disaster Mitigation. The BPBD of Southeast Minahasa Regency conducts social communication in the form of socialization about disaster mitigation as efforts and activities carried out to reduce and minimize the consequences caused by disasters which include preparedness and vigilance. Disaster mitigation carried out by the Southeast Minahasa Regency BPBD is to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development as well as awareness and capacity building in dealing with disaster threats.

According to Roucek and Warren (2014: 96) that the impact of socialization according to Roucek and Warren (2014: 96) is a change in attitude referring to variations in relationships between individuals, groups, organizations, and certain communities so as to produce opinions and beliefs that change the paradigm. As well as changes in behavior, changes in behavior patterns, social relations, institutions, knowledge, awareness and social structures at a certain time. The BPBD of Southeast Minahasa Regency conducts Social Communication in the form of socialization as an active process, which is every 26th of the current month. This is evidenced by data that the BPBD of Mitra Regency conducts socialization every 26th of the current month. The socialization is carried out in community groups. It is hoped that the socialization will result in changes in attitudes in the community, groups and community organizations such as the group of women in the PKK Team, Karang Taruna groups, and certain communities so that with this socialization, community individuals and groups and community organizations pay more attention to the cleanliness of the home environment, the environment in which they live. business and office environment.

Individuals, groups, and community organizations have shown that they are aware of the importance of proper waste management, the dangers of constructing homes near rivers and mountains, and the many other factors that increase disaster risk, as evidenced by their decisions to take preventative measures. possibility of calamity. There are two distinct kinds of catastrophes: (1) Natural disasters, which include a wide variety of catastrophic occurrences brought on by the forces of nature, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, storms, and landslides. Human-caused societal disasters include war, epidemics in communities, and acts of terror. The Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency carries out essential disaster mitigation work as the first line of defence in disaster management.

Information and maps of disaster-prone areas for each type of disaster, as well as socialization to increase public understanding and awareness in dealing with disasters, are directly related to the success of disaster mitigation efforts carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency, according to research data. , including understanding what to do and what to avoid, how to rescue oneself in the event of a catastrophe, and how to structure disaster-prone places to lessen the likelihood of disasters. Residents in Southeast Minahasa Regency would benefit greatly from education on disaster preparedness so that they are better able to protect themselves, their families, and their communities from harm, and so that they can aid survivors in rebuilding their lives when a catastrophe strikes.

The purpose and objective of the Dissemination/Counselling on Disaster Mitigation conducted by the Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency is to reduce risk, so that the community knows how to deal with a disaster so as to reduce the risk for the community, as well as follow-up to the socialization activities carried out. . The purpose of socialization/counselling on Disaster Mitigation is to reduce the risks/impacts caused by disasters, Increase public knowledge in dealing with and reduce the impacts/risks of disasters,

so that people can live and work safely, To reduce the risk of death and injury to the community, and Outcomes achieved and followed up. To be able to realize this, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency carries out several stages of disaster management management, namely the Pre-Disaster stage which is carried out when there is no disaster and when there is a potential disaster threat; the emergency response stage which is designed and implemented during a disaster and the post-disaster stage in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

The BPBD of Mitra Regency carries out several stages in disaster management, namely the pre-disaster stage, the emergency response stage, and the post-disaster stage. A number of activities related to Disaster Mitigation are carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency, such as conducting Social Communications or Socialization and providing disaster prevention training to the community and social groups in all villages and sub-districts in Southeast Minahasa Regency, both related to the potential for floods, earthquakes, landslides, fires, and hurricanes. Every 26th of the month, BPBD conducts outreach to the community and social groups, as well as mapping areas that are considered prone to flooding. Southeast Minahasa Regency BPBD always coordinates with BMKG to get weather developments and forecasts, especially in the rainy months or seasons. Sometimes the climate is difficult to predict and cannot be determined, therefore the implementation of Disaster Mitigation is very important. BPBD also cooperates with stakeholders and other related elements involved in disaster management. Coordination with relevant stakeholders such as BMKG, Basarnas, and PUPR Office, village government, sub-district government and the community and others is very important so that communication can run faster, so that disaster management will run faster.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency issued a warning to the public to be aware of the impact of extreme weather. Rain and strong winds have the potential to be catastrophic for the people of Southeast Minahasa Regency. "We warn the public to be aware of the impact of extreme weather that has the potential to occur throughout the Southeast Minahasa region. It is appealed to people living in areas prone to floods, landslides and coastal areas to be aware of natural disasters. Heavy rains accompanied by strong winds can occur in most areas of Southeast Minahasa Regency. It is hoped that all levels of village, kelurahan and sub-district government will coordinate with the BPBD in the event of a disaster in their respective areas. If a natural disaster occurs, it is hoped that the lurah and village head will immediately coordinate with the sub-district government to be forwarded to the BPBD for immediate handling. BPBD will continue to monitor the development of weather conditions based on information from the Meteorology, Chlomatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG).

Social Contact and Social Communication in the form of Direct Contact and Socialization to individual communities and groups is a disaster mitigation related to disaster management, an early warning for the community. Early warning in disaster mitigation is education and warning so that people become more aware and aware of disasters, as well as the availability of official information so that people can take appropriate action. Messages about early warning are built to transmit messages to related parties, both to individuals in the community, social groups, and related stakeholders. With collaboration and various kinds of cooperation systems between the community, government, non-governmental institutions, and so on, it can improve the communication system in achieving the target of communication targets.

Education to the public regarding disaster management information can be received effectively, it is necessary to; (a) Trust: The trust factor is important for the community towards the party

who conveys the message, in this case the Southeast Minahasa Regency PBPB. Parties who provide information or deliver messages are considered to have the authority or qualifications as senders of information, because every individual in this case the community or social group has a tendency to receive information or messages from parties who are considered credible or trustworthy; (b) Disinterested: Society or Social Group must feel confident that the information or message obtained is of no particular importance; (c) Accurate: The information or message conveyed must be accurate, can be confirmed and even must be supported by data; (d) Consistency: Consistency in the delivery of information or messages, especially information or messages that are delivered repeatedly. For example, messages delivered directly must be the same as messages through print or electronic media; (e) Delivered repeatedly: Messages conveyed repeatedly can lead to the right understanding for the community or social group; (f) Easy to understand: Information or messages should be easy to understand by taking into account community conditions, educational factors, culture and so on; (g) Rationale: In order for information or messages to be easily received, it must be conveyed in a concrete manner, for example which areas are affected, vulnerable or prone to disasters, risks that can occur in the event of a disaster, and so on; (h) Can provide solutions: Information and messages should provide solutions for communities and social groups so that communication can run effectively.

Southeast Minahasa Regency is one of the areas with moderate to high potential for flash floods. A total of 10 sub-districts are in this category, including the Ratahan and East Ratahan sub-districts which in September 2021 were hit by flash floods. Heavy rainfall for days resulted in increased water discharge in several streams as a result of extreme weather. As a result of flash floods in Southeast Minahasa Regency, five villages were affected by flash floods, three buildings were washed away by the flood, one person was reported missing, and many houses were affected by flash floods. (Kompas.com, 21/9/2021). The lack of public knowledge about disaster preparedness and awareness is due to lack of receiving information. Dissemination of Disaster Mitigation conducted by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency brought various changes to the banjir bandang-prone communities as an effort to reduce disaster risk and preparedness in disaster management, so that the impact of casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts can be avoided. .

The activities carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency are; (a) Conducting socialization of disaster preparedness every 26th of the current month to community individuals, community groups such as: students in schools, PKK teams, etc; (b) Mapping areas prone to floods, landslides and volcanic eruptions; (c) Mapping the reach of disaster impacts; (d) Builders of embankments, bridges, houses and other earthquake-resistant physical infrastructure; (e) Always pay attention to the latest information about disasters through BMKB news and appeals, such as: weather forecasts and earthquake information; (f) Provide education to the public about disaster procedures, such as: when an earthquake and flood occur what to do.

Disseminating disaster preparedness to individual communities, community groups such as: local communities, PKK teams, school communities, children and students is very important and effective in increasing disaster awareness. Disaster Mitigation carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has brought about various changes to banjir bandang-prone communities as an effort to reduce disaster risk and preparedness in disaster management, so that the impact of casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts can be avoided (Yasaroh et al., 2021).

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Southeast Minahasa Regency conducts socialization of disaster mitigation also through education. Schools are educational institutions not only as educational institutions that provide transfer of knowledge, but also provide skills and skills for survival for students when they are in the community. Education given to students about disaster emergency response can be used to protect themselves but can also transfer knowledge gained from school to their families and communities. Therefore, the BPBD of Southeast Minahasa Regency carried out socialization of disaster preparedness mitigation to students in schools as a first step in building a disaster-aware community. So that when a disaster occurs, both students, teachers and the community are no longer confused, panicked, because they have understood how to reduce disaster risk.

Dissemination of disaster mitigation requires appropriate media in instilling disaster mitigation according to the needs and characteristics of the community. To students at school, socialization of disaster mitigation is carried out through illustrated stories, light simulation exercises, or inserting disaster mitigation materials into appropriate learning materials. Empowering children from an early age to understand the mitigation of floods, landslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions is the first step in building a disaster-aware community. It is hoped that the knowledge gained from schools can protect themselves and the surrounding environment, and can also be transferred to families and the surrounding environment in order to reduce disaster risk (Kurnia et al., 2022).

Dissemination of disaster mitigation is carried out to school children as part of the education of residents who are potentially affected by disasters. Socialization is seen from the forms practiced by the community. Research from Anwar & Rizal (2018) found that there are several forms of effective mitigation socialization for school children. Therefore, the government and the surrounding community can immediately adopt educational efforts in a real technical form, so that they can be felt by the community, especially in terms of their impact on the community, including school children. (Rully Khairul Anwar & Rizal, 2018; Kurnia et al., 2022).

## **Conclusion**

The results showed that the mitigation socialization model of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Disaster-Prone Communities in Southeast Minahasa Regency Social Contact was as follows: (1) Social Contact Model: There is a reciprocal relationship between BPBD and the government, related agencies, and community groups. (2) Social Communication Model: (a). Direct (primary) communication is a direct or face-to-face relationship. (b). Indirect (Secondary) communication, namely by using posters/pamphlets.

Social Contact and Social Communication in the form of direct contact and socialization to individual communities and groups is a disaster mitigation related to disaster management, an early warning for the community. Early warning in disaster mitigation is education and warning so that people become more aware and alert to disasters, as well as the availability of official information so that people can take appropriate action. Messages on early warning are built to transmit messages to related parties, both to individuals in the community, social groups, and related stakeholders. With collaboration and various kinds of cooperation systems between the community, government, non-governmental institutions, and so on, it can improve the communication system in achieving the target of communication targets. The BPBD of Southeast Minahasa Regency also carried out socialization of disaster preparedness mitigation to students in schools as a first step in building a disaster-aware community. So that when a disaster occurs, both students, teachers and the community are no longer confused, panicked, because they have understood how to reduce disaster risk. Dissemination of disaster mitigation is carried out by using the media in instilling disaster mitigation according to the needs and

characteristics of the community. To students at school, socialization of disaster mitigation is carried out through illustrated stories, light simulation exercises, or inserting disaster mitigation materials into appropriate learning materials. Empowering children from an early age to understand the mitigation of floods, landslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions is the first step in building a disaster-aware community. It is hoped that the knowledge gained from schools can protect themselves and the surrounding environment, and can also be transferred to families and the surrounding environment in order to reduce disaster risk. This study recommends that there is a need for supervision of people who still live in disaster-prone areas so that there are no fatalities if there is a sudden disaster. Also BPBD must have strategic steps not only manually but can take advantage of digitalization in order to minimize disaster risk.

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