

Government Efforts In Disaster Emergency Capacity

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Abstract

In this study, it will be explained about several matters relating to the actions of the government in its capacity as a body that has the authority as a supervisor, especially in the event of a disaster emergency. In this study regarding government oversight also has several objectives. Studies on disaster management are no longer considered to be the domination of the exact science of concentration, but rather to physical development as a means of disaster management. ¹On the other hand, the discussion this time has also spread or spread to other branches of social science such as sociology and anthropology. When we discuss aspects of disaster management from the perspective of social science it will be more inclined or lead to a behavioralism framework than an individual or someone in translating a disaster which later will also be a factor where the government can determine attitudes related to how to behave or take appropriate supervisory action. . The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Whereas information or supporting data will be taken from various sources both in legal factors and related journals and data collected by observing, documenting and searching for reliable sources.

Keywords : Authority, authority, supervisor, disaster management.

A. Introduction

Sensitive and aware of Indonesia's position as "a country prone to disasters", the Indonesian government established Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. The Law regulates the implementation of disaster management and the following implementing agencies, namely the National Disaster Management Agency to handle disaster management on a national scale, and the Regional Disaster Management Agency to handle disaster management in the Regions. Regarding government oversight, it is proper to know the basis of understanding. ²It is said that the term supervision in Indonesian originates from or has a meaning as "watch out", whereas in English

¹ Wasisto Raharjo Jati, "Analysis of Disaster Management Based on Cultural Theory Perspectives", Gadjah Mada University Journal of FISIPOL Department of Politics and Government, Volume 4 No. 4, June 2013.

² M. Hamam al Mahmud, "Oversight System for the Implementation of Regional Government & Regional Budget", <https://mhamamalmahmud.blogspot.com/2013/04/sistem-pengawasan-terhadap.html>

it is called 'Controlling' which translates to the terms supervision and control, so that what is obtained is the meaning of 'controlling' which means broader than supervision. However, among experts or scholars have equated the meaning of "controlling" with supervision. So supervision is a control. Control departs from the basic word that is from the word "control", so that control contains or has the meaning of directing, correcting, activities, which are misdirected and straightening towards the right direction. However, there are also those who disagree that the term controlling is equated with supervision, because controlling is broader than supervision, wherein it is said that supervision is only supervising or just looking at something carefully and reporting only the results of the monitoring activity, while controlling is besides doing supervision also carries out control activities to move, improve and align in the right direction.³

Government policy is a form of means and policy efforts in the public sphere. This can be said so because the government is a state institution that is given broad authority by the constitution to make policies in organizing the country in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. Understanding of government policy as public policy, has been widely described by experts. Some names we often quote when we talk about public policy include: David Easton, Carl J. Friedrich, Thomas R. Dye, and James F. Anderson.

So, it can be said or concluded that government supervision has meaning and purpose as a means or effort made by the government in its capacity to control or control a country or government in order to regulate and maintain the integrity of a state or government along with its citizens. Can also be interpreted as⁴the process of a legalization or determination of performance measures as well as taking actions that produce the expected achievements in accordance with predetermined performance. In another sense, supervision is a way and effort to ensure that all programs are carried out in accordance with what has been planned.

In addition, of course an action has a goal which is to be achieved before. As with other factors, government oversight also has the same principle, which is a goal.⁵Directly supervision has a target or goal that is to ensure the accuracy of implementation according to plan, discretion in carrying out and the order submitted. Control the coordination of activities if there are quite a lot of supervision, there must be no object when the supervision is done repeatedly, on the contrary there are objects that have never been touched by the supervision. Prevent waste and deviant behavior

³ Chazali Husni Situmorang, "Policy Government Relation to Welfare", Journal of Social Security, 5 January 2017.

⁴ Davin Chandra, "The Importance of Government Oversight".

⁵ Ibid.

because supervision has principles to protect the community, then the waste of money borne by the community must be stopped by the deviant treatment carried out by both parties.

In addition, there is also a legal basis which states that the government must and must or have authority in disaster management, it is quite clear that government oversight in its scope in the event of a disaster emergency is one of the efforts in the implementation and fulfillment of the articles of legal rules that have been made and has become a responsibility that should be carried out by the government. In the scope of the legal basis explained in ⁶Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and also contained in ⁷Number 12 of 2017 concerning Regional Government Development and Supervision signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo on April 5, 2017, it is said that PP The stipulation is a form of implementing the provisions of Article 353 in the framework of providing legal certainty on the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions in the administration of Regional Government and for implementing the provisions of Article 383 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government. ⁸As for the supervision of the Implementation of Regional Government, according to this PP to:

1. Province, carried out by : Minister, for general supervision; and Technical minister / head of non-ministerial government agency, for technical supervision; Regency / city, implemented by the governor as a representative of the Central Government for general and technical supervision. The general supervision referred to includes:
2. Division of government affairs ; .Regional Institutions; Civil Service in Regional Apparatus; Regional finance; Regional development; Public services in the area; Regional cooperation; Regional Policy; Regional Head and DPRD; and Other forms of supervision are in accordance with statutory provisions.

Whereas the technical supervision referred to is carried out on the technical implementation of the substance of government affairs submitted to the provincial area, and the technical supervision as referred to is carried out on the technical implementation of the substance of government affairs submitted to the regency / city area.

Closing provisions of Government Regulation No. 12 of 2017 concerning Regional Government Development and Supervision including mentioning that Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for the Development and Supervision of Regional

⁶ Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management.

⁷ Law Number 12 of 2017 concerning Development and Supervision of Regional Government signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo on April 5, 2017.

⁸ Ibid.

Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4593), revoked and declared no applicable.

In this study, the aim is to find out about the outline of the government's task of supervision in disaster emergency conditions, review and study examples of government action in its capacity as a supervisory body in the event of a disaster emergency that has occurred, and also study law and government action, especially in Indonesia pre-existing or written in law in Indonesia and also to study the symptoms or methods used by the government in its supervisory duties, especially in conditions or emergencies during disasters that have occurred or are happening in Indonesia.

This study uses the theory of understanding of the government's own supervisory duty, which is an act and also is a form of responsibility by the government to its people. In addition to protecting and carrying out its obligations, the oversight function of the government itself can also be interpreted as an effective step to oversee the government's duties in terms of this is a benchmark against government work plans that must be monitored and / or monitored. In this study also presented various examples of regulations as one of the methods or means of the government in carrying out its obligations, the legal basis relating to the task of government oversight in a state of disaster emergency, various community actions that are claimed to be obstacles to the task of government oversight.

B. Method & Material

In this study using a qualitative descriptive method as a way and preparation and discussion efforts in this journal. The focus of research is on government oversight in the event or emergency situation of a disaster that occurs or has occurred in Indonesia. Techniques in collecting information or data by using information or data collection methods include: Literature study; Observation; Documentation; Related article; Related journals; Republic of Indonesia 1945 Constitution.

C. Analysis Techniques

Disaster is indeed a very undesirable event for all people, even by animals and plants and or all living things that develop on earth. Disasters always carry traces which are usually dominated by losses. On the other hand, the definition of disaster itself is ⁹WHO clearly defines disaster disaster :

"An event that exists in a particular area and can occur suddenly, so it has a consequence in the form of ecological damage, damage to the facilities of life infrastructure , deteriorating health and

⁹ See "*Understanding Disasters According to Experts*", <https://idtesis.com/understanding-disasters-according-to/>. September 24, 2018.

existing conditions of the human being. From this event, it eventually led to a need for assistance from other regions."

Something similar has been defined by the law. Number 24 of 2007 concerning disasters which states that : "Disasters are a series of natural events that disturb and threaten all living procedures of the surrounding community caused by natural factors or human factors. So that from the incident caused casualties and property losses."

¹⁰Examples of other disaster cases that often become emergency situations in Indonesia are where according to a survey the Asian region is at the top of the list of victims of natural disasters. Nearly half the world's disasters occur in Asia making this region disaster-prone. The report from ESCAP also details the list of countries in the Asia Pacific region experiencing natural disasters during the 1980-2009 period. For example, Indonesia ranks second in the list of the number of deaths highest due to natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific. Over the past 20 years, various natural disasters in this country have also caused economic losses of at least US \$ 22.5 billion.

This data is contained in The 2010 Asia Pacific Disaster Report compiled by The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). This is the first time the UN has prepared a special report on natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific region, which was published on October 26, 2010. Indonesia is a developing country that is vulnerable to a variety of natural disasters, especially disasters. Floods are common in Indonesia, especially during the rainy season. This has a devastating effect on human life, the economy and the environment.

Based on the applicable law in Indonesia, it has clearly been explained specifically in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and also contained in ¹¹Number 12 of 2017 concerning Regional Government Development and Supervision signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo on 5 April 2017 that a government oversight has been arranged as a responsibility that must be carried out by the Indonesian government in a state of disaster or disaster emergency. This is evidenced by the sound in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management Chapter III on Responsibility and Authority Article 5, namely :

"The government and regional governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management."

¹⁰ Mochamad Chazienul Ulum, "Governance and Capacity Building in Flood Disaster Management in Indonesia", Journal of Disaster Management Vol. 4, No. 2 of 2013 Pg. 1-4, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Brawijaya University.

¹¹Law Number 12 of 2017 concerning Development and Supervision of Regional Government signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo on April 5, 2017.

Also included in the explanation stated below are, among others ¹²Article 6 Government responsibilities in the implementation of disaster management include :

- a. Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs;
- b. Community protection from the effects of disasters;
- c. Guarantee the fulfillment of the rights of people and refugees affected by disasters fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards;
- d. Recovery of conditions from the impact of disasters;
- e. Allocation of disaster management budget in an adequate State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- f. Allocation of disaster management budget in the form of ready to use funds; and
- g. Maintenance of authentic and credible archives / documents from threats and impacts of disasters.

Article 7 (1) The authority of the Government in the implementation of disaster management includes :

- a. Establishment of disaster management policies in line with national development policies;
- b. Development planning that incorporates elements of disaster management policies;
- c. Determination of national and regional disaster status and level;
- d. Determination of cooperation policies in disaster management with other countries, agencies, or other international parties;
- e. Formulation of policies regarding the use of potential technology as a source of threat or danger of disaster;
- f. The formulation of policies prevents the control and depletion of natural resources that exceed the ability of nature to carry out recovery; and
- g. Control of collection and distribution of money or goods on a national scale.

(2) Determination of national and regional disaster status and level as referred to in paragraph (1) letter C contains indicators which include :

- a. Number of victims;
- b. Property losses;
- c. Damage to infrastructure and facilities;

¹² Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Relief
- Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 5
- Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 6
- Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 7
- Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 8
- Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 9

- d. Wide coverage of the area affected by the disaster; and
- e. Socio-economic impacts caused.

(3) Further provisions regarding the determination of the status and level of disaster as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 8 The responsibilities of the regional government in the implementation of disaster management include :

- a. Guarantee the fulfillment of the rights of people and refugees affected by disasters in accordance with minimum service standards;
- b. Community protection from the effects of disasters;
- c. Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs; and
- d. Allocation of disaster management funds in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget which is adequate.

Article 9 The authority of regional governments in the implementation of disaster management includes :

- a. Determination of disaster management policies in the region in line with regional development policies;
- b. Development planning that incorporates elements of disaster management policies;
- c. Implementing cooperation policies in disaster management with other provinces and / or districts / cities;
- d. Regulation of the use of technology which has the potential as a source of threat or danger to disasters in the region;
- e. The formulation of policies to prevent the control and depletion of natural resources that exceed the ability of nature in the region; and
- f. Control of collection and distribution of money or goods on a provincial, district / city scale.

A. Examples of Regulations Forms That Have Been Implemented in Indonesia in their Capacity as a Monitoring Agency in Disaster Emergency Conditions¹³

In the exposure or photo media evidence above, explained several regulations issued by the government to carry out its oversight duties to a government in a state of disaster emergency that has or is happening in Indonesia.

D. Results And Discuss

¹³ Iksan M Saleh, "COVID-19 and Procurement of Goods / Services in Emergency Conditions", April 9, 2020

From the sources that have been described or explained in the previous chapter, the results of this research can be seen that the Government of Indonesia in its capacity in the task of supervision has a large contribution that can be done to protect its citizens in a state of disaster emergency.

As for the various government efforts that were allegedly a form of the task of supervision itself that is a concrete example is the emergence of various regulations. This is evidenced by the emergence of various regulations which are considered by the government to be able to overcome the problems that occur during disaster emergency conditions. Examples of regulations that have been made or legalized by the Government of Indonesia itself include :

- a. Law Number 12 of 2017 concerning Development and Supervision of Regional Government signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo on April 5, 2017.
- b. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Relief
 - Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 5
 - Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 6
 - Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 7
 - Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 8
 - Chapter III Responsibility and Authority Article 9

Also quoted from reliable sources, in conditions that are occurring in Indonesia in 2020, especially in conditions that have been declared as a state of emergency in this case due to an outbreak of a disease or pandemic COVID-19, President of the Republic Indonesia, Ir. Joko Widodo revealed at the same time showing responsibility for his government's supervisory duties as quoted from the following reliable sources that ¹⁴President Jokowi announced measures to control the spread of Covid-19 which public health experts consider to be a "slow" step and not enough to calm the public.

President of the Republic of Indonesia President Joko Widodo or we know as Jokowi ordered regional heads from the provinces to the districts and cities to determine the situation of the deployment of Covid-19 in his territory in consultation with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). "Emergency preparedness or non-natural disaster emergency response, based on the emergency status of the area," Jokowi said at Bogor Palace, Sunday (3/15). Jokowi urges residents to 'work, study and worship at home', Europe 'is now the center of the corona virus pandemic', borders between countries begin to close Schools, universities abolish classes amid corona virus outbreaks Jokowi's statement follows Indonesia's determination in the status of a non-Covid national disaster -

¹⁴ See BBC News, "*Corona virus: Jokowi announces control measures for Covid-19, but without a 'national command'*", March 16, 2020.

19 which increased sharply in the last few days. In addition, Jokowi will also take preventative measures by making the process of learning and working from home. "Then postponing activities that involve a large number of participants, and optimally increasing Covid-19 infection testing and treatment services," he said. Previously, a number of regional heads had already carried out these steps. Close the school, suggesting residents work from home to close centers such as tourist areas. Study and work through online methods.

In the regulation, then followed by several other regulations that continue to flow like water flowing from high to low, the government even reaches village level to participate in voicing government supervision policies which are considered to be used as a means and effort in overcoming emergency conditions. disaster that is sweeping this nation.

In journal evidence and other facts, it can be proven that ¹⁵the Governor of South Sulawesi, in relation to voicing and reinforcing the government's suggestion to work together to cope with the state of disaster emergency in Indonesia, must be carried out jointly and there must be a legal position or sit applicable law therein. This has expressly or clearly demonstrated the role of the government in carrying out its supervisory duties towards the Indonesian people clearly related to the disaster that is happening or engulfing the Indonesian nation.

In terms of government oversight, it also cannot be separated from the role of community participation which also plays an important role in the implementation of government oversight efforts which are here in disaster emergency capacity capacity. Based on the survey that I got, there are ¹⁶types and levels of community participation that can be said to be different or have different levels and groupings, depending on the type of policy or activity. To facilitate the identification of the types and levels of community participation in policies or activities, a figure who plays a vital role such as the World Bank introduces social assessment which generally groups four types of policies or activities based on the characteristics of their results and social impacts, namely:

1. Significant uncertainty or risks;
2. Large number of beneficiaries and few social cost; dan
3. Targeted assistance.

Indirect benefits and direct social costs are policies or activities that provide indirect benefits to the community, but incur social costs. Can be illustrated or exemplified as infrastructure development, biodiversity, structural adjustment, and privatization.

¹⁵ Journal Three, "COVID-19 District-City Disaster Emergency Status Needs to Be Improved", April 9, 2020.

¹⁶ Bappenas Journal, "Flood Mitigation Policy in Indonesia", Deputy for Facilities and Infrastructure, Directorate of Irrigation and Irrigation. Indirect social benefits and direct social costs;

Second, significant uncertainty or risk is a policy to solve problems where the form of resolution is unclear and insufficient information and commitment is available from the target group. Can be illustrated or exemplified as an intervention / development in post-conflict areas. Third, there is a large number of beneficiaries and few social costs, which are policies or activities where the number of beneficiaries or impacts is very large, but only slightly incurring social costs. This activity can be illustrated or exemplified as health development, education, agricultural extension, and decentralization.

Finally, targeted assistance is a policy or activity in which groups and the number of beneficiaries or impacts have been clearly defined. This activity can be illustrated or exemplified as poverty alleviation in an area, handling refugees, institutional reform (institutional reform), and victims of natural disasters.

In addition to focusing on government supervision alone, in this study I have prepared a number of surveys relating to supporting factors for the way a government operates and its efforts in carrying out its supervisory duties in a state of disaster emergency. The thing that becomes a thick line supporting the task of overseeing the government is people's participation. It was explained that ¹⁷community participation is a technical process to provide wider opportunities and authority to the community, so that the community is able to solve various problems together. This division of authority is carried out based on the level of community involvement in the activity.

The objectives to be achieved in community participation also aims to find better solutions to problems in a community, by opening more opportunities for the community to contribute so that the implementation of activities runs more effectively, efficiently, and sustainably. Disaster management stakeholders are generally classified into three groups, namely:

- 1 Beneficiaries namely where the people who get the benefits / impacts directly or indirectly;
- 2 Intermediaries namely where community groups or individuals who can provide consideration or facilitation in disaster management, include: consultants, experts, NGOs, and professionals in the field of natural resources;
- 3 Decision / policy makers, institutions / authorities authorized to make decisions and legal basis, such as government agencies and water resource councils.

In line with community demands for openness in government programs, government accountability can be assessed from the extent of community participation and stakeholders in development programs. Community participation is claimed to start from the stages of

¹⁷ Ibid.

conceptualization, construction, maintenance, and evaluation and supervision activities. The determination and sorting of stakeholders is done by the Stakeholders Analysis method which consists of four stages, namely:

- 1 Stakeholder identification;
- 2 An assessment of stakeholder interest in disaster management activities;
- 3 An assessment of the level of influence and interests of each stakeholder;
- 4 Formulation of a stakeholder participation strategy plan in disaster management at each phase of the activity.

All processes are carried out by promoting learning activities and increasing the potential of the community, so that they actively participate, as well as providing opportunities to take part, and have authority in the decision making process and allocation of resources in disaster management activities. The level of community participation in disaster management activities consists of seven levels based on the interaction mechanism, namely:

- 1 Rejection (resistance / opposition);
- 2 Exchange of information (information-sharing);
- 3 Consultation (consultation with no commitment);
- 4 Consensus and joint agreement making (concensus building and agreement);
- 5 Collaboration (collaboration);
- 6 Empowerment with risk sharing (empowerment-risk sharing);
- 7 Empowerment and partnership (empowerment and partnership).

Based on the data that we have obtained, there is a related law which regulates disaster management, which is stated in the Regulation of the Head of BNPB that ¹⁸the government and regional governments are responsible for implementing disaster management. As defined in Law 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, the implementation of Disaster Management is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that are at risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. The series of activities if described in the disaster management cycle are as follows: Basically the implementation is three stages namely:

1. Pre-disaster which includes:
 - No catastrophic situation
 - A potential disaster situation
2. During Emergency Response in a disaster situation

¹⁸ Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 4 of 2008.

3. Post-disaster which was carried out in the time after the disaster

In the implementation of disaster management in relation to the task of government oversight, quoted from the journals and surveys that I have done there are related articles of law which clearly contain several rules in implementing disaster management as a concrete example as happened in Semarang.¹⁹ It is known that the implementation of disaster management during emergency response is regulated in Semarang Regency Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management Article 25 covering :

1. Rapid and precise assessment of location, damage and resources (Article 25 A).
2. Determination of the status of a state of disaster emergency, determined by the decision of the Regent (Article 25 B) Rescuing and Evacuating affected communities (Article 25 C).
3. Meeting basic needs (Article 25 D).
4. Immediate recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities (Article 25 F) carried out by the relevant institutions / agencies coordinated by the head of the BPBD (Article 47).

In addition, citing a survey from DMC DD or the so-called Dompot Dhuafa Disaster Management Center that²⁰ DMC DD has programs related to hatred. The DMC DD programs that correlate with disaster management are said to have tried to explain these programs based on the disaster management process previously described. Broadly speaking, the DMC DD (Disaster Management Center of Dompot Dhuafa) is a frontline institution in disaster management. As part of Dompot Dhuafa which has been active since 1994. On March 25, 2010 DMC Dompot Dhuafa was officially established. Related to disaster management, the process of responding to DMC DD disasters will divide it into 2 stages :

- a. Emergency Response Cycle
- b. Recovery Cycle

'Emergency Response Cycle' is a series of activities carried out immediately during a disaster to deal with adverse impacts, which include rescue and evacuation of victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, refugee management, rescue, and infrastructure recovery and facilities. The stages of implementation in the emergency response phase of the Dompot Dhuafa DMC team included: a quick and accurate assessment of the location, damage, loss and resources; determination

¹⁹ Atrin Chrisopras Setyowati, Dra. Margaretha Suryaningsih, MS., "Implementation of Disaster Management Policies in the Emergency Response Phase of Landslides at the Semarang Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency", Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University.

²⁰ Azmi Sahid Fillah, Ishartono, Muhammad Fedryansyah, "Disaster Management Center (DMC) Program of Dompot Dhuafa", Volume 3.

of the status of a disaster emergency; rescue and evacuation of affected communities; fulfillment of basic needs; protection of vulnerable groups; and immediate recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities.

Whereas in the 'Recovery Cycle' the activities include rehabilitation and reconstruction. Rehabilitation is the improvement and restoration of all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level in post-disaster areas with the main objective for the normalization or normal operation of all aspects of government and community life in post-disaster areas. Reconstruction is the rebuilding of all infrastructure and facilities, institutions in post-disaster areas, both at the government and community level with the main objective of growing and developing economic, social and cultural activities, upholding law and order, and the rise of community participation in all aspects of community life in the region post disaster.

²¹Referring to the three things that absolutely must be done in disaster management, DMC DD also conducts pre-disaster management processes. Pre-disaster activities include prevention, mitigation, preparedness and early warning activities, including:

1. Prevention (prevention) ; efforts to eliminate or reduce the possibility of a threat arising. For example: making dams to avoid flooding, biopores, planting hard plants on the hillside to avoid flooding, etc. However, it must be realized that prevention cannot be 100% effective against most disasters.
2. Mitigation (mitigation) ; namely the efforts made to reduce the adverse effects of a threat. For example : ²²PROSIDING KS: RESEARCH & PKM VOLUME: 3 NUMBER: 2 HAL: 155 - 291 ISSN: 2442-4480 188 realignment of village land so that flooding does not cause major losses.
3. Preparedness (preparedness) ; that is, the preparation of a plan to act when a disaster occurs (or is likely to occur). Planning consists of estimating needs in an emergency and identification of available resources to meet those needs. This planning can reduce the adverse effects of a threat.

In addition to the above, there is also discussion of supporting factors and factors that inhibit the spread or implementation of government oversight tasks. This is a supporting factor for the government's oversight task in the capacity of disaster emergency according to surveys and secondary information from reliable sources that there is a unidirectional policy transfer so that when the central government has said or implemented ways and efforts in terms of government supervision in its scope or disaster emergency conditions , then the governments - the governments under it will follow and

²¹ Ibid.

²² See Proceedings of the KS: Research & PKM Volume: 3 Number: 2 Pages: 155 - 291, ISSN: 2442-4480 188.

participate in socializing the way the efforts are massive and hand in hand so that the unity of voice between the central government and the government under it.

For example, in ²³a long time ago namely on Monday, April 13, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Joko Widodo officially established the Covid-19 disease pandemic as a non-natural and national disaster. With the issuance of Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning Determination of Non-natural Disasters Spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a national disaster. As a follow up on ²⁴the Presidential Decree also explained that the handling of national disasters caused by the deployment of Covid-19 was carried out by the Task Force for the Accreditation of Handling Covid-19 by working hand-in-hand between ministries, institutions and local governments.

In the concrete examples above and have been linked to surveys and factual and reliable data, that the issuance of the Presidential Decree is a milestone of the government in order to take its stance to tackle and slow down the spread of the Corona Covid-19 virus in its capacity as a state oversight body to protect all the nation This was welcomed by the governments under it, this is evidenced by the joint efforts in voicing and heeding the Presidential Decree. Starting from the province to the city or district and village also participated in this effort.

The same thing was shown by some circles and government officials because with the existence of a strong legal foundation, the enforcement and implementation of massive efforts to encourage cooperation between communities in disaster management efforts were increasingly strengthened. However, it is often still found as in the case in Surabaya, which is ²⁵a PSBB policy violator in Surabaya who was willing to have a physical conflict with the security forces for refusing to turn around because passengers who were judged to have violated the maximum limits and rules applicable in this PSBB (Large-scale social restrictions). In this case it can be said that the rules made by the Government of Indonesia can be judged to be less strict, because when compared to other countries where implementing restrictions known as 'Lockdown' are considered to be very effective and massive because they contain strict sanctions and are not uncommon which applies criminal sanctions for every citizen who violates them by not implementing this 'Lockdown'.

²³ See Ihsanuddin, "*President Jokowi Signs Presidential Decree Establishing Covid-19 National Disaster Outbreak*".

²⁴ Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning Determination of Non-natural Disasters Spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).

²⁵ See Merdeka.com, Nur Habibie, "*Breaking the PSBB, Camry Riders Fight Until Physical Fighting with Officers in Surabaya*", Thursday May 21, 2020, <https://www.google.co.id/amp/s/m.merdeka.com/amp/peristiwa/langgar-psbb-center-camry-fight-adap-pukul-petugas-di-surabaya.html>

On the other hand, if we look at the side of government supporters or the government's own policies in the context of tackling and minimizing the amount of Covid-19 distribution in Indonesia itself, we often find areas that are collectively between citizens who take the initiative to tighten access in and out to their area and / or by implementing innovative measures such as that carried out by the residents of Sleman, Yogyakarta who made a disinfectant spray in front of the gate of their area / village which was considered effective for them to prevent Covid-19 transmission and to keep local residents concerned about an outbreak Covid-19 disease in their region.

On the other hand, not only from the field of internal supervision of the government and officials, but the government is also concentrating on the problems of medical personnel in Indonesia by providing a number of assistance that is expected to reduce their burden when they cannot gather with their families and prefer to bet their lives for ensure and assist the Indonesian government in tackling the Corona Covid-19 disease outbreak.

So that we can know that the government in its functions and duties as a state institution that has a very large share of a government must always be ready and alert in handling and controlling its citizens do not forget to keep the welfare of the community so that the state or a government and government are created and its citizens who are safe, peaceful, peaceful and prosperous.

In carrying out its disaster management tasks, Indonesia has a special body that has special attention to the ways and efforts of disaster management in Indonesia, the body is known as the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) which has been arranged so in the applicable legislation. in Indonesia. This can be proven in ²⁶Law Number 8 of 2008 concerning the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management regarding the following:

²⁷Chapter I

Position, Duties, And Functions

Article 1

- 1) National Disaster Management Agency, hereinafter referred to as BNPB, is a Non-Departmental Government Institution as referred to in Act Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management.
- 2) BNPB is under and directly responsible to the President.
- 3) BNPB is led by a Head.

Article 2

²⁶ Law Number 8 of 2008 concerning the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management.

²⁷ Ibid.

BNPB has the task:

- a. Provide guidelines and direction for disaster management efforts that include disaster prevention, emergency response management, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in a fair and equitable manner;
- b. Determine the standardization and the need for disaster management based on laws and regulations;
- c. Convey information on disaster management activities to the public;
- d. Report the implementation of disaster management to the President once a month under normal conditions and at any time in a state of disaster emergency;
- e. Use and account for national and international donations / assistance;
- f. Account for the use of the budget received from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- g. Carry out other obligations in accordance with statutory regulations; and
- h. Prepare guidelines for the formation of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

Article 3

In carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 2, BNPB shall carry out the functions of :

- a. Formulation and stipulation of disaster management and refugee management policies by acting quickly and precisely as well as effectively and efficiently; and
- b. Coordinating the implementation of planned, integrated and comprehensive disaster management activities.

Article 4

In carrying out its duties and functions, BNPB is coordinated by the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare.

According to the discussion that has been explained above, it can be seen that the supervision of the government itself is a step in the efforts of the government in maintaining the stability of its people both in natural disasters and non-natural disasters. The Government of Indonesia in carrying out its duties in disaster management capacity is assisted by a body that has a focus on disaster management namely the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management as mentioned in Law Number 8 Year 2008 concerning the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management and also various government legal bases in implementing his duty in disaster emergency conditions as stated in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and also contained in Number 12 of 2017 concerning Development and Supervision of Regional Government.

In carrying out their duties, also found various factors both supporting factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of government policies in disaster management as exemplified in the

previous material. In this case, it is very important for the government to minimize the inhibiting factors by the issuance of a variety of strict government regulations and sanctions that are set to regulate citizens to be able to obey and heed the government's recommendations. In the end, the government must also minimize these inhibiting factors and divert attention to law enforcement and also in the case examples above also apply to medical personnel.

E. Conclusion

From the data obtained as above, it can be concluded that it is seen that the Government of Indonesia has a very large share in the effort of supervision as well as in the context of disaster management in the state of disaster emergency in Indonesia. Massive steps and efforts and government recommendations in this regard are often seen in a positive and negative perspective of the community. However, some measures of government efforts and objectives have a strong legal basis to be implemented or implemented in Indonesia.

Some examples of cases that occurred in Indonesia as mentioned above, have shown clearly how the government carries out its functions and duties as the holder of state power which should be able to protect all the bloodshed of citizens in a government namely the Indonesian Government. Therefore, there are various factors, both supporting and opposing, each must be controlled and controlled so that disaster management can be quickly and properly resolved without harming the community members. The Government of Indonesia in its duties and functions as an oversight body and disaster management milestone is also accompanied by a strong legal foundation in its implementation.

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