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Dr. Edward P. Wolfers

Foundation Professor of Politics
University of Wollongong, Australia

Editorial

Legal and social science research and scholarship cover a large and diversely contested space (or, in the hope that work in the field is developing at least some solid foundations, should it be place?). If evidence were required concerning the breadth, depth, variety and richly contested character of the areas, issues, methods and theories with which active researchers are engaged then it can, surely, be found in the rich array of articles contained in this latest issue of the *Journal of Law and Social Sciences (JLSS)*.

As in previous issues, the articles which follow draw on theories and attempts at comparison that are intended to be of global relevance, as well as others which apply to particular regions, groups or categories of countries, or provide insights into circumstances in or of individual cases. They include discussion of such pressing, contemporary issues as the implications that electronic surveillance in the workplace may have for workers' privacy, the prohibition of political parties in the name of protecting democracy (with particular reference to Turkey and Spain), as well as aspects of crime prevention in the United States of America (USA), and policing in Australia, the United Kingdom (UK) and China.

In geographical terms the articles which follow draw on experiences in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia. As befits a journal dedicated to the study of law and the social sciences across – or without being limited by – geographical, political or other boundaries other than those required of independent, professional, blind peer review, the comparative foci of some of the articles will, surely, strike many readers as unusual, and for that very reason likely to be interesting and with potential to prompt fresh insights and / or lines of enquiry. Examples (and they are only examples) include the analysis of policing and legal protection of privacy in China and the UK; the evaluation of assessment centres for personnel in South Africa, Western Europe and North America; and the comparison of Taiwanese and Japanese college students' written discourse in English.

A number of articles deal with relatively unusual juxtapositions, such as the ways in which critics in Eastern Europe have understood the literary works of the American writer, John Steinbeck, and the perceptions which early travellers from East and West had of the other region. Quite a few are concerned with issues and parts of the world to which many mainstream English-language academic journals tend to pay little attention, such as labour law in Iran, economic and political decentralization in Vietnam, and English language acquisition in Kazakhstan.

The literature on which the various articles draw – and to which they contribute – addresses many different theories, issues and aspects of governance and international relations. They include an enquiry into the relationship / difference between primary and secondary legislation, a discussion of the issues involved in regulating previously illegal markets (with particular reference to gambling and cannabis in the Netherlands), and a discussion of challenges and prospects of development in Africa that draws on previous English experience. They also include analyses of India's Look East policy, the delimitation of maritime boundaries, rivalry between the USA and China in the South China Sea and with other powers in the Yellow Sea, and official efforts by authorities in Albania and Italy to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, and developments in security relations between the USA, Japan and Australia.

The authors draw on a variety of different theories and analytical approaches. In doing so, some focus on formal, institutional and power-related issues, while others critique, and apply and / or seek to contribute to postcolonial and / or feminist understandings of history and the contemporary world. A number of articles focus on the uses and impacts of recent developments in information technology.

More than in previous issues of this journal, the present number contains papers concerned with those most fundamental aspects of human experience and society – the acquisition, including both teaching and learning, of language, and communication. The latter includes both films as well as diverse attempts to communicate in written form – from the most carefully wrought and refined literary through to comics and advertisements.

As the *JLSS* continues to strive to present works that are significant in their contributions to the different applied and theoretical aspects of legal and social science studies, it must be admitted that the process of

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Countermeasures Flood Disaster Sampean River Policy in Situbondo District

Adhitya Wardhono, Gigih Pratomo, Bhim Prakoso, and Ciplis Gema Qori'ah

Abstract—Flash flood is a flood that has a heavy water flow rate, fast, and brings the material (stone, sand, gravel, mud, etc.) that can cause high damage [4]. This study aims 1) to identify the position of flood management policy in Situbondo, 2) flood disaster management strategies Sampean river in Situbondo. This study use primary data. Key informant sampling to be carried out with snowball approach. Technical analysis of this study is analysis of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). Based on the analysis and discussion show that flood prevention Sampean River policy in Situbondo has the power and opportunities that can take advantage of long-term opportunities to the fullest. Strategies that can be applied in a comprehensive by including all elements of society that are directed at economic and social strategies with a focus on physical development, community empowerment and relocation of flood-prone.

Index Terms—Floods, Disaster, Public Policy, Strategy

I. INTRODUCTION

Flash flood is a flood that has a heavy water flow rate, fast, and bring the material (stone, sand, gravel, mud, etc.) that can cause high damage [4]. Situbondo is an area that has the potential flooding that could affect the social and economic conditions [3]. Potential flooding is mainly located in Sampean river. Cause of the potentially flooding location in Sampean river Situbondo District, a strategy is needed in flood mitigation and disaster response. According to Dunn (2003), public policy analysis is an approach to solving social problems began when the knowledge is consciously explored for possible testing done explicitly and reflectively possibility of connecting knowledge and action [6]. This study aims 1) to identify the position of flood management policy in Situbondo, 2) flood disaster management strategies Sampean

river in Situbondo.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Review and Concept Flood

Floods are disasters caused by natural phenomena that occur during the rainy season which includes the potential areas, especially relatively long river. On the other hand, flooding can also be caused by rising waters caused by heavy rainfall is above normal, temperature changes, broken levees, and obstruction of water flow at another location [8]. Flooding can be caused by the torrential flow of water due to heavy rain. Flooding in this area comes unexpectedly and can cause great damage to the social and economic life of society. This type of flooding requires a high public awareness to make flood mitigation preparation and control of impacts caused by flooding. Another type of flood is a flood caused by a broken dam, the volume of water increase drastically due to other causes was the failure of changes in temperature cause changes in the elevation of sea water, and or any other major changes, including changes in upstream land use [1].

B. Flood Policy

According to Dunn (2003), public policy analysis is an approach to solving social problems began when the knowledge is consciously explored for possible testing done explicitly and reflectively possibility of connecting knowledge and action [6]. In making decisions on an evaluation of public policy, it can be seen from the quality of decision-maker in formulating policy. Decision maker quality is more effective if the policy is implemented in its purpose.

In countermeasures policy can be formulated based on the flood disaster management framework of the WMO [7]. The initial stage is the observation of flood affected areas around the community. Observations made with emphasis on aspects of inventory, accountability, data and action plans have been made based on the sequence of time. Then made an estimate of the value of losses in case of flooding in the watershed area. Given the estimated value of the feeding mechanism of loss calculations both physical and non physical can be accurately used in the recovery period post-flood happened. On the other hand, a review was made on access to an area of vulnerability to floods. This includes the value of the material, the community, loss, and the level of local resistance against catastrophic flooding. Then do the calculation and testing of the vulnerability of a region and countermeasures flooding

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Adhitya Wardhono Author is with Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Jember University, East Java, Indonesia, 68121 (corresponding author to provide phone: 0331337990; fax: 03313323150; e-mail: a_wardhono@yahoo.com).

Gigih Pratomo Author is with Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya University, East Java, Indonesia, 60225 (corresponding author to provide phone: 0315613231; fax: 0315613231; e-mail: gigih.pratomo@gmail.com).

Bhim Prakoso Author is with Department of Law, Faculty of Law, Jember University, East Java, Indonesia, 68121 (e-mail: bhim.clariss@yahoo.com).

Ciplis Gema Qori'ah Author is with Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Jember University, East Java, Indonesia, 68121 (e-mail: ciplis.qori'ah@yahoo.com).

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policy. These calculations include aspects of risk in flats above the value of the hazard and vulnerability to flooding.

After the calculation can be done two alternative policies periodically and the implementation of the approach to disaster planning. First, implementation. With the calculation basis of vulnerability to disaster risk management it will be obtained a disaster management policy that can be implemented to particular area. In a review of policy implementation is carried out periodically as a form of surveillance in the effectiveness and efficiency of the mechanism on the basis of the policy and program achievements. It aims to increasing a positive impact on the implementation of flood management policy in an area and time. Second, planning or mitigation approaches. Approach to disaster mitigation undertaken with the aim to reduce deeply disaster risk with disaster risk management strategies are effective in the implementation of natural disaster in an area. Approach to disaster mitigation strategies can be done in three aspects: land use planning, structural measures, and flood forecasting and warning systems.

Land use planning is done by formulating a road map to the flood disaster in an area. It's done to obtain accurate information on everything related to the flood. Structural measures are carried out with the development of physical infrastructure such as dams, plengsengan, and sluice in flood locations. It is used to reduce the risk of flooding in disaster locations. Flood forecasting and warning systems by analyzing and forecast occurrence of floods disaster in disaster prone points. On the other hand, the strategy is also done by giving and providing infrastructure in a bid warning systems in disaster-prone locations so, creating a stable institutional and providing disaster signal when a disaster will happen to people in locations vulnerable to floods.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study will observe and take an object associated with the components of disaster management policy of flooding the river basin Sampean in Situbondo. This study use primary data. Primary data obtained from field survey research location around the flood-prone Sampan river in Situbondo District. Respondents to key informant / experts used to obtain the perception of people who are expert associated with flood disaster management policy in the Sampean river. Key informant sampling to be carried out with snowball approach.

Technical analysts use the Analysis of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) and the Analytic hierarchy process (AHP). SWOT analysis is used to identify the internal factors (strength and weakness) and external factors (opportunity and threat) that will be used to determine the position of the policy [2]. Meanwhile, Analytic hierarchy process (AHP) is an analytical tool for making a decision [5]. AHP is used to determine the strategy and focus in flood disaster policy.

Instrument Flood Policy in Situbondo on first level hierarchy is economics, social, institutional, and evaluate the legal flood disaster management policy. Economics is

evaluation of flood disaster management policy in Situbondo District focused on economic indicators. Social is evaluation of flood disaster management policy in Situbondo District focused on social indicators. Institutional is evaluation of flood disaster management policy in Situbondo District focused on indicators of institutional. Evaluate the legal flood disaster management policy is evaluate the legal flood disaster management policy in Situbondo District indicator focused on law.

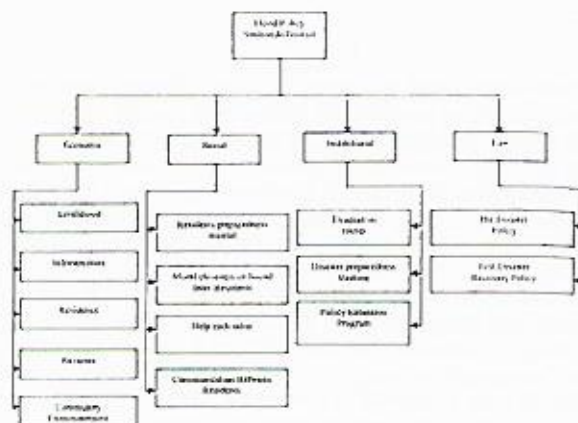


Figure 1. Hirarki Flood Disaster Policy In Situbondo District

Instrument Flood Policy in Situbondo on second level hierarchy is livelihoods, infrastructure, residence, income, community empowerment, residents preparedness mental, moral closeness of social inter-residents, help each other, communication between residents, evacuation routes, disaster preparedness training, policy extension program, pre-disaster policy, post-disaster recovery policies. Livelihoods is livelihoods abrupt catastrophic flooding of Sampean River in Situbondo. Infrastructure is the damage and the development of infrastructure due to flooding of Sampean river in Situbondo. Residence is change the location of their homes due to flooding of Sampean River in Situbondo. Income is change in income caused by flood Sampean River in Situbondo. Community Empowerment is community empowerment program from the severe floods of the Sampean River in Situbondo. Residents preparedness mental is mental readiness of citizens in the face of the flood Sampean River in Situbondo. Moral closeness of social inter-residents is closeness of the social moral to citizens in response to the flood Sampean River in Situbondo. Help each other is the intensity of floods caused by Sampean River in Situbondo. Communication between residents is communication between people from the severe floods of Sampean River in Situbondo. Evacuation routes is path of disaster caused by flood evacuation Sampean in Situbondo. Disaster preparedness training is training that related impacts caused by flood and Sampean River in Situbondo. Policy extension program is counseling and socialization program policies related to floods of the Sampean River in Situbondo. Pre-disaster policy is policies on pre-disaster caused by flood Sampean River in Situbondo. Post-disaster recovery policies are policies on

socioeconomic recovery from the severe floods of Sampean River in Situbondo.

IV. RESULT

Based on the results of the analysis shows that the position of Situbondo with the implementation of flood disaster management policy is in quadrant I. It shows the performance of local governments in implementing the policy in either category. The position is represented Situbondo that fall into quadrant I. Quadrant I is a very favorable position in which the policy of flood prevention in the Sampean Situbondo has the power and opportunities that can take advantage of long-term opportunities to the fullest. Strategies that can be applied which engages all elements of society.

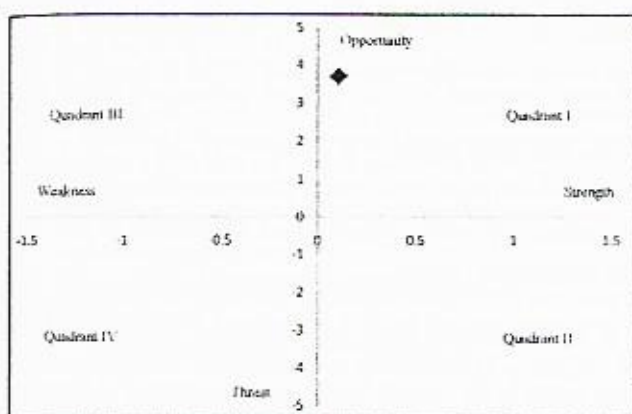


Figure 2. Position Flood Policy in Situbondo

Quadrant I represents that 1) a very favorable position, 2) flood control policy in Situbondo have the opportunity and strength so that opportunities can be full utilized to minimize in flood risk, 3) The local government can formulate policies to deal with flood disaster in synergy with policy infrastructure development in the context of disaster risk management in Situbondo, and 4) The policy will give a euphoric flood disaster management in the Sampean river that can be a synergy between physical and non physical aspects to improve the welfare of society, and 5) the policy can provide a implementation of flood management risk in Situbondo to increase capacity in responding the impact of floods.

Based on the analysis of the key informant's weight perception of the first level flood control policy evaluation strategies Sampean river in Situbondo, economy is the dominant factor compared to other aspects. It is shows from the first level weights for the economic aspect of 43.8 %, followed by the social aspect of 22.4 %, 17 % and institutional aspects of the legal aspects of 16.8 %. These conditions correspond to the reality that Situbondo is an area that has the potential occurrence of floods that affect the economic and social conditions.

First, the economic factor. Economic factor is still the dominant factor of the foundation of policy evaluation of the implementation of flood management policy Situbondo local

government will flood into major disasters each year and routinely attack in Situbondo. With the floods in Situbondo it will give an impact on all aspects, especially multiplier economic aspects. Flood would have a negative impact on the economic life of society in Situbondo, either directly, especially in disaster-prone locations and indirectly to economic goods around the region Situbondo. It is intended by the floods and then plot the distribution chain of goods and services in Situbondo will have problems in meeting the needs of the community.

Theoretically, the economic impact is felt by people of welfare due to the floods in Situbondo. The outcome was the emergence of a welfare loss to the disaster in the area. These conditions meant that the floods will have an impact on livelihoods, infrastructure conditions, location of residence, income and empowerment. Floods will cause a major impact on economic conditions, especially in the areas surrounding the watersheds Sampean in Situbondo.

TABLE I
FIRST LEVEL WEIGHTS FLOOD POLICY EVALUATION STRATEGY
WATERSHED IN SITUBONDO

Instrument Flood Policy	First Level Weights
	Percentage (%)
Economic factors	43.8
Sosial factors	22.4
Institutional factors	17
Law factors	18.8

Economic factors is the first reference in establishing a policy framework for flood disaster management in Situbondo that will be implemented in local government employment program in welfare the society. Economic factors into a point of departure in the levels of efficiency to create a high capacity and ability of a stable economy in both the pre and post-flood disaster in Situbondo. This evaluation strategy aims in flood disaster management policy in Sampean the large is an economic concept that refers to the negative impact on economic conditions in Situbondo.

Second, social factors. The social aspect is still the foundation both of the evaluation of flood disaster management policy in Situbondo. In social and cultural civic culture is very influential on the behavior of disaster mitigation and disaster relief efforts in Situbondo. This condition is supported by a majority of Situbondo is madura culture that has a close and strong in community activities and social morality in the family. On the other hand, behavior and sense of high social impact and to reduce disaster risk in Situbondo. With a sense of solidarity, tolerance, and mutual assistance, the community will be ready to face all possibilities of potential disasters in their area.

Social factors that will affect the environmental conditions in communities in Situbondo. Social aspects that can be reviewed is the empowerment of the community, social morality closer between people, mutual cooperation, and communication among citizens. This condition implies that

