Local policy community model untuk merekonstruksi mitigate vulnerability dan disaster management plan dalam penanganan dan penanggulangan Korban Lapindo

**Abstrak:**

Mood volcano disaster in Sidoarjo have some implications both are disadventage materially dan imaterially (social impact) to society. There are 5 central problem on this research. First, how respond the society (the real victims dan the potential victims) toward habits, norms and behavior post disaster. Second, how society (the real victims dan the potential victims) judge socialization activity about natural gas exploration at their area? Third, how respond and judge the society (the real victims dan the potential victims) toward cause and effect of mood volcano disaster? Four, what need assessment is hoped in disaster management dan mitigation to Lapindo or local government. Fifth, how respond and judge BPLS to the current disaster problem and the future?
This research uses local policy community model perspective of Richardson and Jordan. The research approach is qualitative with presents 252 sample that consist of society which are included on the first
ring (Renokenongo, Siring, Jatirejo dan Kedungbendo), second ring (Mindi, Kedung Cangkring, Pejarakan, Besuki), third ring III (Permutas Tanggunglangin and Ketapang). Based of this research and need assessment community purposes, this research consider many need assesments for society in handling mitigation disaster. First, 79.27% respondents suggest that it is not necessary both to conduct sosialization to all society, or to discuss socialization about exploration to society, and it is not important to discuss with the clerical and politicians; 65.8% respondents say that societies are neccessary to be prepared facing mitigation disaster responsively by integrated school curriculum, 77.87% respondents claim that it is neccessary to be made "guidance" to handle and prepare mitigation, so society be responsive, 81.35% respondents suggest that
is important to establish relocation area, 84.13% respondents convince that is important to prepare means of mitigation shelter (tent, drugs) more adequately, 73.81% respondents hope to enlarge social group networking in handling mitigation at village level to municipality and maximize formal institutional roles in handling mitigation. So 75.47% respondents said that is important to get training in handling and overcoming mitigation, 84.13% respondents suggest to increase budgeting to handle and overcome mitigation.

Keyword:

Daftar Pustaka:

Adger WN, Kelley PM dan Nguyen HN Living with environmental change, Social vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience in Vietnam, Routledge Publisher 2001 London
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