| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Natural Disaster Mitigation in Jeneponto Regency Indonesia: A Sociology Perspective

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| ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the importance of natural disaster mitigation efforts in the context of Jeneponto District, a region in Indonesia that is vulnerable to various types of natural disasters. The purpose of this research is to describe the roles of stakeholders and disaster management strategies in the Jeneponto District. This study used a qualitative approach, where data were collected through interviews and observations. The results showed that natural disaster management in Jeneponto Regency involved the active role of many stakeholders, including government and NGOs, traditional leaders, and community leaders. This confirms the importance of the role of stakeholders in handling natural disasters in Jeneponto District, both in terms of coordination, resource allocation, and development of mitigation strategies. Efforts are needed to strengthen community preparedness, involve various related parties, and respect local culture in disaster management efforts. The results also show that the social construction of disaster management involves a deep understanding of how disaster management is understood, constructed, and implemented in the community. Although many mitigation strategies have been implemented, there is still a need to strengthen community preparedness and improve coordination between the stakeholders involved. Some effective methods in disaster management include preparedness education, community involvement in mitigation planning, and utilization of technology for early warning systems. This article contributes to policy recommendations for improving adaptation and mitigation capacity at the local level. Practical implications include developing training programs, improving security infrastructure, and increasing community awareness of disaster risks.

1. Introduction

A disaster is an event or series of events that results in loss of property, environmental damage, facilities, and infrastructure to cause casualties and has an impact on the life and livelihood of a community. From a sociological perspective, disasters are often understood based on human or community perceptions and on what people feel is related to emotional experiences in events that can threaten their survival.

Disasters are phenomena that afflict and threaten people's lives, whether the disaster is caused by nature or humans. Disasters are not only materially detrimental in the form of property and environmental damage but also take lives. For this reason, appropriate steps are needed for natural disaster management. Natural disaster management is not only when a disaster occurs but also pre-disaster and post-disaster (Khalid & Shafiai, 2015). Disaster management must involve all components, starting from the government, community, and volunteers, and to measure the success of disaster management is not only how many people we save but also how communication is conveyed to disaster victims so that they are involved and have disaster literacy (Wulung & Abdullah, 2022).

It is necessary to arrange what communication patterns should be built to increase public awareness of natural disasters. Tam (2022), in "Disaster Risk Management System in Vietnam: Progress and Challenges", revealed that there are five aspects of the framework in the disaster management system, namely first; laws and regulations, second; institutional arrangements including a set of operational or administrative bodies responsible for implementing disaster management, third; financial resources, fourth; information education, communication and disaster response training and fifth; disaster warning systems. According to him, some countries have used these aspects selectively.

Various places in Indonesia have experienced devastating natural disasters. Mount Krakatau experienced eruptions until the European continent felt the impact. Anak Gunung Krakatau experienced several eruptions at the end of 2018 and early 2019. Indonesia is a country that is easily shaken by natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods, droughts, and landslides. BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) data states that in Indonesia, in 2021, there were 1,969 major natural disasters.

One of the areas in Indonesia that is prone to natural disasters, especially floods, is South Sulawesi; this is evident in the 2018 BNPB South Sulawesi recorded that at least 106 villages and 31 sub-districts in South Sulawesi suffered damage as a result of the flood disaster. It was even reported that 59 people died, 25 people were missing, 47 people were injured, and 3,481 people were displaced. The floods also caused 79 houses to be damaged, 4,857 houses to be submerged, 11,876 hectares of rice fields to be damaged, and 10 bridges to be used again. Many areas that experienced critical conditions occurred in the Jeneberang River in Gowa and the Kelara River in Jeneponto.

Jeneponto Regency is one of the areas in South Sulawesi that is prone to flooding. The disaster is caused by the intensity of the Kelara River overflow. This condition made the community adjust by building two-story houses and even casting the house pillars with concrete. Another cause of flooding in Jeneponto Regency is the destruction of protected forests that are converted into hybrid land. The conversion of land functions that are not based on ecological awareness triggers flash floods that destroyed many rice fields, gardens, and other plants owned by the community (Altdorff et al., 2017; Saadatkhah et al., 2016).

The social construction of disaster management involves a deep understanding of how disaster management is understood, constructed, and implemented in society. A key aspect in the social construction of disaster management can be seen in the construction of risk, which is a combination of natural and social factors (Jin et al., 2015). Inequality, community resilience, and climate change are social factors in the understanding of disaster risk in the community (Dewa et al., 2021). The social construction of disaster management in Jeneponto District creates political dynamics towards the role of local and national political actors influencing resource allocation and disaster response.

The local culture and social identity of communities in Jeneponto District play an important role in forming social constructs related to disaster management. Values, norms, and beliefs developed at the local level influence the way communities respond to disasters. In addition, local culture is valued and considered a valuable resource in disaster management efforts. Knowledge and skills in dealing with disasters are also spread and utilized collectively by the community. On this basis, this research aims to describe two important things, namely: The Role of Stakeholders in Natural Disaster Management and Natural Disaster Management Strategies in Jeneponto Regency.

2. Methodology

Methodologically, this research uses a qualitative approach based on the constructivist paradigm (Niasse, 2022). This paradigm became the foundation for researchers to absorb information about the construction of disaster management in Jeneponto Regency. Awareness of the different opinions and decisions arising from different paradigm perspectives is the main topic of discussion, where this research explores the relative truth in the social reality of natural disasters, considering it as a result of social construction. This constructivist perspective is applied in three types of interpretive approaches, namely symbolic interaction, phenomenological, and hermeneutic. Researchers carefully observed the Jeneponto community environment, interpreting the subjective meanings of the flood disaster experience. Recognizing that these understandings come from diverse views of the community, the researcher encouraged the researcher to maintain the complexity of views rather than narrowing meanings to certain categories or ideas within the community.

In collecting data, this research relied on two main sources: primary and secondary data. Direct interviews with stakeholders involved in disaster management were the primary data source, supported by direct observation of the disaster situation. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from government reports and non-governmental organizations, including information on disaster impacts and mitigation measures, as well as social and economic data that supported the identification of disaster-prone locations.

This research strengthens its validity through techniques, namely observation and interviews. In-depth interviews were conducted to understand the social construction of natural disasters, exploring views, experiences, and social factors that influence community

responses. Meanwhile, active observation in people's daily lives provides deeper insights into norms, cultural values, and related social interactions.

After data collection, qualitative researchers conduct a process of aggregation, organization, and classification of data for processing (Ningi, 2022). This process involves the abstraction of specific findings into general concepts, forming broader patterns of data. The division of data can be arranged chronologically, categorically, or in a specific typology, allowing researchers to analyze data from the time they are in the field to the completion of data collection.

3. Results and Discussion
Natural disasters are a serious threat that can destroy infrastructure, harm economies, and, more dangerously, threaten human lives. Increasingly unstable natural conditions, climate change, and uncontrolled human activities have increased the risk of natural disasters in many parts of the world. Therefore, natural disaster management efforts have become an urgent necessity. The importance of natural disaster management is not only related to efforts to reduce material losses but also involves the protection of human lives, economic recovery, and environmental sustainability (Sirajuddin et al., 2022). Disaster management is not only the government's responsibility but also involves the active participation of the community, the private sector, and various other stakeholders (Al-Fazari & Kasim, 2019). Based on the results of the research, the roles of stakeholders and strategies for natural disaster management in Joneponto Regency, Indonesia, are known. The description of these findings is in line with the research objectives as stated in the introduction. Both research findings are described systematically as follows:

3.1 The Role of Stakeholders in Natural Disaster Management
Handling natural disasters in Jeneponto Regency requires the role of stakeholders, including the government and non-governmental organizations, traditional leaders, and community leaders. These actors have a very important role in dealing with and reducing the impact of disasters in the Jeneponto Regency. Socio-ecologically, the handling of natural disaster problems requires stakeholders to understand and pay attention to complex social, economic, and ecological aspects. Murray Bookchin, an American philosopher, social activist, and author, put forward social ecology theory as a critique of hierarchical social structures and human exploitation of the natural environment. He argues that the main source of the environmental and social crisis we face is the result of human domination of nature and each other. He sought to understand and find solutions through the integration of ecological, political, and philosophical thinking. Bookchin developed the concept of how humans and their environment interact with each other in society (Best, 1998).

The social and ecological hierarchy proposed by Bookchin emphasizes that social hierarchy and ecological hierarchy are interrelated. In the context of natural disaster management in the Janeponto District, the social structure of the community influences information distribution, access to resources, and decision-making in disaster situations. Bookchin encourages the active participation of communities in decision-making that affects their environment. In this study, it was found that communities in Janeponto District were involved in planning and implementing technical natural disaster management strategies. Thus, the synergy of the roles of government, community leaders, and adat in disaster management in the Jeneponto District is very important and complementary. Cooperation between the three can increase the effectiveness of disaster management efforts in a sustainable manner.

a. Role of the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations
The government has a central role in disaster management, including natural disasters such as floods, in Jeneponto District. They are not only the main actors but also responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing disaster management programs. In this regard, the government at the district level has specific responsibilities in planning and managing disaster risks, focusing on risk zone identification, resource mapping, and mitigation planning (Putra & Matsuyuki, 2019). The Jeneponto district government has a strategic responsibility to provide a quick and effective response when disasters occur. This includes coordination between all stakeholders, logistics management, evacuation, and relief distribution. In addition, they must also plan and implement good drainage infrastructure to reduce flood risks, as well as take preventive measures such as research and mapping of flood-prone areas.

In managing flood disasters, the government must not only have effective emergency response plans in place but must also involve the community in decision-making and policy development. While the government plays a key role, the involvement of community leaders can help interpret government policies and explain the measures taken to communities who may not have sufficient access or understanding of the policies. The importance of the government's role in maintaining the security, safety, and welfare of the community cannot be underestimated. Therefore, the government in Jeneponto District should have a comprehensive emergency response plan, involve all stakeholders, and focus on flood risk mitigation to create a safer and more disaster-resilient environment. Here are some of the key roles of the government in managing flood disasters in Jeneponto District:

1) Disaster risk planning and management
   The government has a role in planning and managing flood disaster risk in Jeneponto District. They identify areas potentially affected by flooding, conduct risk mapping, assess the causes and impacts of flooding, and plan mitigation and prevention

measures to reduce flood risk. The government must also sustainably manage infrastructure and natural resources to reduce flood risk, such as spatial planning, river management, and flood control.

2) Early warning system and information management
   The government develops and manages an effective early warning system for flood disasters in Jeneponto District. This system should be able to monitor weather conditions, collect and manage data, and provide accurate and timely information to communities. The government should also manage information on flood disasters, including counseling communities on actions to take when flooding occurs, as well as coordinating with relevant parties in disaster management efforts.

3) Coordination and counseling to the community
   The government plays a role in coordinating various related agencies, such as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), military/police, and community organizations in dealing with flood disasters. The government coordinates evacuation efforts, the provision of emergency assistance, and post-disaster recovery. In addition, the government also provides counseling to the community on the risks and actions to be taken when facing a flood disaster, as well as how to reduce risks and improve flood preparedness.

4) Provision of emergency relief and post-disaster recovery
   The government is responsible for providing emergency assistance to communities affected by floods, such as food, clean water, medicine, evacuation shelters, and other basic needs. The government must also play a role in the post-disaster recovery process, such as restoring damaged infrastructure, assisting communities in the economic and social recovery process, and ensuring access to health services, education, and other public facilities. Continuous monitoring and evaluation must be carried out to find the right model for natural disaster management.

In addition to the role of the government, the participation of non-governmental organizations, such as humanitarian organizations, social institutions, and philanthropic institutions, is also needed. These NGOs play an important role in disaster management. They provide direct assistance to disaster victims, such as the provision of food, clean water, temporary shelter, and psychosocial support. Non-governmental organizations also play a role in advocacy, training, and community capacity building in dealing with disasters. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or community organizations also have a role in disaster management (Nawaz et al., 2022). NGOs become partners with the government and non-governmental organizations in dealing with disasters and can represent the voices and interests of local communities. NGOs also play a role in collecting and distributing information, as well as involving the community in the process of planning and implementing disaster management programs.

b. *Traditional Leaders*

Traditional leaders, as local customary leaders or administrators, play an important role in reducing flood risk in Jeneponto District. They have local knowledge and customary policies that can be applied to managing the environment and natural resources sustainably (Ngqwala et al., 2017). They assist in restoring the natural environment that plays a role in reducing flood risk, such as forests, rivers, and wetlands. They also educate the community on the importance of maintaining the balance of nature and avoiding practices that can trigger flooding. The role of traditional leaders as local customary leaders or administrators plays an important role in reducing flood risk in Jeneponto District, as follows:

1) Natural resource management
   Traditional leaders play a role in managing the natural resources in their area wisely. For example, they ensure that forests around rivers or watersheds are well maintained. Forests act as a natural barrier to water and can reduce the flow of too much water during heavy rains, thereby reducing the risk of flooding.

2) Counseling and education
   Traditional leaders play a role in counseling and educating local communities on the importance of environmental conservation, waste reduction, and clean and healthy living behaviors. Raising community awareness of the importance of keeping the environment clean, including drainage channels and rivers, can reduce the risk of flooding due to accumulated garbage or blocked drains.

3) Spatial planning
   Traditional leaders also play a role in spatial planning in their areas. They contribute to spatial planning based on sustainability principles, including avoiding development that is incompatible with or damaging to rivers, swampy areas, or water catchment areas. Thus, flood risks can be reduced by paying attention to sustainable spatial management.

4) Irrigation management
   Traditional leaders play a role in sustainable irrigation management. They ensure that the irrigation systems in their areas function properly and are managed equitably and sustainably, including keeping irrigation channels clean and free of blockages. With a good irrigation system, the risk of flooding due to poor irrigation channels can be reduced.

5) Community organizing
   Traditional leaders organize local communities to participate in disaster risk management activities, including flooding. They form community groups that are trained in flood management, including the development of emergency response plans, evacuation, and post-flood recovery. By actively involving communities, flood risks can be managed more effectively.

6) Advocacy and guidance
   Indigenous leaders also play a role in advocating and briefing the government and related parties to involve indigenous leaders in policy-making processes related to flood risk management. They ensure that indigenous perspectives and local knowledge are taken into account in natural disaster management planning.

c.   Community Leaders

In addition to traditional leaders, Jeneponto Regency also recognizes local leaders, religious leaders, or, more familiarly referred to as community leaders. Community leaders act as mediators between ordinary people and the government in overcoming flood disasters. They assist in mobilizing community support to follow the regulations and procedures set by the government related to flood prevention and mitigation. In addition, they also educate the community on the importance of disaster preparedness and provide moral and social support to flood victims (Calipusan-Elnar & Abocejo, 2021). Local leaders have deep knowledge and understanding of local communities and areas affected by natural disasters. They become the voice of the community in interacting with the government in disaster management efforts. They act as community representatives to convey the needs and aspirations of the community to the government and help coordinate relief and recovery efforts. In more detail, the role of community leaders is described as follows:

1) Counseling and education
   Religious and local leaders play a role in counseling and educating communities about the importance of preparing for natural disasters, actions to take when disasters occur, and post-disaster recovery measures. They disseminate accurate information and help communities understand the risks and consequences of natural disasters and how to reduce vulnerability to disasters.

2) Provision of psychosocial support
   Natural disasters cause significant psychological impacts on communities, such as trauma, anxiety, or depression. Therefore, community leaders, including religious leaders, provide psychosocial support to disaster-affected communities, such as counseling, emotional support, and organizing community-based recovery activities to help communities recover from the psychological impact of disasters.

3) Organizing and coordinating.
   Community leaders play a role in organizing and coordinating post-disaster relief and recovery efforts. They assist in identifying the community's immediate needs, pooling local resources, and working with the government, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations to develop plans and involve the community in the natural disaster management process.

The results of this study confirm that cooperation between stakeholders is necessary to improve the effectiveness of disaster management. Social groups in society, such as local communities and volunteer groups, play an important role in disaster management. They provide social and psychosocial support to disaster victims, as well as volunteer in evacuation, search, rescue, and post-disaster recovery. Social groups also serve as information and communication networks within the community, able to mobilize community support and participation in disaster management efforts.

Communities play a crucial role in dealing with flood disasters in the Jeneponto Regency. They play a role in prevention, mitigation, and emergency response. Communities need to raise awareness about flood risks and follow regulations and procedures set by the government related to flood risk reduction (Yusoff & Yusoff, 2022). Communities are also proactive in reporting potential disasters to the government, as well as participating in evacuation training and simulations organized by the government. The community is a key factor that can provide solutions to disaster problems in Jeneponto District. Community awareness of disaster risk and the importance of disaster mitigation is a determining factor. Community involvement in all stages of disaster management, from planning to implementation to evaluation, can significantly improve the effectiveness of disaster management. The ability of the community to deal with disasters, both physically and non-physically, is an important factor in reducing the overall impact of disasters.

Thus, it can be concluded that the role of the community is very important in dealing with flood disasters in Jeneponto Regency. First, as part of an early warning system, they help monitor the environment, follow official information, and provide early warnings to residents in flood-prone areas. Second, in evacuating and searching for victims, the community helps identify areas affected by flooding, directs victims to safe places, and participates in search and rescue. This role is crucial in saving lives and providing first aid. Third, in providing emergency aid, communities collect and distribute food, clean water, medicine, and other supplies to those affected, easing their burden. Apart from that, after a disaster, the community also plays a role in the recovery process by helping clean and renovate houses.

3.2 Natural Disaster Management Strategy Based on Social Construction

Disaster management strategies are developed by detailing concrete steps involving disaster management models that recognize the complexity of social phenomena. These steps include identifying and strengthening the norms, values, and beliefs of the Jeneponto community regarding disasters, as well as establishing interaction patterns that promote proactive responses and effective recovery efforts. In addition, this strategy emphasizes increasing public knowledge about disaster risks by taking into account factors such as cultural values, past experiences, and social, economic, and political contexts. Thus, this disaster management strategy aims to strengthen the active role of the Jeneponto community in the disaster management system and mitigate the impacts that may arise. Based on the research results, it was found that several strategic steps were taken in disaster management in Jeneponto Regency.

1) Education and Information
   The Jeneponto community is provided with education and information about disasters that is accurate, relevant, and easy to understand, including risks, early signs, mitigation steps, and emergency response actions that must be taken. This aims to increase people's understanding of disasters and help them take appropriate action in facing the threat of disaster.

2) Capacity Development

   Jeneponto communities are empowered to develop their capacity to deal with disasters, including emergency response skills, local resource management, and increasing community resilience. In this case, the community is allowed to actively participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring disaster management activities.

3) Effective Communication
   This strategy emphasizes the importance of effective two-way communication between the Jeneponto Regency regional government and the community. Authorities must communicate openly and honestly to the public about disaster risks, mitigation measures, and emergency response measures. On the other hand, the people of Jeneponto must be empowered to communicate their needs, problems, and aspirations regarding disaster management.

4) Community Empowerment
   This strategy emphasizes the Jeneponto community's need for local knowledge, resources, and policies that can be a source of effective solutions in dealing with disasters. Therefore, community empowerment is considered a key element in reducing vulnerability to natural disasters that occur in Jeneponto Regency.

5) Norms and Values in Society.
   Social norms regarding solidarity, mutual cooperation, and interdependence between community members can form patterns of cooperation and collaboration in disaster management efforts. Values such as concern for the environment, humanity, and justice also influence society's response to disasters.

6) Disaster Adaptation
   Disaster adaptation strategies refer to steps taken by individuals, families, communities, and governments to reduce risks, increase preparedness, and overcome the impacts of natural disasters or other crises. There are several dimensions of disaster adaptation, including physical, economic, technological, and social adaptation. In the context of disaster adaptation, social adaptation focuses on changing behavior, norms, and values in society as an effort to increase resilience to disasters. Social adaptation in this research looks at changes in society in terms of disaster preparedness, such as involving themselves in evacuation training, making emergency plans, and increasing knowledge about actions to be taken during a disaster. Involving the community in decision-making regarding disaster adaptation can increase the effectiveness of adaptation strategies. Involved communities tend to be more concerned and have a higher level of preparedness (Tavakoli et al., 2020).

Disaster management based on norms and values in society refers to an approach that takes into account the norms, values, and culture of society to reduce the impact of disasters. Norms and values in society influence people's behavior and actions in dealing with disasters and are used as a powerful resource in disaster management. In disaster management, norms and values in society are important aspects, including:

1) Policies based on local culture
   Every society has a unique culture, traditions, and value system. Therefore, the disaster management approach in Jeneponto Regency considers the local cultural context and respects the values held by the local community. Disaster management policies and programs must be based on a deep understanding of local culture and integrated with existing norms and values in society.

2) Community involvement

Involve the community in the decision-making process to ensure that disaster management actions taken are in line with community needs, values, and aspirations. The community is allowed to speak, participate, and contribute to disaster management efforts.

3) Utilization of local capacity

Each community has a local capacity that can be utilized in disaster management. Local capacity can include local knowledge, traditional skills, locally based early warning systems, and existing social support systems in the community. Utilizing local capacity can strengthen community resilience to disasters and increase the effectiveness of disaster management efforts.

4) Strengthening human values

Disaster management in Jeneponto Regency is based on universal human values, such as solidarity, mutual care, and mutual assistance. These values are reinforced in society through education, social campaigns, and active participation in humanitarian activities. Human values are the basis for gathering community support in disaster management and strengthening social ties in society.

5) Proper education and communication

Appropriate education and communication to the community regarding the importance of norms and values in disaster management can increase community understanding and awareness of the importance of respecting and maintaining local values in facing disasters. Appropriate education and communication also help people recognize the early signs of disaster.

6) Organization and Social Structure

A good and well-functioning social structure facilitates coordination, communication, and distribution of resources in disaster management efforts. Apart from that, the existence of institutions that focus on disaster mitigation, response, and recovery also strengthens community capacity in dealing with disasters. Organizations and social structures in society, including government, non-governmental organizations, and social groups, play an important role in disaster management. They work together to deal with disasters, respond to emergencies, and assist in post-disaster recovery.

The research results show that the flood disaster management strategy in Jeneponto Regency is carried out through a good communication system by each stakeholder. Success in handling and managing disasters is one measure of the ability to convey messages related to disasters to the community in a comprehensive manner. In the social construction perspective, Berger and Luckmann (1996) explain that the social process includes three stages, namely externalization, objectivation, and internalization. In the context of disaster management strategies, the three stages carried out in Jeneponto Regency are as follows.

1) Pre-disaster

The externalization process in disaster mitigation cannot be separated from human adaptation to the sociocultural world as a human product. Externalization in disaster mitigation is carried out by a person or community reading natural phenomena and then taking the appropriate attitude regarding these observations. Observations can be carried out traditionally, for example, by observing changes in the behavior of animals. Or observations involving tools and technology. Disaster mitigation using technology is much more accurate than using traditional disaster mitigation methods.

2) During a disaster

Objectivating disaster information is the authority and obligation of the government to distribute it, but this does not mean that society is passively waiting. The role of local government and agencies such as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Jeneponto Regency must play an active role in socializing responsiveness in disaster management, including communicating about disasters to NGOs or volunteers closest to the disaster location to move quickly in efforts to provide first aid to victims disaster. Community objectification has several elements, including institutions, in this case, the regional government, to provide a role in disaster management in Jeneponto Regency. Roles provide capital for individual behavior. A person may not like the role he has to play, but that role dictates what must be done according to his objective description.

Government participation during a disaster is very much needed to provide accurate information regarding the disaster that occurs. Information from the government is needed by the community at the disaster location. For this reason, the government must continue to coordinate with the community to record the number and scale of disasters that occur. The information that the government gets from the public becomes the initial capital for the government to take a stance on what actions it should take.

When a disaster occurs, communication between the government and volunteers is expected to be fast and responsive. In this way, it will speed up the process of disaster management. In mobilizing or mobilizing resources, in this case, volunteers are used to handle disaster emergency response; usually the agency or institution or organization of origin, and the delivery is accompanied by administration by applicable rules and regulations.

3) Post-disaster

One phase in the internationalization process is the formation of identity, which is a key element of subjective reality that is dialectically related to society. The forms of social processes that occur influence the shape of an individual's identity, whether that

identity is maintained, modified, or even reshaped. At this moment, the role of the government and volunteers in dealing with disasters is not only to deal with victims who have experienced physical damage but also to repair victims who have experienced mental disorders such as trauma. Trauma during a disaster can be caused by someone losing family members or losing property. All of this can trigger trauma. If this is not handled well, it will cause other problems. Psychological trauma is a mental condition experienced by someone due to experiences they have faced that damage their inner self. Psychological trauma is a wound whose healing takes a long time, even throughout life. For this reason, the government needs to collaborate with psychologists to provide therapy for people affected by trauma due to disasters. Trauma healing is very important, seeing as many natural disaster survivors experience excessive trauma and fear. Trauma healing often affects children and the elderly. Children and the elderly often experience stress and depression during disasters.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results, it was concluded that managing natural disasters in Jeneponto Regency involves the active role of many stakeholders, including government and NGOs, traditional leaders, and community leaders. This confirms the importance of the role of stakeholders in handling natural disasters in the Jeneponto Regency, both in terms of coordination, resource allocation, and development of mitigation strategies. Efforts are needed to strengthen community preparedness, involve various related parties, and respect local culture in disaster management efforts. The results of this research also show that the social construction of disaster management involves a deep understanding of how disaster management is understood, built, and implemented in society. Political dynamics and the role of local and national political actors also influence resource allocation and response to disasters. Local culture and community social identity also play an important role in shaping social construction related to disaster management.

Even though many mitigation strategies have been implemented, there is still a need to strengthen community preparedness and improve coordination between the stakeholders involved. Some effective methods in disaster management include preparedness education, involving the community in mitigation planning, and using technology for early warning systems. This article contributes to developing policy recommendations to increase adaptation and mitigation capacity at the local level. The practical implications include developing training programs, improving security infrastructure, and increasing public awareness of disaster risks.

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