



The Role of Village Disaster Preparedness Teams (TSBD) in Engaging Vulnerable Groups for Tidal Flood Risk Reduction: A Case Study of Taman Ayu Village

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Abstract

Vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and communities with limited access often face greater risks when disasters occur. This study aims to analyze the role of the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) in involving vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction activities at the village level. Therefore, their involvement in the disaster management system is an important aspect in building community resilience. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with VDRT members, village officials, and vulnerable groups, field observations, and analysis of village disaster documents. The results show that the VDRT plays an active role in involving vulnerable groups through various mechanisms, such as village discussion forums, direct invitations to disaster activities, and their involvement in the VDRT organizational structure. In addition, vulnerable groups are also involved in the process of preparing village disaster documents so that their needs and perspectives can be accommodated in disaster mitigation planning. The findings of this study indicate that the involvement of vulnerable groups is not only symbolic but also provides a space for participation that allows them to contribute according to their capacities and abilities.

Keywords : village disaster; vulnerable groups; community participation; disaster risk reduction

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INTRODUCTION

Tidal flooding is a type of hydrometeorological disaster that has become increasingly frequent in coastal areas of Indonesia in recent decades. This phenomenon occurs when high tides inundate low-lying coastal areas, causing flooding that can last for a certain period of time and recur periodically. The increase in tidal flooding is not only influenced by tidal factors, but also by a combination of other factors such as global climate change, sea level rise, land subsidence, and the destruction of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and natural coastal buffer zones. These conditions make coastal areas highly vulnerable to various disaster threats, especially tidal flooding (Apriansyah and Hapsari 2024).

In addition to natural factors, social and spatial aspects of the region also increase the risk of tidal flooding in coastal areas. Many coastal areas in Indonesia have experienced a significant increase in population density, mainly because coastal areas are centers of economic activity such as fishing, trade, and maritime industries. High population density, limited drainage infrastructure, and poorly organized settlements cause coastal communities to be more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters. Research on coastal vulnerability shows that social, economic, and environmental factors contribute significantly to determining the level of tidal flooding risk in an area (Koenawan and Zulfikar 2025).

This vulnerability becomes even more complex when linked to the existence of vulnerable groups in society. Vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities are the most affected when disasters occur because they have certain physical, social, and economic limitations. Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management states that vulnerable groups are communities that have a higher risk of being affected by disasters than other groups. This condition can be caused by limited mobility, access to information, or limited resources to take self-rescue measures when a disaster occurs.

In disaster management practices, vulnerable groups have often been positioned solely as objects of protection who require assistance from others. This approach tends to place them as passive groups in the disaster management process. In fact, in the modern disaster risk reduction paradigm, all elements of society, including vulnerable groups, should be actively involved in every stage of disaster management, from mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, to post-disaster recovery. Active community participation is one of the main keys to increasing community capacity in facing disaster threats. This is in line with the concept of disaster risk reduction (DRR), which emphasizes the importance of strengthening community

capacity as an effort to reduce vulnerability and increase community resilience in facing disasters (Karana and Suprihardjo 2013; Anam et al. 2025).

The approach widely used in disaster risk reduction efforts today is the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) approach. This approach places the community as the main actor in identifying threats, analyzing vulnerabilities, and formulating disaster mitigation strategies in their respective areas. Through this approach, communities are not only recipients of assistance but also actors with the capacity to manage disaster risks independently. Various studies show that active community involvement in the mitigation process can increase preparedness, strengthen social networks, and accelerate the recovery process when disasters occur (Maulita et al. 2023).

In the context of village administration in Indonesia, one form of implementation of the community-based disaster risk reduction approach is the formation of Village Disaster Preparedness Teams (TSBD). TSBDs are local institutions formed at the village level to strengthen the capacity of communities to deal with various potential disaster threats in their areas. The role of the TSBD is not only limited to emergency response activities when a disaster occurs, but also includes various mitigation activities such as preparing village contingency plans, disseminating information about disasters, conducting evacuation drills, and strengthening coordination between the community, village government, and other relevant institutions.

The existence of TSBD is particularly important for villages located in coastal areas that are highly vulnerable to tidal flooding. Through TSBD, communities can build a more organized preparedness system to minimize the impact of disasters. In addition, TSBD can also be a space for vulnerable groups to actively participate in disaster risk reduction activities, for example through discussion forums, disaster training, and evacuation simulation activities involving all elements of the community. Taman Ayu Village, as one of the coastal villages in West Lombok Regency, is an area that is geographically vulnerable to tidal flooding. Tidal flooding in this village occurs almost every year and has various impacts on the lives of the community. These impacts include not only damage to infrastructure and settlements, but also disruption to the economic activities of coastal communities, most of whom depend on the fishing and local trade sectors. In addition, tidal flooding can also cause various social problems such as disruption to education and community health activities, as well as an increased risk of disease due to the environment being flooded for a long period of time.

Vulnerable groups in Taman Ayu Village are the ones most affected by tidal flooding. Children, the elderly, and people with disabilities often find it difficult to evacuate when the water level is high. This condition shows that disaster risk reduction in coastal areas not only requires technical approaches such as the construction of embankments or infrastructure improvements, but also requires social strategies that are able to involve all community groups inclusively. Although various studies have discussed community-based disaster risk reduction, studies that specifically examine the role of local institutions such as TSBD in involving vulnerable groups in the context of tidal flooding are still relatively limited. Most studies emphasize physical mitigation or general community capacity building without elaborating on how vulnerable groups are involved in village institutional structures. However, understanding the process of involving vulnerable groups is crucial to ensuring that disaster risk reduction efforts are truly inclusive and reach all levels of society.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the role of the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) in involving vulnerable groups in flood risk reduction efforts in Taman Ayu Village. This study is expected to provide an empirical description of the practice of involving vulnerable groups within the village institutional framework and its contribution to increasing the capacity and resilience of coastal communities in facing the threat of floods.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type to examine the role of the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) in involving vulnerable groups in flood risk reduction efforts in Taman Ayu Village, Gerung District, West Lombok Regency. The qualitative approach was used to gain an in-depth understanding of the forms of involvement of vulnerable groups and the mechanisms used by the TSBD in disaster mitigation and preparedness activities at the village level, as well as in activities carried out by the TSBD in efforts to reduce the risk of tidal flooding in Taman Ayu Village.

Informants for this study were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement and knowledge of TSBD activities and their experience in dealing with tidal flooding disasters. The informants consisted of TSBD members, village officials, and members of the community who were classified as vulnerable groups, such as women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted to obtain information about the

role of TSBD in involving vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction efforts. Observations were conducted to directly observe TSBD activities in implementing disaster programs involving vulnerable groups, while documentation was used to supplement the research data.

The data analysis technique used an interactive analysis model that included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data analysis was conducted to identify the role and strategies of the TSBD in involving vulnerable groups in flood risk reduction efforts in Taman Ayu Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ulrich Beck Risk Society Theory

Through the concept of risk society, Ulrich Beck explains that modern society lives in conditions increasingly filled with various forms of risk generated by the process of modernization itself. In his work *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*, Beck (1992) explains that human development, technology, and environmental exploitation not only bring social and economic progress, but also generate various new forms of threats that were previously unknown in traditional societies. Risks in modern society are no longer understood only as external natural disasters, but also as consequences of the interaction between human activities and environmental changes.

From the perspective of risk society, disasters such as floods are not merely natural phenomena, but are also influenced by various social, economic, and environmental factors that develop in modern society. Coastal development, spatial changes, and coastal environmental degradation can increase the vulnerability of communities to disaster threats. Therefore, Beck emphasizes that modern societies need to have a reflective awareness of the various risks generated by the development process and develop collective strategies to manage these risks.

The concept of risk society is relevant to understanding the phenomenon of tidal flooding that occurs in Taman Ayu Village, West Lombok Regency, as explained in the background of the research. Tidal flooding in this region is a disaster that occurs repeatedly almost every year and affects various aspects of coastal communities' lives. This condition shows that the people of Taman Ayu Village live in a situation of uncertainty due to the threat of recurring disasters. Within Beck's theoretical framework, this condition describes the characteristics of a risk society, in which people must live alongside threats resulting from

environmental changes and the dynamics of development in coastal areas. Furthermore, Beck explains that in risk societies there is a tendency for risk distribution to be uneven. Although theoretically the risk can be experienced by the entire community, in practice the impact of risk is often felt more by groups with limited resources. In the context of tidal flooding in Taman Ayu Village, vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities are the most affected when disasters occur. Limited mobility, access to information, and the ability to take mitigation measures put vulnerable groups at greater risk than other community groups.

This finding is in line with the research background, which shows that vulnerable groups have often been positioned only as objects of protection in disaster management. In fact, the community-based disaster risk reduction approach emphasizes the importance of involving all elements of society in every stage of disaster management. From a community risk perspective, active community involvement is an important part of social reflexivity, which is the collective awareness of the community to recognize and manage the risks they face.

It is in this context that the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) plays an important role in flood risk reduction efforts in Taman Ayu Village. The TSBD not only plays a role in disaster management when floods occur, but also functions as a local institution that encourages community participation in disaster mitigation and preparedness activities. Through various activities such as disaster awareness campaigns, preparedness training, and evacuation drills, the TSBD strives to increase community awareness of tidal flooding risks while building community capacity to deal with such disasters.

More importantly, TSBD also plays a role in involving vulnerable groups in various disaster risk reduction activities. The involvement of vulnerable groups shows that the community no longer views these groups as passive parties, but as part of the community that has a role in improving disaster preparedness. From the perspective of risk society theory, this effort can be understood as a form of collective response by the community in managing the risks they face together.

Local Institutions and Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts

Strengthening local institutions is an important strategy in disaster risk reduction efforts, especially in areas that are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. In recent years, the approach to disaster management has shifted from a reactive approach to a more preventive and participatory approach. This approach emphasizes the importance of community involvement as a key actor in the process of disaster mitigation and preparedness. Therefore,

the existence of local institutions at the community level is very important to strengthen the capacity of communities to deal with various disaster risks.

Various studies show that community-based institutions play a strategic role in improving community preparedness for disasters. A study conducted by Nugroho (2019) on community-based disaster risk reduction shows that local community organizations can serve as a link between the government, disaster management agencies, and the community in managing disaster risks more effectively. Local institutions also have the advantage of understanding the social and cultural conditions and characteristics of the local community so that disaster mitigation programs can be tailored to the needs of the community. In addition, research conducted by BNPB (2022) on strengthening disaster-resilient villages shows that the formation of disaster preparedness teams or groups at the village level can increase community preparedness in facing disaster threats. The existence of these institutions allows for more structured coordination in mitigation activities, such as the dissemination of disaster information, preparedness training, and evacuation simulations for the community. With organized institutions at the village level, disaster risk reduction efforts can be carried out in a more systematic and sustainable manner.

In the context of coastal areas, the existence of local institutions is even more important given that these areas are highly vulnerable to various disaster threats, one of which is tidal flooding. Recurring tidal flooding not only has a physical impact on residential areas, but also affects the social and economic stability of coastal communities. Therefore, coastal communities need collective mechanisms that can help them manage disaster risks together. This phenomenon can also be seen in Taman Ayu Village, West Lombok Regency, which is geographically located in a coastal area that is prone to tidal flooding. The results of the study show that the community in this village has formed a Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) as a form of local institution aimed at improving community preparedness in facing disasters. The TSBD plays a role in carrying out various mitigation activities such as disaster awareness campaigns, disseminating information about potential disasters, and providing preparedness training for the village community.

Furthermore, the TSBD also plays an important role in involving vulnerable groups in efforts to reduce the risk of tidal flooding. The involvement of vulnerable groups is carried out through various activities such as disaster awareness, evacuation training, and disaster simulation activities involving all elements of the community. With this involvement, vulnerable groups are not only positioned as parties in need of protection, but also as part of

the community that has a role in improving disaster preparedness. The efforts made by TSBD show that disaster risk reduction does not only depend on infrastructure development or technical intervention alone, but also requires strengthening the social capacity of the community. Through an inclusive and participatory approach, TSBD is able to encourage broader community involvement, including vulnerable groups who have often been marginalized in decision-making processes related to disasters.

Findings and Discussion

This article highlights how the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) plays a role in involving vulnerable groups in efforts to reduce the risk of tidal flooding in Taman Ayu Village. In the context of coastal areas, tidal flooding is a recurring phenomenon that has a significant impact on people's lives. The impact is not only felt in the form of physical damage to the environment, but also affects the social and economic aspects of the community, especially for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, children, and people with disabilities.

In a community-based disaster risk reduction approach, the participation of all social groups is an important factor in building community resilience. Nugroho's (2019) research explains that community involvement in disaster mitigation activities can increase preparedness and strengthen the social capacity of communities in facing disaster threats. In this context, vulnerable groups are no longer seen only as parties in need of protection, but also as part of the community that has the potential to be involved in various disaster-related activities.

The results of the study in Taman Ayu Village show that community involvement in activities carried out by TSBD is quite high. This can be seen from the participation of representatives of various community groups in activities and meetings organized by TSBD. One informant from the village government explained that community involvement does not only come from ordinary residents, but also from various social institutions in the village, including groups that represent vulnerable groups. This was conveyed by Mr. HQ. One informant said:

“The community is very involved. There are representatives from institutions, from the PKK, from the disability forum, including the community.” (Interview with Mr. HQ, 2025)

This statement shows that the planning and implementation of the TSBD work program is not carried out behind closed doors by a handful of parties, but rather involves various

elements of the community in an inclusive manner. The involvement of various elements of the community shows that TSBD is trying to build a disaster risk reduction mechanism based on community participation. By involving representatives from various social groups in the village, the disaster program planning process can take into account the diverse perspectives, needs, and experiences of different communities in facing the threat of tidal flooding. This participatory approach is important because disaster risk does not only affect one community group, but the entire community living in the affected area. Therefore, the presence of various community representatives in TSBD activities can enrich the decision-making process and produce disaster risk reduction strategies that are more contextual and in line with the social conditions of the local community.

In addition to meetings and discussion forums, the involvement of vulnerable groups is also carried out through a direct invitation mechanism by TSBD when various disaster management activities are carried out at the village level. This mechanism shows that TSBD not only opens up space for general participation by the community, but also actively seeks to ensure that vulnerable groups are truly present and involved in the activities organized. In many cases, vulnerable groups are often unable to participate optimally in community activities due to various limitations, both in terms of access to information, mobility, and confidence to participate in public forums. Therefore, TSBD's move to directly invite them is an important strategy in creating a more inclusive and equitable participation process.

One informant from the village government explained that TSBD plays a major role in ensuring that vulnerable groups are involved in disaster management activities. This role is not limited to conveying information about upcoming activities, but also includes efforts to build more intensive communication with vulnerable groups so that they feel valued and have a place in the village's disaster management process. Through this direct invitation mechanism, TSBD seeks to reach community groups that may have previously been less involved in village activities, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and women, who often have limitations in participating in public activities. This was conveyed directly by one of the informants, BH, who said that:

“TSBD itself invites and ensures that vulnerable groups participate in the activities held.” (Interview with Mrs. BH, 2025)

This step also shows that TSBD is trying to implement a more proactive approach in involving vulnerable groups. Instead of waiting for the community to take the initiative to come and participate, TSBD takes an active role in approaching and inviting them to be involved in

disaster management activities. This approach is important because it can reduce the participation gap between community groups that have greater access and capacity and vulnerable groups who are often marginalized in the decision-making process at the community level.

With this direct invitation mechanism, vulnerable groups not only obtain information about disaster management activities, but also have the opportunity to be involved in the learning process regarding disaster mitigation and preparedness. Their participation in these activities enables the exchange of experiences and knowledge between the community and TSBD, so that the disaster risk reduction strategies formulated can better consider the needs of all community groups. This ultimately contributes to building a more inclusive disaster risk reduction system and strengthening the resilience of rural communities in facing the threat of recurring tidal floods in coastal areas.

Furthermore, the results of the study show that the involvement of vulnerable groups in disaster management activities in Taman Ayu Village is not merely symbolic or simply presenting them as participants in activities organized by TSBD. Instead, this involvement also provides more space for vulnerable groups to actively contribute according to their abilities and potential. This shows that the approach applied by TSBD not only emphasizes the presence of vulnerable groups in disaster management activities, but also their empowerment as part of the community that has a role in disaster risk reduction efforts. This is supported by a statement from an informant, HI, who said that:

“In disaster management, the way we involve vulnerable groups, especially those with disabilities, is by involving them in the village disaster preparedness team. So they are not only victims but they can also become promoters in saving people from disasters.”
(Interview with HI, 2025)

This approach is important because in many disaster management practices, vulnerable groups are often only positioned as objects of protection or recipients of assistance when a disaster occurs. This perspective tends to ignore the potential of vulnerable groups to contribute to improving community preparedness. In the context of this study, TSBD seeks to change this paradigm by providing opportunities for vulnerable groups to be involved in various aspects of disaster management activities, including planning, implementation, and dissemination of information related to potential disasters.

This is particularly evident in the involvement of persons with disabilities in the TSBD organizational structure. The participation of persons with disabilities in the organizational

structure shows that they are not only seen as a group that needs to be protected when a disaster occurs, but also as actors who have the capacity to play a role in the disaster preparedness system at the village level. By involving persons with disabilities in the TSBD organizational structure, they have the space to convey their perspectives and specific needs that may not be fully understood by other community groups.

In addition, the involvement of persons with disabilities in the TSBD organization also provides them with the opportunity to participate in various activities related to disaster risk reduction, such as disaster awareness campaigns, dissemination of information on potential tidal flooding, and evacuation simulation exercises. This participation not only contributes to increasing the capacity of individuals with disabilities in dealing with emergency situations, but also helps to raise public awareness in general about the importance of an inclusive approach to disaster management.

The involvement of persons with disabilities in the structure and activities of TSBD is also carried out by considering the abilities and potential of each individual. This approach shows that TSBD does not view persons with disabilities only from the perspective of their limitations, but also from the potential contributions they can make to disaster risk reduction efforts. Informants explained that although some persons with disabilities have certain physical limitations, this does not prevent them from participating in various disaster management activities. On the contrary, TSBD seeks to assign them roles that are appropriate to their individual capacities, skills, and conditions.

This approach demonstrates an effort to apply the principle of inclusiveness in disaster management at the village level. In practice, the involvement of persons with disabilities does not always require physical activities or high mobility, but can be adjusted to their abilities. For example, some individuals with disabilities who have communication or information technology skills can play a role in disseminating disaster information to the community. This role is particularly important in conveying information about potential tidal flooding, sea level conditions, and early warnings to villagers. This was conveyed directly by one of the informants, HI, who said:

“If there are people with disabilities who have skills in the field of publishing, they are placed in the publishing division. So when there is weather information or disaster warnings, they help disseminate the information through social media” (Interview with HI, 2025)

The approach taken by TSBD also shows a change in perspective towards vulnerable groups in the context of disasters. Previously, people with disabilities were often positioned as a group that was completely dependent on the assistance of others (), but in the practices implemented in Taman Ayu Village, they are seen as part of the community that has the potential to contribute to strengthening community preparedness. By providing space for persons with disabilities to participate according to their abilities, TSBD indirectly encourages the development of self-confidence and a sense of ownership of the disaster risk reduction programs implemented in the village.

Through this approach, the involvement of people with disabilities not only benefits the individuals concerned, but also the community as a whole. Their participation in various disaster-related activities can enrich perspectives in the planning and implementation of disaster mitigation programs, resulting in strategies that are more responsive to the needs of all community groups, including vulnerable groups. Thus, the involvement of people with disabilities that takes into account individual abilities and potential is a form of inclusive and sustainable disaster risk reduction practice at the village level.

In addition, vulnerable groups are also involved in the process of drafting disaster management documents that serve as a reference for the implementation of various disaster risk reduction activities at the village level. These disaster management documents usually include contingency plans, disaster risk maps, and evacuation procedures that are used as guidelines for the community when facing emergency situations such as tidal floods. The involvement of vulnerable groups in the process of drafting these documents shows that TSBD not only focuses on the implementation of disaster programs, but also pays attention to the importance of community participation in the planning stage. By involving various social groups from the early stages of planning, the resulting disaster management documents are expected to better reflect the real conditions of the community and the diverse needs of each group in the village.

The involvement of vulnerable groups in the process of drafting disaster management documents is very important because they have different experiences and needs when a disaster occurs. The elderly, for example, often have limited mobility and therefore require evacuation routes that are more accessible and safer. Similarly, people with disabilities may need special assistance or information systems that are easier to understand in emergency situations. Meanwhile, women and children also have their own vulnerabilities, both in terms of safety and basic needs when in a disaster situation. Therefore, the perspectives of these groups are

very important to consider in the disaster planning process so that the strategies formulated are not only general in nature but also able to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

“In preparing the document, we also involved them so that TSBD would know what their needs were given their circumstances, especially since the disabilities in Taman Ayu are diverse.” (Interview with HI, 2025)

In addition, the involvement of disability forums also reflects efforts to change the paradigm in disaster management, from an approach that previously tended to place vulnerable groups as objects of protection to a more inclusive approach that makes them subjects who have a role in the disaster process. By providing space for participation to people with disabilities, TSBD not only increases their representation in the disaster planning process, but also encourages a sense of shared ownership of the disaster risk reduction programs implemented in the village. This condition can ultimately strengthen social solidarity among residents and increase the collective capacity of the community in facing the threat of tidal flooding that occurs repeatedly in coastal areas.

The involvement of vulnerable groups in the preparation of disaster documents shows that TSBD involves them not only in the program implementation stage but also in the planning stage. Thus, the disaster risk reduction strategies developed can be more responsive to the needs of all community groups, including vulnerable groups.

In addition to planning activities and organizational structures, TSBD also involves vulnerable groups in disaster awareness and simulation activities conducted in villages. These activities aim to increase community understanding of potential disasters and the steps that need to be taken when tidal flooding occurs. Through these socialization and simulation activities, vulnerable groups are given the opportunity to understand evacuation procedures, recognize the signs of tidal flooding, and learn the steps they can take to protect themselves when a disaster occurs. This involvement is very important because vulnerable groups often have difficulty accessing disaster information.

Analysis of Research Findings from the Perspective of Ulrich Beck's Risk Society Theory

The research findings on the role of the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) in involving vulnerable groups in flood risk reduction efforts in Taman Ayu Village can be further analyzed using the perspective of risk society theory proposed by Ulrich Beck. In Beck's view (1992), modern societies live in conditions filled with various forms of risk resulting from development, modernization, and environmental change. These risks are no longer only natural but also result from the interaction between human activities and increasingly complex

environmental systems. Therefore, modern societies are required to be able to recognize, understand, and manage the various risks that arise as a consequence of social and economic development.

In the context of this study, the phenomenon of tidal flooding that occurs repeatedly in Taman Ayu Village can be understood as a form of risk faced by coastal communities in the modern era. Tidal flooding is not only caused by natural factors such as sea tides, but is also related to various environmental changes influenced by human activities, such as changes in coastal spatial planning, degradation of coastal ecosystems, and development pressure in coastal areas. These conditions show that the people of Taman Ayu Village are in a situation that reflects the characteristics of a risk society, where the threat of disaster is part of the daily life of the people living in the area.

According to Beck, one of the main characteristics of risk society is the inequality in the distribution of risk. Although theoretically, risk can be experienced by all levels of society, in practice, groups with limited resources tend to experience greater impacts than other groups. In the context of tidal flooding in Taman Ayu Village, vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, children, and people with disabilities are the groups most at risk when a disaster occurs. Limited mobility, access to information, and the ability to take mitigation measures make these groups more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters than other community groups. The findings show that TSBD has attempted to respond to these conditions by actively involving vulnerable groups in various disaster risk reduction activities. This involvement can be seen through various mechanisms, such as the participation of vulnerable groups in disaster planning forums, the involvement of persons with disabilities in the TSBD organizational structure, and their participation in disaster awareness and simulation activities. From the perspective of risk society theory, these steps can be understood as a form of social reflexivity, namely the community's efforts to consciously recognize and manage the risks they face through collective action.

The social reflexivity referred to by Beck refers to the ability of modern societies to not only be victims of the risks generated by the process of modernization, but also to actively develop strategies to reduce and manage these risks. In the context of Taman Ayu Village, the existence of TSBD is a form of social mechanism that enables the community to organize itself in the face of tidal flooding threats. Through various mitigation activities, preparedness training, and dissemination of disaster information, TSBD plays a role in increasing community awareness of the risks they face while strengthening their capacity to deal with disasters.

Furthermore, the involvement of vulnerable groups in various activities carried out by the TSBD demonstrates an effort to reduce the inequality in risk distribution described in risk society theory. In many cases, vulnerable groups are often only positioned as objects of protection in disaster management systems. However, the findings of this study show that TSBD seeks to change this approach by providing space for vulnerable groups to be actively involved in disaster activities. For example, people with disabilities are not only seen as parties who need assistance when a disaster occurs, but are also involved in the TSBD organizational structure and play a role in disseminating disaster information to the community.

This approach demonstrates a change in perspective in disaster risk management at the community level. Whereas previously vulnerable groups were more often positioned as recipients of assistance, through the role of TSBD they are now seen as social actors with the capacity to contribute to improving community preparedness. From the perspective of risk society theory, this condition can be understood as a form of social transformation in which the community collectively develops strategies to deal with the risks they face together.

In addition, the involvement of vulnerable groups in the preparation of disaster documents also demonstrates an effort to create a more inclusive risk management system. By involving vulnerable groups in the planning process, the resulting disaster risk reduction strategies can better consider their needs and experiences when facing emergency situations. This is important because each community group has different experiences in dealing with disasters, so that diverse perspectives can enrich the disaster planning process at the village level.

Within the framework of risk society theory, the efforts made by TSBD reflect a collective community response to the risks posed by environmental change. Through the strengthening of local institutions and the broad involvement of the community, including vulnerable groups, the people of Taman Ayu Village are working to build a disaster risk reduction system that is more adaptive to changing environmental conditions. This approach shows that disaster risk management does not only depend on government intervention or infrastructure development alone, but also requires the active participation of the community as the main actors in the disaster mitigation and preparedness process.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be seen that the Village Disaster Preparedness Team (TSBD) in Taman Ayu Village plays an important role in involving vulnerable groups in flood risk reduction

efforts. This involvement is carried out through various mechanisms, such as including representatives of vulnerable groups in disaster forums and discussions, directly inviting them to attend disaster awareness and training activities, and involving them in the process of drafting village disaster documents. In addition, vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities are also involved in the TSBD organizational structure so that they are not only positioned as affected parties but also as actors who contribute to disaster preparedness activities according to their respective abilities. This form of involvement shows that the disaster risk reduction approach carried out by the TSBD is more inclusive and participatory.

From the perspective of Ulrich Beck's risk society theory, the involvement of vulnerable groups in disaster activities at the village level reflects the efforts of local communities in responding to ongoing environmental risks, such as tidal flooding in coastal areas. The involvement of vulnerable groups not only increases their preparedness capacity in facing disasters but also strengthens the collective awareness of the community that risk management is a shared responsibility. However, the effectiveness of TSBD's role in involving vulnerable groups still faces several challenges, such as limited resources and institutional support. Therefore, stronger support from village governments and related institutions is needed so that efforts to involve vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction can be carried out in a more sustainable and inclusive manner.

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