The Existence of Female Politicians in Denpasar Disaster Management

I.G.A.AG Dewi Sucitawathi P[1]*, Ni Luh Yulyana Dewi[2]

[12] A lecturer of Public Administration, Undiknas Denpasar

Abstract

According to data from BPBD, Denpasar is one of the cities that experienced various disasters that damaged public facilities and harm the community. The disaster category taken in this research consists of some major disasters such as fire, flood, tornado and earthquake. The role of female politicians is not expected to always focus on political issues, but also requires active involvement in addressing social problems, especially disasters because disaster response in disaster management does not only require community contributions but also government contributions. The purpose of this study is to explain the role of female politicians in disaster management in Denpasar City. The method used in this study consists of primary and secondary data. The primary data is obtained from the observations, interviews, and documentation whereas the secondary data is obtained from the internet, literature and scientific journals. The result of this research is the involvement of female politicians in disaster activities and opportunities for participation and decision making is minimal due to the limited ability of women. The conclusion of this research is that there needs to be a synergy between women politicians and social groups in handling disaster problems and there needs to be an initiative and more participation from women politicians in handling various disaster problems in Denpasar without having to rethink whether it is major disasters or not.

Keywords: female politicians, disaster management, gender responsiveness, gender bias, gender neutrality

INTRODUCTION

The disasters which have been recorded in Denpasar City are fires, floods, traffic accidents, fallen trees, tornados and earthquakes. According to data from the Regional Disaster Management Agency in Denpasar City, the disasters categorized as major disasters because it damaged public facilities and harmed the community in [1][2][3]. The impact of these disasters is economic loss, especially for the people of Denpasar, such as the fire in Pasar Badung. After the disaster, there were many kiosks and small traders who lost money due to the lost of their goods. Badung Market is a central market in Denpasar City and there are a lot of buying and selling activities every day. This market operates for 24 hours and it is known as the most complete traditional market in Denpasar.

The next disaster was the fire at the Suwung Landfill in 2015. It happened for almost 3 days. Suwung landfill is a waste disposal center in Denpasar. The negative impact of the fire at the Suwung Landfill is the fire smoke that emitted terrible odour and spread to residential areas around the location of the fire. The 2013

Denpasar flood is categorized as a major flood because it hit 3 locations, namely Imam Bonjol, Tukad Batang Hari, and Penatih. The impact caused some residents' settlements were flooded and traffic became completely jammed. Furthermore, the 2013 Denpasar tornado hit dozens of buildings and vehicles in the South Denpasar. Some houses were damage to the roof and a number of cars underwent heavy damage to the windows. The next disaster was the 2017 earthquake which caused a lot of damage to several temples, schools and residences in Denpasar.

In order to create a reliable disaster management system, the issue of gender began to surface and attracted the attention of the government to involve women in pre-disaster, during disasters, and post-disaster[4][5]. The response of disaster management require community and government contributions. The role of the government is to make some policies related to the disaster management and currently, they have started to build a disaster management system with a gender perspective.

The emergence of gender issues in disaster management becomes a stimulus to examine the active participation of women politicians more deeply in responding to several major disasters that have occurred in Denpasar City. This study also attempts to observe the role of women as

Correspondence address:
I.G.A.AG Dewi Sucitawathi P
Email : iga_dewi@undiknas.ac.id
Address : Faculty of Law and Social Sciences
Undiknas Denpasar

the subjects when a disaster occurs, and does not always become the objects which is in a state of subordination (the subtraction of women's roles) to men.

The active role of female politicians in the response is not only limited to the general public, but also to female victims of disasters. The physical condition of women tends to be weaker than men, and this is what causes women to be more fragile compared to men when a disaster occurs. It makes women as the ones who suffer the most during a disaster. The concept of gender is used to explain the direct involvement of female politicians in handling disasters in Denpasar City. Politics and disasters are two things that cannot be separated because they influence each other. Disaster management is not solely the responsibility of the community, but also the local government. Politics does not always have to be administratively formal, but also needs to have a socio-humanitarian attribute to help people solve problems. Nowadays, female politicians are required to jump directly among the community to provide solutions and attention in dealing with and overcoming disasters that could happen at any time [6].

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The method used in this study consists of primary data and secondary. The primary data is obtained from the observations, interviews, and documentation whereas the secondary data is obtained from the internet, literature and scientific journals. The research stage starts from 1) Collecting data and information from the government through Regional Disaster Management Agency, the regional house of representatives, cadres and the administrators of political parties in Denpasar City. 2) Collecting data and information from people who have been the victims of disasters and those who live in the vicinity of the disaster site by distributing some questionnaires.

Problem

Based on the explanation above, there is a problem in this study as follows: Is there the existence of female politicians in disaster management in Denpasar City?

Data Collection
A. The Gender Responsiveness

Gender responsiveness is a social condition that starts trying to achieve equality and justice in various aspects of life between men and women [7][8]. The aspect of life in this case is the issue of access, participation, control and benefits. The gender responsive activities were carried out during pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. Furthermore, in the planning of disaster management, budgeting and funding policies, programs, and activities must be carried out with a gender perspective. Gender responsive activities carried out during pre-disaster are (1) disaster risk assessment, which has disaggregated data to assess the level of difference in risk acceptance between men and women (2) the proportional vulnerability assessment, one of which is by mapping and documenting gender-related vulnerabilities in the physical, social, economic, cultural, political, defense, security, and environmental aspects (3) capacity identification and assessment (4) early warning (5) disaster mitigation and preparedness [6][9].

While gender responsive activities carried out during the emergency response are (1) fulfillment of basic needs (such as providing assistance by paying attention to the differences in nutritional needs between women, men, children, and other vulnerable groups; (2) temporary shelter (such as providing special needs and safe temporary shelter for men, women, and children; (3) the provision of clean water and sanitation needs (such as the provision of clean water and sanitation services that are adjusted to the interests and needs of women, men, and children and taking into account local socio-cultural values; providing sanitation and bathing-washing facilities in safe location for women and children); (4) providing health services (such as choosing the time and location of health services that are easily accessible for men, women, and children; providing health services adjusted to local socio-cultural habits and values including specific service needs; providing the balanced number of health professionals between men and women for specific health care needs); (5) pro education services for women to be actively involved in identifying their needs in education; (6) providing psychosocial services that pay attention to the interests and needs of men, women, children, and other vulnerable groups; (7) provide security to women, children, and other vulnerable groups from violence, physical and verbal abuse [6][9].

If the theory is related to this research, it focuses on the explanation of active participation by female politicians in Denpasar City in handling

disasters. In addition to being dominant in seeing the participation of these female politicians, this theory is also used to observe the efforts to mobilize women,who are the most vulnerable ones when a disaster occurs, to be taught about disaster management in pre-disaster, during a disaster, and after a disaster. This theory essentially would like to observe how far women are actively involved in disasters both as subjects (female politicians) and objects (disaster victims). In addition, this theory can show the quality of female bureaucrats in solving community problems, especially in the case of disasters because the development will not be maximal without involving women.

The female population in Indonesia is 51%, so by looking at the data it can be concluded that Indonesia's development will not be able to run without involving women. Female politicians in Denpasar City must have a high attention to women's problems, especially in matters of disaster management. The Oxfam Data in 2006 noted that almost 60-70 percent of disaster victims were experienced by women. Therefore, female politicians as public decision makers must be able to provide solutions and direction to prevent disasters both caused by nature and humans.

In addition, gender responsiveness is not only understood in the form of concrete actions (physical), but can also be understood in the form of non-physical actions called sympathy and empathy. The sympathy is a feeling of compassion for the accidents/disasters that befall someone. People who have sympathy are people who have concerns and condolences but openly admit that they have no direct knowledge of how they feel about the accidents/disasters. On the other hand, empathy is a very deep mental feeling, followed by the ability to feel the feelings of others and act to help. So that someone who has empathy as if he felt in the same situation and caused a strong urge to provide assistance. The feeling of empathy arises from accidents / disasters when someone has been in the same condition before.

B. The Gender Bias

The Gender Bias is a social condition that shows injustice experienced between men and women. This condition basically sided with and harmed one sex. This theory can also explain the lack of involvement of women in the public. By using this theory, it can be explained whether women in Denpasar City do not actively participate in disaster management. Besides this theory can also explain the condition of female victims of disasters who get unfair treatment compared to men. The form of the gender bias is the existence of gender inequality [10]. The form of gender injustice such as [11]:

1. Gender and Marginalization of Women

The manifestation of gender inequality is the process of marginalization or impoverishment of women. As for some processes of marginalization of women due to gender issues. From the source, it can be from government policies, beliefs, religious interpretations, traditional beliefs, habits and even scientific assumptions [12].

2. Gender and Subordination of Women's Work

The subordination is an insignificant assumption in political policy. Subordinated women in conditions that have been socially constructed, adhered to for a long time and for generations. This condition is what ultimately makes the condition of women discriminated in their careers and jobs.

3. Gender and Stereotypes on Women's Work

Stereotyping is a condition of injustice. It is in the form of labeling given to women as God's creatures. For example, all this time men are identified with strong and rational creatures while women are considered as beautiful, gentle, motherly and emotional beings.

4. Gender and Violence Against Women

Violence is divided into two, namely physical and non-physical. In the case of gender inequality, women experience non-physical (psychological) violence. This condition of inequality is not only experienced between men and women, but also between women and women. In such conditions, women are always in a weak position, and are unable to compete with men.

5. Gender and Heavier Workloads

Women have a nature in terms of reproduction, and it is added with other social workloads, it must be very heavy and these conditions require physical and mental strength.

The phenomenon of gender bias occurs when there is an injustice on one side (male or female). The injustice means the circumstances, conditions, position of one of the genders who experience benefits. This condition of injustice in Indonesia is perceived more by women, and brings a great impact on other social lives. If women are subordinated to men, their position is not equal and their chances of getting the same treatment will be reduced automatically. Unequal treatment causes the condition of

women to develop themselves to be limited both in the family environment and the general public.

In the cultural approach, the conditions of injustice perceived by women can be related to the concept of patriarchal culture that is so strongly adopted by Indonesian people. Even some experts say that gender inequality is a universal phenomenon that occurs in various parts of the world. In Indonesia, the condition of women's inequality compared to men is something which is taken for granted. As an example in family life, the one in power is a father. According to [13] means a protector, a father who is respected in the family. So that the husband is a policy maker and the wife of the child is only a subordinate.

This theory is also able to explain the influence of the lack of female participation in politics and the lack of attention to female victims in a disaster. The active participation of female politicians in this study can also be explained by looking at the culture of the local community. The strong influence of patrilineal culture in an area, can be a inhibiting factor for a woman to gain access to information and be actively involved in the community. This theory can also show the social conditions of society in determining roles, opportunities between men and women in various aspects of life.

C. The Gender Neutrality

The Gender Neutrality is a social condition that does not distinguish one sex. In a gender-neutral condition, there are no more differences between men and women. For example, when drafting regulations or development policies, the needs, opportunities, and barriers between men and women are the same, there is no different treatment. In the research, this theory is used to look at the alignments of women victims of disasters in particular. According to the data of Oxfam, women are more vulnerable to disasters than men. Gender neutral conditions mean that a balance of roles can be played by men and women.

The gender neutral concept is also used to see the preparedness and anticipation of men and women in disaster management. The involvement of female politicians in disaster management in Denpasar City to prove social problems. Politics is not always an exclusive space for men without the need to involve women. So that this theory is expected to be able to explain the balance of the roles of men and women in solving community problems, especially in the case of disaster management.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
A. The Women Existence

Natural disasters also provide unique opportunities for women to face challenges and change their gender status in society. Women have proven that their existence is needed when the time comes to respond to any disasters. Women turned out to be the most effective in mobilizing the masses during the emergency response. They form groups and networks like leaders who work to meet the pressure of community needs. This kind of community organizing turns out to be needed in disaster preparedness and mitigation.

As a result of their disaster response, women are also in the process of developing new skills, namely managing natural and agricultural resources in an appropriate environment, then transferring them into employment.

The application of the principle of participation in preparedness activities includes coverage, equality and partnership, transparency, equality of authority, equality of responsibility, empowerment and cooperation. In the preparedness stage, women's participation is more prominent in the stages of organizing, counseling, training, rehearsals on emergency response mechanisms, the stages of preparing accurate data, information, and updating procedures for disaster response and also at the stage of provision and preparation of materials, goods and equipment for meeting infrastructure and facilities needs. This is due to the amount of female participation limited by Regional Disaster Management Agency which only 20%. The women's participation is also only placed in public kitchens and barracks management only because there are still many views that assume women only have to stay at home and are not involved in disaster management. In this study regarding to the preparation and trial stages of disaster emergency management plans, the women's participation was almost zero. This is known from the number of attendance and participation at this stage mobilized by the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

Women have a strategic role in dealing with disasters so that the risks can be reduced through efforts to increase the role of women in disaster mitigation. To improve women's ability to reduce disaster risk, can be done through some improvements, such as [14]:

1. The women's awareness in understanding environmental situations and threats

2. The understanding of vulnerability and the ability to measure women's capacity
3. The ability to assess the risks faced by women as individuals, family members and society
4. The ability to plan and take action to reduce the risks that are owned both through increasing capacity and reducing vulnerabilities
5. The ability of women to monitor, evaluate and ensure the sustainability of risk reduction efforts so that the impact of disasters can be reduced or prevented

The impact of disasters that hit a region has a different character depending on the level of preparedness, resilience, and capacity for recovery. The vulnerability after a disaster can be prolonged without serious handling after a disaster. Disasters often destroy hopes and the future given that there are many casualties, the destruction of property, the disappearance of income sources, and the destruction of the social system. When a disaster strikes a region the impacts are varied, including social vulnerability, deterioration in welfare, threats to livelihoods and food security, loss of self-protection, loss of social protection, declining levels of health, loss of property, chaos in social and institutional networks [15]. Such conditions will only be handled properly if there is community readiness to deal with disasters.

The integrated disaster rescue strategies can be seen in the following figure 1:

Figure 1. The Rescue Strategy for Disasters with Integrated Working Framework [16]

Planning and implementing a policy which merely respond to short-term problems is not a solution. Thus, from the very beginning, it is necessary to know how to cope with disasters and the impacts that occur, the stage of evacuation, and continuous recovery, which requires the readiness of the community to be ready to face disasters The disaster-related policy planning requires the integration of various variables including nature, environments, infrastructures, social, political, cultural, and economic factors. Strengthening the community is needed when facing disasters ranging from strengthening social, economic, and cultural sectors, food, clothing, health, and shelter availability. The disaster mitigation procedures are explicitly needed to protect the community and life assets so that they can be used as a foundation for continuing life after a disaster. By promoting life saving is a top priority in dealing with disasters. Protection of security, health, provision of facilities and infrastructure for survival such as the availability of clean water, and food security should be a priority after rescue [17], Figure 2.
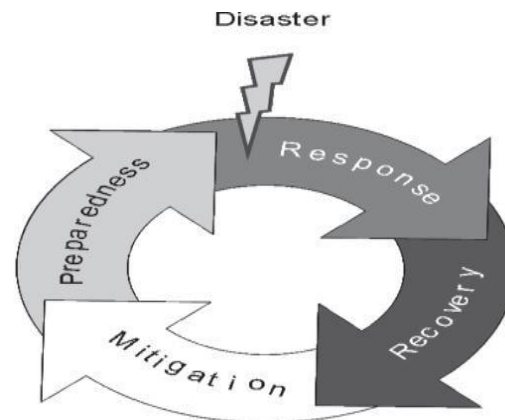

Figure2. The Disaster Mitigation Cycle[16]

In order for the impact caused by disasters not to be prolonged, it is necessary to take swift steps from the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction process [18] [19].

The recovery process of the environment and affected communities, by re-functioning infrastructure and facilities in the original state, improving basic infrastructure and services (roads, electricity, clean water, health facilities, economic facilities and environmental functions).

Rehabilitation (rehabilitation), which is an effort to help people improve their homes, important public and social facilities, and revive the wheels of the economy and environmental functions after a disaster occurs.

Reconstruction (reconstruction) is a medium-term and long-term effort to restore people's lives to the same or better conditions than before. The role of women in mitigation or disaster risk reduction efforts is still lacking, because there is still an imbalance of gender in

social structures in the society, whereas, the role of women in this case has a vital impact, considering that victims from various forms of disaster are mainly children and women [18].

B. The Gender Responsiveness in Disaster Management

Every disaster will certainly have an adverse impact on those affected, especially for women who are vulnerable to the negative impacts of disasters. According to Titin Murtakhamah (2013), although men and women experience different vulnerabilities, most women, especially from the poor, elderly, social and ethnic minority groups, have limited coping strategies and are at the highest risk of being affected by the disasters. Therefore, gender perspective disaster management must be based on practical and strategic needs. According to [6], practical gender needs are related to socially accepted roles in existing power structures, while strategic gender needs arise from the subordinate position of women to men in society [20].

All this time, the role of women in dealing with disasters has increased. It can be proven by the number of women who are involved in the community, such as the Search and Rescue Community, The female student organization of Nahdatul Ulama, and the Disaster Risk Reduction Community. In addition to being directly involved in disaster management, women are also at risk as disaster victims. In fact, there must be special treatment for women, because they have something that cannot be done by men. The gender responsive activities carried out during pre-disaster include doing (1) disaster risk assessment, for example by using disaggregated data to assess differences in the level of risk acceptance between men and women; (2) proportional vulnerability assessment, one of which is by mapping and documenting gender-related vulnerabilities in the physical, social, economic, cultural, political, security and environmental aspects; (3) capacity identification and assessment; (4) early warning; and (5) disaster mitigation and preparedness [21].

On the other hand, the activities during gender responsive emergency response are carried out, among others through (1) fulfillment of basic needs (such as providing assistance by paying attention to differences in nutritional needs between men, women, children, and other vulnerable groups; providing assistance by giving treatment specifically for women who have a role as a head of household, male household head without wives, pregnant and lactating women,

and other vulnerable groups); (2) temporary shelter (such as providing special needs for men, women and children; (3) the provision of clean water and sanitation needs (such as those which fit to the interests and needs of men, women, and children and taking into account local socio-cultural values; providing sanitation and bathing-washing facilities in safe location for women and children); (4) providing health services (such as choosing the time and location of health services that are easily accessible for men, women, and children; providing health services adjusted to local socio-cultural habits and values including specific service needs; providing the balanced number of health professionals (male and female) for specific health care treatments); (5) providing education services by for women to be actively involved in identifying their needs in education; (6) providing psychosocial services that pay attention to the interests and needs of men, women, children, and other vulnerable groups; (7) provide security for women, children, and other vulnerable groups from violence, physical, and verbal abuse.

For post-disaster, the activities are carried out by restoring and strengthening the economy of affected communities, taking into account the special needs of women and men in order to build food security and economic sustainability of the family. The recovery and strengthening of the economy was carried out by providing opportunities for male and female survivors to obtain additional skills. Economic recovery and strengthening are prioritized for female household heads, households without mothers, and other vulnerable households.

C. The Existence of Female Politicians

Politics is a variety of activities in a political system (state) that involves the decision-making process for determining goals, setting priorities of the chosen goals, and determining public policies to implement these goals. Therefore, the political sector is seen as an entry point for women to realize the desired improvement. Politics is the most fundamental domain in fulfilling other rights. If women's political rights are not fulfilled then their rights in other fields, such as education, health, etc. will not be fulfilled either.

Women's involvement in politics is important because they have special needs that can only be understood best by themselves. If the women's problems are entrusted to their representatives who do not have any perspective on women's issues, then it is equally certain that the policies

issued are not in accordance with women's issues. The existence of women is an action taken by a person or group of people in this case is a woman to achieve a goal. The intended purpose is to realize gender equality in relation to gender equality about women's issues, especially those relating to the issue of policy and the role of women in disaster which is expected to receive special attention by the government. It can be realized if the individual involved in an institution has a sense of gender sensitivity.

In fact many activities carried out by women are mostly considered to be "private" such as carrying out reproductive functions, domestic violence, rape, child nutrition, and sexual abuse. Whereas all these activities have important political dimensions and characteristics, namely the existence of power relations that are not equal between men and women. Women's efforts to get out of oppressive conditions and gain equality should be a characteristic of politics. The struggle of the women's movement all this time has succeeded in getting equal political rights with men, besides it also produces radical changes in the understanding of recent politics.

The low representation of women results in a lack of women's role and participation in every policy decision. Therefore, often the resulting policy products is gender biased. In this case women involved less in the process of making decisions. They tend to be the objects affected by the policy. The decisions produced were very discrediting the position of women, did not pay attention to the interests and needs of women, and only made more discriminated against women in certain sectors. In the long term, it will cause the marginalized position of women.

Etymologically, the notion of political participation can be interpreted as the activities of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, namely by choosing a country's leader or influence country's policies direcly or indirectly. This activity includes actions such as voting in elections, attending a general meeting, being a member of a party or interest group, making contact with government officials or members of parliament and etc.

Limiting political participation as an activity of citizens who act as individuals intended to influence decision-making by the government. Participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peacefully or by force, legal and illegal, thus, an important element of the concept of political participation is the participation of citizens in the government decision-making process. It is an absolute prerequisite in a healthy political system that requires the opening of political communication as a form of citizens' political participation. So that, the policies made by the government must be aspirational and participatory in terms of ethnicity, social status, economy and gender.

In Denpasar City, the involvement of female politicians in disaster activities and opportunities for participation and decision making is minimal due to the limited ability of women. Apart fromit, the participation of women to deliver their aspirations and interests to district level organizers is still limited. As for what is meant by the participation or role and position of women is the situation and the condition of the effectiveness of women's participation in the determination of policies and decision making on legal entities or public institutions. Whereas the women's representation is the participation to realize their condition and position as a human resource of development that is useful for the interests of the society and nation [22][23].

The impact of the low representation of women in handling disasters is always related to the interests of women which can't be articulated, even policies that exist do not only against women, but also do not represent the interests of women. The application of the principle of Denpasar female politicians' participations in disaster activities includes coverage, equality and partnership, transparency, equality of authority, equality of responsibility, empowerment and cooperation are still very minimal. In the stage of disaster preparedness, the participation of female politicians needs to be increased at the stages of organizing, counseling, training, and rehearsals on emergency response mechanisms, in addition to the stages of preparing accurate data, information, and updating procedures for disaster response and also at the stage of provision and preparation of materials, goods and equipment to meet the needs of infrastructure and facilities. Women's participation is mostly done outside the role of female politicians, for example organizations that choose to be directly involved usually prefer to be placed in public kitchens and barracks. This is because there are still many views that assume that women only have to stay at home and are not involved in disaster management.

CONCLUSION

The existence of female politicians in the issue of disaster management in Denpasar is still very minimal. This is due to the limited ability of women and disaster policies that are sometimes still discriminatory. Women's politicians themselves still have less role in the disaster sites in Denpasar to provide material and moral assistance. Women's participation is done more outside of its role as politicians, such as taking care of public kitchens and managing barracks when disasters occur. This is the reason why there is still a 'stigma' that women are always number two, and their existence is not too necessary in disaster management. This research also produced some recommendation such as:

1) Disaster management policy makers are expected not to be gender neutral in implementing disaster management policies, thus causing policies to be less gender specific.
2) By adding the word "women" in disaster management policies, it does not guarantee the realization of gender equality can be realized properly.
3) Women's participation in disaster is not only an object but also an active subject as agents of change.
4) There needs to be a synergy between women politicians and social groups in handling disaster problems.
5) The Strategic Plan of The Regional Disaster Management Agency should refer to the Regulation of The Regional Disaster Management Agency Number 13 of 2014 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Management.
6) There needs to be an initiative and more participation from women politicians in handling various disaster problems in Denpasar without having to rethink whether it is major disasters or not. So that, the existence or direct involvement of the female politician is expected to exist.

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