

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911018642403321
Autore	Hidayati Deny
Titolo	Examining Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia : Building Social Resilience // edited by Deny Hidayati, Yanu Endar Prasetyo, Jonatan Lassa, Syarifah Aini Dalimunthe
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Nature Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2025
ISBN	9789819641826
Edizione	[1st ed. 2025.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (292 pages)
Collana	Sustainable Development Goals Series, , 2523-3092
Altri autori (Persone)	PrasetyoYanu Endar LassaJonatan DalimuntheSyarifah Aini
Disciplina	338.9
Soggetti	Economic development Human geography Social perception Human ecology - Study and teaching Geography Financial risk management Development Studies Human Geography Sense of Community Environmental Studies Regional Geography Risk Management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1 The Role of Social Capital in Enhancing the Community's Adaptation to Pandemic Disruption in Indonesia -- Chapter 2 Towards the Development of An Ideal Risk Communication by Acknowledging Local Culture -- Chapter 3 Considering Risk Culture to Strengthen Disaster Risk Governance in Indonesia.
Sommario/riassunto	This book offers a critical examination of the global diffusion and local reception of disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs through the lens of Indonesia's unique challenges and successes. This book critically

examines the global diffusion and local reception of risk by implementing Indonesia's disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs. Global efforts to strengthen local disaster resilience capacities have become a staple of international development in recent decades. Yet, the successful implementation of DRR projects designed to enhance local resilience remains vague. There are pockets of success in the post-2018 Central Sulawesi Earthquake, but a gap nevertheless remains between global expectations and local realities. Through a critical realist study of global and local worldviews of risk in Indonesia, this book argues that the global advocacy of DRR remains inadequate because of a failure to prioritize person-orientated ethics in its conceptualization of disaster resilience. Much of the research and policies on DRR have used social science methods only to complement the technological improvement approach offered in reducing disaster risk, especially in the Global South. This book invites readers to revisit disaster as a social problem and as a social construct. This book emphasizes the importance of social science disciplines to answer extensive topics on DRR—from empirical, theoretical, and philosophical approaches—to provide a critical arena and generate dialogue around a people-centered approach to DRR. Vis-à-vis regional comparison, the authors provide a valuable lens to understand the underlying social structures that make resilience possible and unpack the extent to which local governments, communities, and persons interpret and modify their behavior on risk when faced with the global message on understanding a systemic situation. This book is an essential resource for researchers, professionals, and students in areas of resilience, risk management, development studies, and area studies. It provides fresh perspectives and fostering dialogue on DRR in the Global South.

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