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UPAYA EKSTERNAL INDIA DALAM MENANGANI BANJIR DI KERALA TAHUN 2018

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Abstract: The flood in Kerala in 2018 emerged as a calamitous event precipitated by the natural phenomenon of the monsoon rainwater. Compounded by inadequate flood management by the Indian government, the repercussions were significant, resulting in extensive damage and losses in the region. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the India's external efforts in addressing the floods that occurred in Kerala in the year 2018. The type of research used is descriptive with qualitative analysis technique. The data sources obtained include secondary data from books, theses, journals, reports from the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of the Government of India. Additionally, official websites related to the researched case were utilized. Initially, the Indian government endeavored to address the flood through various domestic measures. However, due to the high number of casualties and the vast geographical area affected, the government eventually found itself overwhelmed, unable to optimally resolve the crisis. Consequently, employing Ammaniaman diplomacy theory, the Indian government pursued alternative efforts by employing persuasive strategies on the international stage, urging global collaboration to effectively address the flood response in Kerala.

Keywords: Floods, Kerala, External Efforts by India.

Pendahuluan

Fenomena alam musim hujan monsun adalah musim hujan tahunan yang terjadi pada bulan Juni hingga bulan Desember disebabkan oleh meluapnya Samudera Hindia karena suhu yang naik dengan cepat akibat adanya musim panas di kawasan Asia (Government of India, 2019). Dampak musim hujan monsun sangat parah bagi negara-negara yang letak geografisnya berbatasan langsung dengan Samudera Hindia, yaitu negara-negara di kawasan Asia Selatan dan Asia Timur. Hal ini menyebabkan beberapa negara mengalami bencana alam, mulai dari hujan deras, banjir, tanah longsor, dan badai. India menjadi negara yang mengalami bencana banjir dan tanah longsor yang parah akibat dampak dari musim hujan monsun yang terjadi pada tahun 2018 (NIDM, 2018).

Berdasarkan data dari Kementerian Dalam Negeri India menyatakan bahwa ada 5 negara bagian yang mengalami banjir akibat dampak dari musim hujan monsun, antara lain adalah Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, dan Assam (Government of India, 2018). Ada 14 wilayah di Kerala yang mengalami banjir, yaitu Kozhikode, Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Idukki, Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Chengannur, dan Pathanamthitta. Selain itu, dampak dari musim hujan monsun juga memicu adanya tanah longsor yang terjadi di 6 wilayah Kerala, yaitu Kozhikode, Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, dan Idukki (Reuters, 2018).

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