

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### A. Conclusion

This study examines how place attachment can foster emotional solidarity and its contribution to the resilience of tourism communities, particularly in the context of local communities' preparedness to welcome back tourists after a disaster.

##### 1. Disaster Management

Most informant showed involvement in various aspects of disaster management.

###### a. Before The Disaster Occurs

Disaster preparedness does not only depend on response but also on mitigation and community education. Disaster simulation training, socialization of warning signs, and understanding the vulnerability of their residences are essential. Many communities have already been exposed to awareness of the potential disasters in their respective areas.

###### b. During The Disaster

The majority of informants emphasized the importance of the assistance they received. Evacuation is the first and most critical step, carried out quickly and in an organized manner, involving various parties such as emergency teams, volunteers, and the surrounding community. Disaster-affected communities need safe



and proper temporary shelters to survive until the situation returns to normal. The establishment of communal kitchens greatly helps in cooking and providing food for victims. Emergency posts also serve as information centers, victim data collection points, and distribution hubs for incoming assistances.

c. Immediately After The Disaster

Psychological recovery, such as trauma healing, is crucial. Disasters can leave a deep emotional impact on victims, especially those who have lost family members, homes, or livelihoods. Disaster victims often experience trauma involving fear, anxiety, stress, and profound grief. Trauma healing plays a significant role in helping victims rise from adversity so they can rebuild their lives in a better way. Many volunteers come to provide entertainment for disaster victims suffering from trauma, most of whom are children.

d. Recovery Preparation

In disaster response, coordination and collaboration among various parties are the key to ensuring a fast, effective, and well-targeted response. Without proper coordination, assistance may be delayed, unevenly distributed, or even mismatched with the actual needs of the affected community. The local community usually has a good understanding of their area's conditions. They can provide essential information and recommendations to volunteers delivering



emergency assistance, helping to reduce the number of disaster casualties.

e. **Infrastructure and Supporting Facilities**

The development and restoration of infrastructure are essential in strengthening community resilience against disasters. Efforts include rebuilding damaged structures with disaster-resistant designs for increased future safety. Additionally, the provision of warning signs, such as evacuation routes and disaster-prone area information boards, is an effective step in enhancing community preparedness. With stronger infrastructure and a well-established mitigation system, communities can be better prepared for disasters and accelerate the post-disaster recovery process.

**2. Place Attachment**

a. **Economic Factors as a Source of Income**

Most informants stated that their current area serves as a place to live, work, and earn a livelihood. Some mentioned that they generate income from agriculture, local trade, or the service sector. The presence of tourism in the area significantly contributes to the economic growth of the local community. Due to its economic importance, people feel attached to the area not only as their home but also as a place for business and growth. This encourages them to maintain their environment and ensure that their area remains attractive to tourists.



b. Sense of Comfort and Security

Informants expressed that their place of residence provides them with a sense of comfort and security. This feeling is further strengthened by the solidarity and preparedness of the community in facing disasters. Many residents have lived in the area for years, and they have developed a deep familiarity with it, along with a sense of responsibility for their surroundings.

c. Emotional Attachment and Social Solidarity

The majority of informants stated that they have a deep emotional attachment to their place of residence. Some mentioned their strong connection with the community and surrounding environment, which motivates them to stay despite experiencing disasters. Social solidarity also plays a crucial role in strengthening this attachment, as people support one another in difficult times and work together on recovery efforts to restore normalcy, allowing them to resume their daily activities.

**3. Emotional Solidarity**

a. Acceptance of The Situation

The research findings indicate that the community is highly accepting and grateful for the assistance they received during the disaster. They felt greatly helped by the support, whether in physical, moral, or social forms, demonstrating the strong solidarity within their community. The cooperation and adaptability shown by the



community highlight their resilience in facing disasters, allowing them not only to endure but also to continue developing despite the recurring risks of disasters.

b. Social Support and Togetherness

Emotional solidarity is evident in the sense of togetherness between the community and external parties who come to assist in evacuation and recovery efforts. This unity is reflected in mutual cooperation during emergencies and reconstruction efforts. A strong community and good relationships with external aid providers make it easier for the people to recover, as they do not feel alone and realize that many others care about and want to help them.

c. Expectations

Regarding the acceptance of external assistance, some informants expressed confusion and frustration when the assistance they received did not meet their expectations or was not aligned with their immediate needs during the disaster. In some cases, unclear information and difficult coordination between affected victims and external aid providers led to challenges. The high expectations of the community regarding external assistance indicate their continued dependence on outside support while they manage the recovery process internally.



This study confirms that place attachment and emotional solidarity are fundamental elements in community resilience and post-disaster recovery. The findings indicate that fostering strong emotional connections among residents, developing community-based disaster management initiatives, and ensuring active participation in preparedness programs can significantly enhance the sustainability of both the community and the tourism sector. By integrating these three elements, communities can not only recover more effectively from disasters but also create a safer and more welcoming environment for tourists in the future.

The community has a fairly good level of preparedness but still requires support and improvements in certain aspects. According to the research findings, the community has a strong attachment to their place of residence, a high sense of solidarity, and an understanding of the importance of disaster management. Some informants showed an open and welcoming attitude toward tourists, especially since the tourism sector is one of their main sources of income.

However, there is also a hope that disaster mitigation, infrastructure, and preparedness education will continue to be strengthened to ensure the safety of both tourists and local residents. With strong collaboration between the government, the community, and the tourism sector, people believe that tourism can coexist with disaster preparedness and provide a sense of security for visitors coming to their region.



## B. Research Implication

1. The implications of this study contribute to the discourse on community resilience by demonstrating how emotional solidarity and place attachment play a role in disaster preparedness. The research findings add to the existing theories on the connection between social, psychological, and community preparedness factors, serving as a foundation for future studies.
2. The results of this study can be used by local governments or relevant organizations to design community-based disaster preparedness programs. By understanding the role of emotional solidarity and place attachment, efforts to enhance preparedness can focus on strengthening social relationships and fostering mutual care among residents in facing potential disasters.
  - Disaster Risk Management Policies in Tourist Destination – requiring every tourist destination to have an emergency response plan including evacuation routes, safe assembly points, and evacuation procedures for both tourists and local residents.
  - Community-Based Tourism Policies – developing disaster preparedness training for tour guides, ensuring they can not only provide information about attractions but also equip tourists with emergency response knowledge.
  - Policies on Disaster-Resilient Tourism Infrastructure Development – establishing standards for disaster resistant and



environmentally friendly tourism infrastructure. Promoting the use of technology, such as early warning systems and mobile application that provide real-time disaster information to tourist and local residents.

3. The result can also serve as a basis for developing disaster mitigation policies that go beyond physical and technical aspects, incorporating social and cultural factors within a community. Disaster preparedness policies can include programs that encourage community involvement in planning and implementing mitigation strategies, ensuring that they feel more prepared and knowledgeable about self-protection in future disasters.
4. Tourism destination managers and industry stakeholders can use these findings to understand the importance of community involvement in post-disaster recovery. Community-based tourism management strategies can be developed to improve community preparedness for potential future disasters.
5. This research highlights the importance of building collective awareness within communities to enhance disaster preparedness. Resilient communities are more responsive and supportive of one another during disasters, helping to reduce both risks and the social and psychological impacts of disasters.



## **C. Research Limitation**

### **1. Methodological Limitations**

This study relies on qualitative methods, which may not fully capture the complexity of community resilience. The results of qualitative research can be influenced by the subjectivity of informants and limitations in generalizing the findings, as qualitative studies typically use smaller and more specific samples, making the results not always applicable to a broader population.

### **2. Sample Limitations**

The sample in this study was only taken from communities in West Sumatra, meaning the findings may not be generalizable to other regions with different social and economic characteristics. Additionally, the sample may not fully represent the diversity of communities within West Sumatra, as there are lifestyle differences between urban, rural, coastal, and mountainous populations. Another sample limitation lies in the informants' experiences related to the studied variables. Differences in informants' experiences and perspectives can influence the objectivity and completeness of the collected data.

### **3. Differences in Social and Cultural Contexts**

The communities studied in West Sumatra have distinct social and cultural characteristics. The people still practice a matrilineal system, uphold the values of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), and adhere to traditional customs in strengthening community resilience and solidarity.



Due to these social and cultural differences, the findings of this study may not be applicable to other regions. Each area has its own variations in interaction styles, cultural traditions, and disaster experiences, which can lead to different responses and preparedness strategies for community resilience.

#### **D. Research Suggestion**

##### **1. Research Methodology**

Quantitative methods can provide more measurable and objective data, utilizing large-scale surveys. By using quantitative methods, a broader picture can be obtained as the data collected is numerical and can identify statistical patterns between the studied variables, making the results easier to generalize.

Meanwhile, using a mixed-method approach allows for a deeper exploration of the factors influencing disaster preparedness and produces stronger findings in terms of both data validity and contextual understanding of community experiences.

##### **2. Expanding The Research Area**

Expanding the research area is crucial to gaining a more comprehensive understanding. By involving communities from various regions with diverse social and cultural characteristics, future studies can explore how these differences influence community preparedness in facing disasters. This approach would make future research findings more representative and



provide broader recommendations for stakeholders in disaster mitigation and adaptation efforts.

### **3. Research Development**

Future studies can expand on this research by examining other factors that may influence community resilience, emotional solidarity, and place attachment, such as the role of government policies, mitigation infrastructure, education levels, or the impact of technology.

Government policies and programs play a crucial role in reducing disaster risks, developing self-protection strategies, and raising awareness of early warnings. Education levels contribute to people's understanding of disaster risks and their decision-making abilities during emergencies. Technology plays an increasingly important role in the digital era, facilitating information dissemination and emergency response coordination.

By incorporating these factors into future research, a more comprehensive understanding of disaster preparedness can be achieved, leading to more practical recommendations for various stakeholders.