

Resilience of Voluntary "Bui Squad" Prisoners in Response to Earthquake Event at Correctional Institution in Palu Central Sulawesi

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Abstract

Natural disasters such as earthquake and tsunami may become threats and challenges for correctional institutions in carrying out their functions and roles during disaster phase. Prisoners are categorized as vulnerable community to the event of disaster at correctional institution. Such issue occurs as the prisoners leaved dependency to the institution during the crisis. However, voluntary groups, namely "Bui Squad" which consisted of prisoners, potentially represented ability to deal with catastrophic events. This study aimed to identify the dominant resilience factor on Bui Squad affected by 2018's earthquake at Correctional Institutions in the City of Palu, Central Sulawesi. Thus, resilience study is considerably important for this analysis as prisoners are one of the vulnerable groups.

This study applied qualitative methods combined with a case study approach. Data collection techniques compiled through in-depth interviews, and observation. Moreover, data analysis techniques involving open coding, axial coding and selective coding. The results of study investigated that punishment period may contribute to voluntary motivation and commitment.. In addition, Bui Squad volunteers confirmed 5 out of the 7 resilient abilities, i.e. emotional control, self-accountability, flexible thinking, empathy and optimism. These five factors has inclusively dominated the resilience of prisoners at correctional institutions during the emergency response and post-disaster.

Keywords: Earthquake, volunteer, prisoners, resilience.

Introduction

The establishment of Correctional Institution aimed to accommodate temporary inmates settlement during punishment period and present technical implementing unit under Directorate General of Correctional Affairs of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Law Number 12 of 1995). The correctional system expectedly gives the impact to the inmates in developing empowered ability and skill as returning to the community. Moreover, the purpose of such

guidance is to educationally promote obedient manners to the prisoners as part of Indonesian development goals.

As cited in article 2 and 3 of the Correctional Act of 1995, concerning the Purposes and Functions of Correctional Facilities, explains some important points, inter alia: 1) the output of Empowered Prisoners (WBP) establishment are to promote obedient societies, awareness individuals, the manner of self-improvement and unrepeated criminal acts, mindset development in case to be re-accepted by the community and able to live reasonably as a responsible citizen; 2) promoting the WBP among other prisoners to build acceptable relationship including liberty and responsibility; 3) able to place in religious ways with God and obtain blessedness in the World and in Hereafter.

In recent years, natural disasters that hit correctional institution area have continuously occurred in national and international levels. Global events such as Katrina that stroke the United States on August 29, 2005 resulting 1,700 prisoners escaping from Orleans Parish Prison (OPP),²⁴. Furthermore, similar case happened in Port Au Prince, an estimated 4,000 prisoners escaped from detention centers due to a magnitude 7.0 earthquake that destructed Haiti on January 12, 2010⁹ Moreover, in the case of Indonesia, disruptive events also damaged the correctional at Sigli Penitentiary, Benteng Village, Sigli District, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. As the result, at least 220 inmates had been released in consequence of humanitarian reason¹⁰.

Another earthquake event in Aceh Province allowed prisoners releasing. The quake with 8.5 magnitude in Central Aceh Pidie, resulted the regulation that had mandated to the release of 221 prisoners settled at Pidie Correctional, amidst tsunami anticipation on April 11, 2012. The earthquake also occurred at Muaro Padang Class II A Correctional Institutions in West Sumatera in 2017. The prison authority evacuated 1,428 residents from the jail³.

Disaster events may become such temporary and long-term challenge for correctional institution in implementing relevant functions and roles as part of disaster risk reduction (DRR) practices. In emergency situations, prisoners are likely more vulnerable towards the calamity. The functionary or eligible representative officers are enable for decision making in case to instruct evacuation process against disaster crisis.

Refers to Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional in Article 1 verse (7) confirmed that “prisoners are convicts who undergo the crime and losing independency in a jail”. However, the correctional authority may issue such unpredictable decision in relation to protect prisoners’ rights during the condition of undesirable events, since the prisoners tend to depend safety and live through authority regulation and instruction.

Disaster emergency response is interconnected to the existence of voluntary groups, that play vital roles to reach victims in immediate manner in case where government are not able to handle the survivors as disaster had occurred. Coincident practice also emerges at correctional environment. The volunteers members, who remained inmates status, take initiative to provide service and assistant throughout emergency response period. Wilson²⁵ argued, volunteering is the activity to deliberately provide assistance to other people, groups or organizations. Volunteer is individual who has sincerity to give their resources (mind, energy, time, property, etc.) to the community. This humanitarian action presented as an embodiment of social responsibility exclude countermeasure expectation, for instance, rewards (wages), position, power, or self-interests or career¹.

Volunteers are expected to have qualifiable capacity to survive over difficult situations. An individual's capacity to overcome the difficulties is interpreted as resilience. According to Reivich and Shatte¹⁷, resilience is the ability to cope and adapt dangerous events or problems that occur in life. In other words, survival represents the competency to alienate depressing and traumatic circumstances. Reivich and Shatte introduced seven abilities that formed resilience, consisting of emotion regulation, impulse control, optimism, causal analysis, empathy, self-efficacy and reaching out.⁵

Dangerous earthquake disturbed the City of Palu, Central Sulawesi Province and other area on September 28, 2018. Amidst the chaotic circumstance, voluntary groups consisting of prisoners established “*Bui Squad*”. The members contributed in the process of emergency response action in Palu, such as joining Search and Rescue (SAR) mission for disaster survivors.

This study aims to identify the dominant factors of resilience found on *Bui Squad* members in Palu Prisons, Central Sulawesi. The subjects took roles in offering the service during earthquake and tsunami crisis on September 28-29, 2018.

The correctional officials had issued sudden evacuation regulation for the inmates. Moreover, that such DRR practices in Indonesia is likely less-practicable that focuses on correctional management in emergency response As the impact, the prisoners remain dependency to prison authority to seek for protection. The evacuation may be implemented in accordance with SOPs or existing rules in the prison. In

fact, the *Bui Squad* members also helped disaster management process that damaged Palu and its surroundings.

Relief action conducted by *Bui Squad* volunteers, such as, aid distribution to several camps during the emergency response period. In addition, the *Bui Squad* had also assisted in the construction of temporary shelters for affected communities in Sigi District, Central Sulawesi. Furthermore, post-disaster conditions that had impacted on people's livelihoods, provided new initiative in creating Livestock Learning House. This condition is likely contradictive from the disaster emergency system stipulated in the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 33 of 2015 and cited in SOP Number AS.220.OT.02.02.201 on April 27, 2016 concerning Natural Disaster Enforcement in correctional.

Based on explainable problems, the study overviews several aspects. Firstly, resilience identification on *Bui Squad* volunteers at Palu Correctional in Central Sulawesi. Second purpose, most dominant resilient factor found on *Bui Squad* volunteers at Palu Correctional in Central Sulawesi.

Review of Literature

Natural Disaster: Disaster is a series of event that may threat and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods, caused by both natural and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts (Indonesian Law Number 24 of 2007 regarding Disaster Management)⁷. Additionally, UNISDR²¹ defines “disaster is events caused by natural or man-made phenomenon, which occurs such sudden and slow manner, that can give the impacts to the loss of lives, properties, environmental degradation, the incidents happened beyond the ability of community with all its resource.”

Based on those two definitions, disaster is enable to resulting deprivation, damages and loss that impact to the living elements on earth. It is also supported by UNISDR definition “A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.”

Earthquake at Maesa Correctional Institution in Palu, Central Sulawesi: The earthquake that occurred in Palu triggered by seismicity factor on active Palu-Koro fault in Central Sulawesi. Press release issued by BMKG stated that this disaster was categorized as shallow earthquake due to the Palu-Koro fault activity, as well as considering the location of epicenter and the depth of hypocenter. According to USGS data, the area of Class II A Correctional Institution in Palu, situated in earthquake-prone area, which predictability experience the shocks within intensity of VI to VII on the MMI scale. The scale illustrates the areas that

experience high intensity during the quake. Thus, such phenomenon is possible to cause serious damage to physical and non-physical infrastructure. Based on overlay data from USGS, area of Palu Correctional located in South Palu where is vulnerably exposed to high earthquake hazard.

Volunteerism: Volunteerism is activity conducted by individuals or groups who have sincerity because of humanitarian calling to serve their resources (such as mind, energy, time, properties etc.) to the community as a manifestation of social responsibility excludes countermeasure expectation in form of rewards (wages), position, power, self-interests, or career purposes.¹ The characteristics of voluntarism according to Omoto and Snyder in Abidah¹ include:

- a) Looking for opportunities to help others.
- b) Long-term commitment.
- c) Personal resources (time, energy and etc)
- d) Volunteers shall sincerely offer assistance to the community determined by their organization. Thus, they

are not allowed to selectively provide relief to particular disaster survivors

e) Helpful behavior is not a necessity

In this study, volunteers from *Bui Squad* members also involved in some activities and services to contribute in disaster recovery acceleration, i.e. counseling, recreation and teaching.

Resilience: Reivich and Shatte¹⁷ defined resilience as an effort to manage various risks (unpleasant things: obstacles, problems, conflict etc.) and an effort to avoid those challenges. Furthermore, Waller²³ argued resilience as a skill, ability, knowledge and insight that accumulates over time and appears as an individual's strength to deal with various kinds of difficulties. Sadock et al¹⁷ presented resilience as a capacity to maintain the ability in the face of various pressures of life.

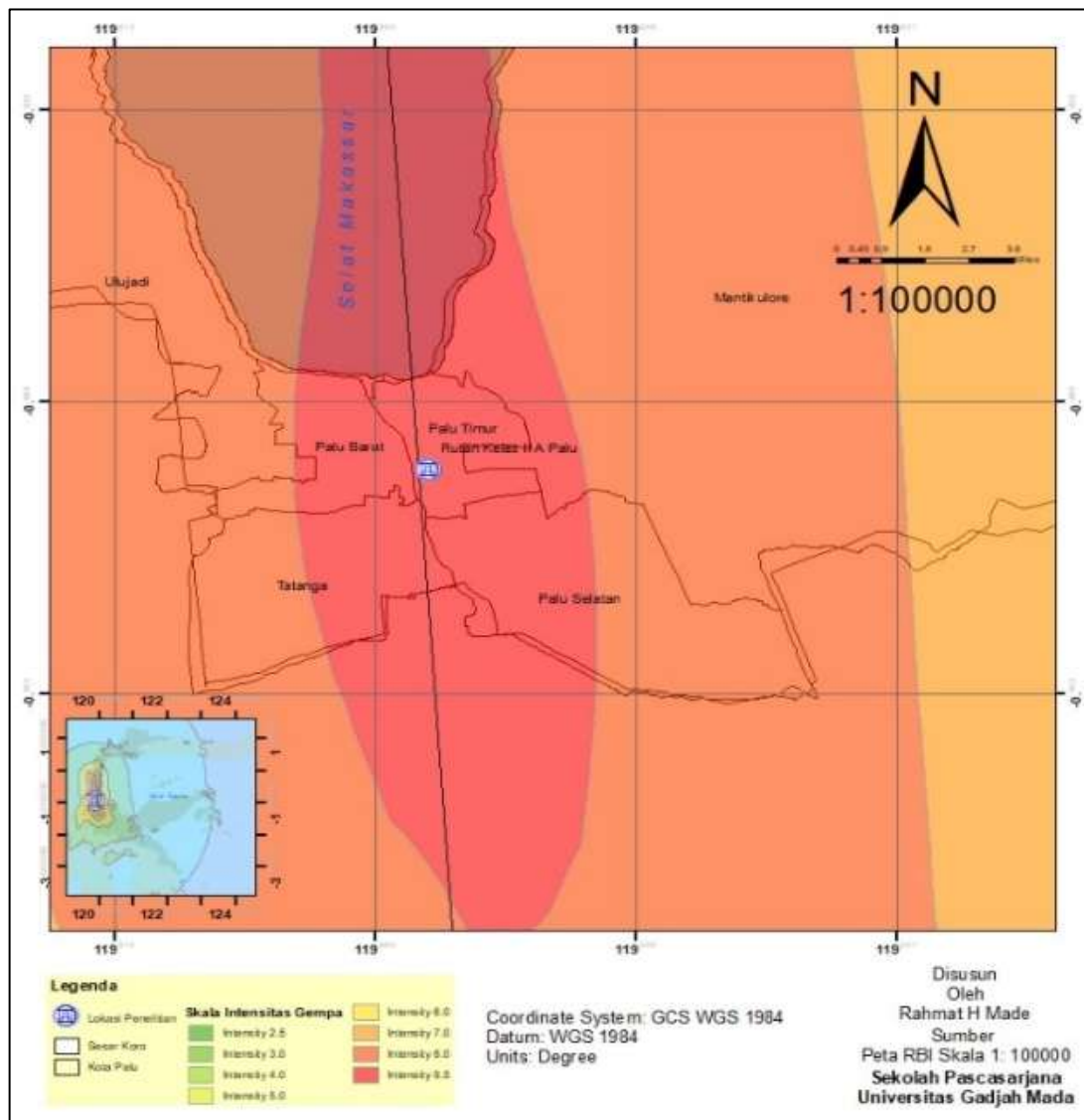


Figure 1: Earthquake Impacts Intensity Maps at Palu Class II A Correctional Institutions in Central Sulawesi
Source: USGS Earthexplorer

Reivich and Shatte¹⁷ explained that resilience is the ability of individuals to respond to adversity or trauma faced by healthy and productive ways. Furthermore, Reivich and Shatte¹⁷ divided seven factors of resilience capabilities. This mechanism is applicable to gain overview related to resilient dominant factors on *Bui Squad* volunteer⁶ including:

1. **Emotional control:** Emotional control is emphasized on ability to manage emotion in undesirable circumstance. Reivich and Shatte¹⁷ revealed there are two factors that may control emotions, such as being in stable emotion and being focused⁵.
2. **Ability to control impulses:** This mechanism is connected to emotional control. Individuals who are able to control emotions will easily maintain their impulses. As the result, this such stable emotion and manner will produce more accurate thinking⁵.
3. **Optimism:** Optimist individual tend to show continuous efforts to encounter unpleasant moments for future opportunity after facing the crisis.
4. **Self-capability and accountability:** Individuals are able to determine self-decision in effective way.
5. **Think flexible:** Individual tend to take more planning options, solutions and the ability to see things through multi-perspective.

6. **Empathy:** Individuals may consider different perspective from other people¹⁴.

7. **Achievement:** Achievement, in the context of resilience, is described as an effort to improve positive aspects of life against difficult challenges.

Emergency management system

Refers to regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 33 of 2018 covering Security in Correctional Institution and Household Prisoners as cited in article 24 verse (1), addressing enforcement of certain circumstances is carried out by the emergency response team. (2) Certain circumstances as referred to in verse (1) mean : a. rebellion; B. fire disaster; C. natural disasters; and/or D. external attacks. (3) the emergency response team as intended in verse (1) shall be under the coordination of the head of the prison. The emergency response team consists of qualifiable prison officers who have received training and equipment. Further, security enforcement in certain circumstances as referred in article 24 verse (2), shall be completed through : a. hazard sign sounding; b. secure human, location, properties or place where possible threat may occur c. secure the suspects that threat and disturb public stability.

Table 1

Standard of Operation (SOP) Implementation in Response to Earthquake during Emergency at Maesa Correctional in Palu Central Sulawesi

S.N.	Informant	Action	Implementation	Expected Output	Equipment	Information
1	Head of prison and wardens	Deciding emergency response as increased disaster scale (point 6)	Less implementable due to chaos condition as larger aftershocks occurred	Deciding the emergency response	Communication instrument and loudspeaker	Unimplementable
2	Head of prison and wardens	Mobilize all officers to help evacuate in accordance with the evacuation plan (point 7)	Heads of prison and wardens had directly mandated to the officers for evacuation process through releasing the prisoners from respective cell bloks	Evacuate prisoners to the safe place	Communication instrument and loudspeaker	Implementable
3	Head of prison and wardens	Displacing inmates to nearest prisons or evacuating to higher place as anticipations of other disasters, such as floods, tsunami and volcanic eruption (Point 9)	Head of prison and wardens collaboratively built partnership with the head of security team to displace prisoners to the evacuation point. However, it is lack integrated due to chaos condition triggered by the aftershocks with a larger scale.	The situation is controllable	Communication instrument and security equipment	Implementable

4	Head of prison and wardens	Designing chronological report of a short event to the Correctional Division of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in regional office and to the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security in Ministry of Social Affairs (Point 13)	Head of prisons had uncoordinated within Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI) and Indonesian Search and Rescue Agency (Basrnas) in post-disaster and remained unresponsive result at detention center	Chronological report	Administrative stationary	Unimplementable
5	Head of prison and wardens	Returning prisoners at the shelter had compulsory to clean up the prisons and detention centers supervised by security officers and security assistance by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and Indonesian Armed Force (TNI) (Point 15)	Verbally mandatory tasks and it was spread out through several social media.	Return of prisoners to the residential cell block	Communication equipment and security equipment,	Unimplementable
6	Head of prison and wardens	Monitoring the impact of natural disasters (Point 16)	Head of prison and wardens conducted an inspection with prisoners who returned after the earthquake (some of them were the <i>Bui Squad</i> team)	Monitoring result	Investigation equipment	Unimplementable
7	Head of prison and wardens	Displaced prisoners from respective cell block (point 2).	The prisoners were displaced from their respective cell blocks to the assembly point at the detention center	Prisoner evacuation	Communication tool	Implementable
8	Head of prison and wardens	Saving the prisoners and reckoning the personnel (point 3)	The calculation was not implementable because the prisoners forced to escape themselves from the prisons	Controllable situation	Safety equipment and documentation	Implementable
9	Head of prison and wardens	Providing reports to the Head of Security Division and Head of Prisons (Point 4)	Reports delivered in oral form, instead of documentary form	Report	Administrative stationary	Less implementable
10	Head of prison and wardens	Briefing the prisoners to remain seated, calm, follow the rules as well as to restrain them from escaping attempt (Point 5)	The prisoners were displaced by the Head of Prisons at the central field as assembly point	Controllable situation	Loud speaker	Implementable

11	Head of prison and wardens	Establishing an emergency post consisting of: public kitchen, healthcare service, public toilet, information center for recovery purposes, as to respond the damage of correctional facilities when following disaster occurred in greater scale (Point 12)	The post was established during the post-emergency response period at the detention center	Establishment of Emergency Command Post	Emergency equipment needed by command post	Unimplementable
12	Head of prison and wardens	Creating a report related to natural disasters (Point 17)	During the emergency response situation, the gaps inside the prison occurred. As the result, a few prisoners registered on voluntary <i>Bui Squad</i> team had been directedly sent to several evacuation points	Full report	Administrative stationaries and documentation	Unimplementable
13	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Providing information and warnings to all prisoners and officials, in which correctional had experienced natural disasters (Point 1).	Siren alarm had not been well-operated due to electricity problem	Giving alarm signals	Alarm equipment	Unimplementable
14	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Rescuing prisoners from restricted cell blocks to a safer or open place (Point 2).		Prisoners evacuation	The key and the lock	Implementable
15	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Rescuing prisoners from restricted cell blocks to a safer or open place (Point 2).	Less possibility of prisoners to return	Controllable situation	Controllable situation	Unimplementable
16	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Increasing preparedness over respective guard post to prevent panic and increasing the security of primary gate at the prisons (Point 8).	The prisoners gathered at assembly point as preliminary self-evacuation	Controllable situation	Communication equipment, security equipment	Unimplementable
17	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Requesting assistance from the Polri and National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) (Poin 10).	Unresponsive feed-back from the Polri due to the absence of officers	Requesting for assistance	Communication equipment, administrative stationary	Unimplementable
18	<i>Bui Squad</i> team	Saving important documents, registering books and any administrative procedure, improving electrical substations and their networks, Utilizing warehouses to supply foods, needs, vehicles, weapons and ammunition and other state assets (Point 11).	All systems had been integrated through the Directorate General of Correctional website system	Important documents and Important equipment	-	Unimplementable

SOP documents regarding this issue consisting of 18 important points related to the safety of the prisoners in the case of natural disasters at prison environment. For example, point 2 mentions that prisoners were evacuated to a safer place. However, such procedure is implementable due to the uncontrollable situation that caused chaotic and insecurity at Palu Correctional in Central Sulawesi.

Research method

This study used a qualitative research method combined with a case study approach where specific phenomena occur in a limited context. The study was conducted to fully understand the case without any attempt to generalize². The focus of this study is to find out the resilience of *Bui Squad* volunteers affected by the earthquake at Class II A Palu Correctional Institutions in Central Sulawesi. The result is based on resilience capabilities that occur on the *Bui Squad* members.

Data collection technique applied purposive sampling with the following criteria: 1) prisoners affected by the earthquake disaster at Class II A Palu Correctional Institutions, Central Sulawesi, 2) voluntary activity during disaster emergency response conditions from September 28 to October 25, 2018 and 3) Class II A Correctional Institutions Authority Palu that handled the disaster management process.

Results and Discussion

The danger of natural disasters remains the challenge for prisoners at Class II A Palu Correctional Institutions which depended on the prison authorities to seek for protection. The earthquake that occurred on September 28, 2018 encouraged prisoners to return to the correctional institution and to form a voluntary community to help affected victims in the surroundings area. The results showed that *Bui Squad* volunteers assisted the evacuation process and the distribution of logistical assistance to several refugee locations. In addition, the *Bui Squad* volunteers also helped in establishment of temporary shelters for disaster survivors. Based on the results of interviews with eligible informants, mentioned that inmates returned to the correctional on following day to coordinate and form a team of volunteer.

Furthermore, the results of interviews with NR informants explained that *Bui Squad* activities were not initially oriented as volunteers. According to the informant whose status as still a prisoner and as the coordinator of the *Bui Squad* in Palu Penitentiary, the initiation emerged as the prisoners returned to the correctional on following day to monitor destructive situation of the prison harmed by the quakes.

From the interview results, the informant directly described the attitude of social sensitivity and spontaneous helping behavior according to the characteristics of the volunteers. According to the research of Utomo and Minza²² on natural disasters voluntary groups in case of Mount Merapi eruption, showed that the impulse that triggered spontaneous helping behavior originated from direct experience through seeing

and hearing, which eventually created the feelings of empathy and curiosity in relation to natural disaster site. Similar finding also emerged alongside *Bui Squad* behavior in response to Palu's earthquake.

The results of the interview with the Head of Palu Prison, stated that the birth of *Bui Squad* was such initiative from prisoners at Palu Correctional.

Characteristics of *Bui Squad* Volunteers: Characteristics of volunteerism at Class II A Palu Correctional Institution consisted of, providing direct services during disaster emergency, assisting the distribution of logistics to several shelters. The result is in accordance with the findings in the context of type of volunteers based on the role, stated by Mitchell in Abidah¹. *Bui Squad* can be categorized as direct service volunteers with the further characteristics: likely to tend looking for opportunities to help others, requiring high personal costs (in this case, assisted with personal network) and helping behavior is not a necessity.

From the results of the interview, it can be illustrated that the volunteers were directly involved in conducting the volunteerism activities. Volunteers who were members of the *Bui Squad* took less concern regarding people's perceptions about their status as prisoners. The volunteer activities were carried out because they had willingness to show benefitable role to the affected communities instead. That such action, confirmed the attitude of confidence to continuously conduct as useful assistance for respective individual and the surrounding environment. This attitude of optimism is also evidenced by the sustained programs run by volunteers as part of the assimilation process at Palu Penitentiary.

Program included the Livestock Learning House in collaboration with local residents aimed to improve economic resilience caused by the earthquake in affected communities around the Palu Penitentiary and Sigi District.

The Livestock Learning House program proposed by *Bui Squad* volunteers, which aimed to enforce prisoner mentality and contributed to help the people who had lost their jobs after the disaster. In addition, according to NR informants, the program is expected to be useful for the life of the inmates when returning to the community after completing punishment period.

From the results of the interview, the informant described an optimistic attitude towards the Livestock Learning House program. The volunteers found out that post-disaster had affected towards the less availability of job opportunity to the members and the community. Such challenge became another undesirable problems.

Activity of *Bui Squad* members during disaster emergencies served distribution of aids to some evacuation location during earthquake in Palu, Central Sulawesi. Members

registered in *Bui Squad* were mostly the residents of Palu. As the status in society, disaster victims had already recognized them, so the community accepted and supported the activity of the *Bui Squad*.

Based on observations and interviews conducted by researchers, prisoners had resilience factor in dealing with disaster situations. Thus, this fact was actually ignorable resulting the movement of 38 prisoners of the *Bui Squad*. Therefore, prisoners were able to adapt and act in helping the surrounding communities disturbed by the disaster.

The activity of the *Bui Squad* played vital role in the field during the disaster emergency response period in Palu. Unfortunately, this innovation seemed likely facing another challenge, in which less implementable for long-term action due to prisoner status. According to Institute for Criminal Justice (ICJR), correctional or detention center is a place to accommodate people who are awaiting criminal process or in punishment period.

Resilience of Prisoners Volunteers: During Disaster conditions, the prisoners at Correctional Institutions of Palu, had committed to help disaster victims in forming voluntary groups instead of conducting aggressive crimes through thievery action. Head of Class II A Palu Correctional Institutions during the interview session, confirmed that the *Bui Squad* volunteer configured as an initiative of the prisoners. Further coordination involved Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI) as well as several related agencies to facilitate buildings for cooperation purposes and to inform shelter and displacement information. Moreover, the prisoners deployed to the evacuation site to help logistical

distribution process and the needs of the displaced communities.

Prisoners recommend to the Correctional Institution to create a program to develop livestock creativity and business resilience through Livestock Learning Houses for the improvement of the economic resilience in affected community in Palu and Sigi District. Additionally, self-accountability is illustrated by the attitude of prisoners through self-confidence to conduct humanitarian practices. *Bui Squad* members also indicated breakthrough to the public related to discriminatory perception towards their prisoner status.

Action of prisoners decide to return to the correctional facility in the emergency response phase showed a significant empathy attitude. The prisoners attempted to understand disaster conditions. However, this ability may lead to contradictive perspective along individuals¹⁵.

Bui Squad volunteers have the characteristics of direct service volunteers both during the emergency response to the post-emergency by running the Livestock Learning House program. Based on the results of research, it concluded that *Bui Squad* volunteers had described the characteristics of voluntarism. Volunteers in *Bui Squad* represented 5 out of 7 abilities that on resilience-related, including: emotional control, self-accountability, flexible thinking, empathy and optimism. As the result, the samples of the study categorized as resilient individuals who are able to survive in uncertain conditions and gain wisdom from difficulties experienced during the emergency response period.



Figure 1 – 2: Bui Squad Volunteers distributing the aids to the victims in Sigi District and the City of Palu
Source: AJI (Independent Journalist Alliance)



Figure 3: Livestock Learning House established by prison volunteers to help the economy of communities affected by disasters in Palu and Sigi District, Central Sulawesi

The abilities or types of resilience that dominated *Bui Squad* volunteers, involve:

1. **Emotional control:** Catastrophic conditions allowed the prisoners at Palu Penitentiary to form voluntary groups instead of taking aggressive manner, such as thievery or other criminal actions. Moreover, the volunteers remained consciously in stable emotions amidst chaotic disastrous event.
2. **Self-accountability:** *Bui Squad* volunteers illustrated the attitude of confidence to the community. The volunteers showed less concern addressing people perception towards prisoner status, which usually intended malicious assumption. Furthermore, the Livestock Learning House program managed by *Bui Squad* members was considerably useful for the community and also prisoners who later returned to the public.
3. **Flexible Thinking:** Flexible thinking manner denoted by inmates, in form of facing the problems, as well as building and strengthening connection and network alongside volunteerism activity.
4. **Empathy:** Prisoners unforcedly returned to the jail after the earthquake. Whilst some of them stayed productive in an emergency response situation due to needy survivors for asking assistance.
5. **Optimistic:** *Bui Squad* volunteers remained confident that the actions may result positive impact on the surrounding environment. This was demonstrated by the attitude to return to the correctional institution in an emergency situation even though the prison authorities had released the inmates for humanitarian purposes.

Conclusion

Resilience occurred on *Bui Squad* volunteers, in which the ability to manage various risks during the earthquake and tsunami emergency response period in Palu, Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018. *Bui Squad* volunteers represented 5 out of 7 resilience capabilities including: emotional control, self-accountability, flexible thinking, empathy and optimism. Otherwise, the ability to control impulses and achievements were clearly unrepresentative on targeted community during data collection process. Thus, there are recommendation proposed from this research, inter alia: 1) government shall strengthen the regulations addressing prisoner capacity development at correctional institution in disaster-prone zone, 2) Multi-sector in cooperative consortium should consider additional implementation related to DRR actions, which may offer disaster response training for prisoners in dealing with natural disaster conditions, as well as further research for prisoners in the context of disaster.

The incidence of earthquake that stroke correctional in Palu Central Sulawesi, should be a trigger for all relevant agencies and institutions under Ministry of Law and Human Rights throughout Indonesia, in order to prioritize disaster management in various phases involving the inmate capacity and resilience in the prison. Furthermore, the recommendation shall be noticeable since prisoners can be

categorized as vulnerable groups during natural disasters. However, the prisoners are excluded in this vulnerable group as cited in Law Number 24 of 2007, mentioning that the vulnerable group as referred in verse (1) consists of: a. infant, toddler and children; b. pregnant women or breastfeeding women; c. disabilities and d. elderly people. The urgency that continuously occurs, in which to put prisoners into unprioritized group. Thus, this such urgent need should be immediately reformulated through betterment regulations and policies concerning on disaster emergencies towards the prison. It is supported by the existence of Correctional Institutions all over Indonesia, whereas some of prisons are located in disaster-prone area.

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