

Actionable Knowledge and Attitudes of the Police in Evacuating People from Flooding in Makassar City, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: Floods are among the most frequent natural disasters, often resulting in casualties and significant property losses. Effective evacuation therefore requires actionable knowledge, namely knowledge that can be directly implemented in the field to ensure rescue operations are conducted swiftly, accurately, and safely. This study examines five key aspects of evacuation preparedness: officer readiness, risk awareness, inter-agency coordination, community mobilization, and empathetic communication to reduce psychological trauma. Using a quantitative approach, questionnaires were distributed to 63 police officers assigned to four flood-prone subdistricts. The instrument assessed three dimensions of actionable knowledge (factual, conceptual, procedural) and three dimensions of attitude (cognitive, affective, conative). Findings indicate that officers' knowledge levels varied, with conceptual knowledge predominating at a high level, while procedural knowledge remained limited. Attitudinal measures were consistently low across all dimensions, suggesting insufficient emotional preparedness and weak commitment to evacuation tasks. The results highlight the urgent need for structured and intensive training to strengthen procedural knowledge, cultivate empathetic attitudes, and enhance disaster management capacity. With adequate technical skills, improved responsiveness, and human-centered communication, flood evacuation can be conducted more effectively, orderly, and safely. These findings serve as a foundation for designing a preparedness training model that enables police officers to act rapidly, accurately, and humanely during flood evacuations.

KEYWORDS: Actionable Knowledge, Preparedness, Flood Evacuation, Empathetic Communication, Police Officers

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a tropical country, faces flood risks across various regions. Historically, residents in major cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Semarang, and Makassar have experienced inundations reaching one to two meters in depth. These disasters significantly affect the socio-economic life of communities, leading to both loss of life and property. Economically, floods damage household assets and reduce productive time. Socially, they generate stress and anxiety due to the constant threat of losing lives and possessions.

Makassar, as a coastal area with high population density, faces a high level of flood vulnerability. Data from the past five years show that annual floods have forced thousands of residents to evacuate to higher ground, often occupying public facilities such as schools, places of worship, and government offices. The increasing intensity and expanding scale of floods have further complicated government efforts in conducting effective evacuations of flood victims.

Indonesia's national disaster management policy also involves the police force. Within the Disaster Management Policy Framework, it is stated that the Indonesian National Police are mandated to protect the safety of lives, property, communities, and the environment from disturbances of public order or disasters, including providing assistance and relief while upholding human rights. The government places strong expectations on the police to play strategic, tactical, and operational roles in responding to disaster events (Bonkiewicz & Ruback, 2012).

Floods, as climate-related disasters, can be predicted and anticipated. Therefore, police preparedness and response play a crucial role in the evacuation of flood victims (Brinser & King, 2016; Santana et al., 2024). This article explores the potential of police preparedness in carrying out evacuation efforts during flood events. Specifically, the study focuses on police officers working in Makassar, Indonesia a city with a high frequency of flood incidents that necessitates adequate knowledge and attitudes toward flood evacuation.

In a theoretical context, an individual's knowledge is a latent potential that serves as a fundamental basis for action. Actionable knowledge refers to the understanding of a problem that subsequently generates practical actions relevant to its solution. The theory of actionable knowledge functions as a bridge between knowledge and concrete action. A deeper explanation

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of this concept emphasizes that actionable knowledge requires external validity, namely recognition by others of an individual's competence (Anderson, 2023).

In other words, knowledge attains value only when it is expressed through action. Specifically, an individual's ability to carry out flood evacuation measures derives from up-to-date information on weather and rainfall. Such knowledge enables the formulation of strategies for evacuation patterns when severe weather is expected to persist for several hours (Lee et al., 2024). Moreover, contextual understanding of areas with high inundation risk based on information regarding land elevation and proximity to canals or rivers further supports effective decision-making in evacuation efforts.

Attitudes, or an individual's tendency to act, are shaped by awareness, beliefs, and motivation to take specific steps in solving a problem (Afroz et al., 2017). A person's awareness reflects the extent of their understanding of the issues at hand (Hatori et al., 2023). Understanding potential risks serves as a bridge toward forming the belief needed to take concrete action. Attitudes are further developed through self-confidence in one's ability to address the problem. This explanation suggests that well-formed attitudes arise from sufficient knowledge of the magnitude of a problem and the appropriate actions required to resolve it.

The police's attitude toward flood victim evacuation is reflected in their mental and emotional readiness to act swiftly in rescuing themselves and others during flood events. As law enforcement officers entrusted with the duty to protect and serve the community, especially in disaster situations, police personnel must possess both appropriate actionable knowledge and the right attitudes toward emergency response.

To optimize the role of the police in disaster management, examining their knowledge and attitudes toward flood victim evacuation becomes a critical foundation for designing effective training strategies. The findings of this study provide essential baseline information for developing a structured flood evacuation training model tailored for police officers, enabling them to respond more effectively, efficiently, and humanely during emergencies.

II. METHOD

The study area is located in flood-prone regions of Makassar City, specifically across four subdistricts: Tallo, Panakukang, Manggala, and Biringkanaya. Statistical data from Makassar City indicate that these areas experienced more than five flood events in 2024 alone. A concerning condition is that these four subdistricts are home to over 700,000 residents, representing nearly half of Makassar's total population. The floodwater depths in these locations typically range between 30 cm and 120 cm, highlighting the significant vulnerability of these communities to recurring flood hazards.

In general, flooding in Makassar occurs due to the overflow of the Jeneberang River and the Tallo River, with the Tallo River discharging into the northern part of the city and the Jeneberang River into the southern part. Additionally, Makassar's main drainage system consists of three primary canals Pannampu Canal, Jongaya Canal, and Sinrijala Canal which all flow into these rivers.

Flood events in Makassar are typically triggered by the combined effects of river overflow and the limited capacity of the three main drainage canals. Over the years, the cross-sectional capacity of both the rivers and the canals has progressively decreased due to high sedimentation levels. Furthermore, backwater risks during tidal surges in coastal areas exacerbate flooding events in Makassar, making the city increasingly vulnerable to severe inundations.

The development of research indicators was based on an extensive review of the literature, resulting in 13 statement items for the knowledge variable and 9 statement items for the attitude variable. The questionnaire was distributed to 60 police officers serving at the subdistrict and urban village levels.

The knowledge instrument allowed for two possible responses: correct and incorrect. In contrast, the attitude instrument adopted a five-point Likert scale consisting of: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. The assessment of respondents' knowledge and attitudes was based on the quantification of responses as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Assessment of Research Instruments

Knowledge Instrument	Assessment		Attitudes Instrument	Assessment	
	Positive Statements	Negative Statements		Positive Statements	Negative Statements
Correct	1	0	Strongly Agree	5	1
Incorrect	0	1	Agree	4	2
			Neutral	3	3
			Disagree	2	4
			Strongly Disagree	1	5

Respondents' answers were then analyzed to determine the average score per respondent. These scores were categorized into five groups. Table 2 shows the categories of respondents' knowledge assessment based on the value intervals from the quantitative analysis of their answers. Table 3 shows the categories of respondents' attitude assessment.

Table 2. Knowledge Assessment Categories

Category	Interval
Very High	0.81 – 1.00
High	0.61 – 0.80
Moderate	0.41 – 0.60
Low	0.21 – 0.40
Very Low	0.00 – 0.20

Table 3. Attitudes Assessment Categories

Category	Interval
Very High	4.2 – 5.0
High	3.4 – 4.1
Moderate	2.6 – 3.3
Low	1.8 – 2.5
Very Low	1.0 – 1.7

The description of the research findings outlines the level of police officers' knowledge in flood victim evacuation across three indicators: facts, concepts, and procedures. Meanwhile, the attitude variable is measured through three indicators: cognition, affection, and conation.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

A. Knowledge in Evacuating Flood Victims (Size 10 & Bold & Italic)

In this study, the level of police officers' knowledge regarding the flood victim evacuation process was measured through a series of questions reflecting key aspects of disaster management. Conceptual knowledge of flood victim evacuation includes understanding flood-prone zones, signs of potential flooding, and the relationship between residential locations and flood risks. This knowledge is derived from observational insights developed through reasoning and situational awareness. The conceptual knowledge of police officers regarding flood victim evacuation is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Police Officers' Conceptual Knowledge of Flood Evacuation

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	0.81 – 1.00	15	24%
High	0.61 – 0.80	22	35%
Moderate	0.41 – 0.60	0	0%
Low	0.21 – 0.40	20	32%
Very Low	0.00 – 0.20	6	9%
Total		63	100%

The analysis results indicate that, in general, police officers understand the concepts related to flooding through the identification of flood-prone zones and early warning signs of potential floods. Table 4 shows that 35% of police officers demonstrated a strong understanding of the critical locations that should be prioritized during flood evacuation efforts. This level of understanding regarding flood indicators and flood-prone areas serves as an essential foundation for developing effective strategies in flood victim evacuation. However, the findings also reveal that 32% of respondents possess low knowledge of various conceptual aspects related to flood rescue operations, indicating the need for improved capacity-building and targeted training programs.

Police officers' actionable knowledge is reflected in their understanding of flood-prone zones, the information presented in flood risk maps, and the recognition of natural signs associated with potential flood events. Conceptual knowledge enables police officers to organize and interpret this information effectively, serving as a foundation for implementing appropriate actions during flood victim evacuation. The analysis presented in Table 4 indicates that police officers demonstrate a relatively strong level of actionable knowledge in the conceptual indicator, suggesting their capacity to utilize relevant information in planning and executing flood evacuation strategies.

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The next analysis focuses on police officers' factual knowledge related to flood events and corresponding evacuation measures. The questionnaire items distributed to respondents regarding factual knowledge included information on flood vulnerability in residential areas as well as the condition of drainage systems and rivers that contribute to increased flood risks. Police officers who possess a strong understanding of these critical flood-related facts are more likely to act proactively and anticipatorily when facing prolonged periods of heavy rainfall, enabling them to make faster and more effective decisions in flood evacuation operations.

The analysis of police officers' factual knowledge regarding flood events and evacuation patterns reveals less encouraging results. Table 5 shows that the number of police officers with limited knowledge (classified as moderate, low, and very low) is relatively similar to the number of officers with high and very high levels of knowledge. This finding highlights the uneven distribution of factual knowledge among respondents, suggesting the need for targeted capacity-building programs to strengthen officers' understanding of flood-related facts and evacuation strategies.

Table 5. Police Officers' Factual Knowledge of Flood Evacuation

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	0.81 – 1.00	9	14%
High	0.61 – 0.80	23	37%
Moderate	0.41 – 0.60	20	32%
Low	0.21 – 0.40	9	14%
Very Low	0.00 – 0.20	2	3%
Total		63	100%

Table 5 highlights conditions that do not fully support the development of rapid police response in flood evacuation operations. Police officers' recognition of flood-prone areas, based on the condition of rivers, drainage systems, and lowland areas, is relatively low. In other words, many police officers are unable to accurately identify priority areas for flood victim evacuation.

This study also focuses on police officers' procedural knowledge, particularly their understanding of the relationships between different events. The research instrument explored officers' knowledge regarding the connection between rainfall duration and flooding incidents, as well as conditions that facilitate effective evacuation actions. The analysis presented in Table 6 shows that 29% of police officers demonstrated relatively low procedural knowledge, while only 21% had a high level of procedural knowledge.

Table 6. Police Officers' Procedural Knowledge of Flood Evacuation

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	0.81 – 1.00	5	8%
High	0.61 – 0.80	13	21%
Moderate	0.41 – 0.60	14	22%
Low	0.21 – 0.40	18	29%
Very Low	0.00 – 0.20	13	21%
Total		63	100%

The findings of this study indicate that police officers generally lack sufficient actionable knowledge related to flood evacuation. Procedural knowledge plays a crucial role in decision-making during evacuation operations, including determining appropriate evacuation routes and safe shelter locations. In addition, police officers are expected to conduct evacuations quickly and safely while identifying priority groups within affected communities that require immediate assistance.

Overall, the analysis of the three dimensions of police knowledge factual, conceptual, and procedural reveals that their overall understanding of flood evacuation remains limited. While police officers generally demonstrate a reasonable understanding of factual information related to flooding events and evacuation patterns, their knowledge of concepts and, more critically, procedures remains inadequate.

From a factual perspective, available data show that police officers play a significant role in supporting flood evacuation efforts in Makassar City. To complement the survey findings, the researchers also examined media reports highlighting police involvement in flood evacuation operations. A summary of these findings is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Information from Mass Media Reports

News Source	The Role of Police in Evacuating Flood Victims
Sulselsatu.com; 5 December 2024.	The police, along with the Makassar City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), formed a joint Search and Rescue (SAR) team. This team comprised personnel from the Makassar City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the TNI. The team assisted residents trapped in residential areas and escorted them to designated evacuation sites.
Tribrata news, Polrestabes Makassar, 22 December 2024	Police from the South Sulawesi Regional Police evacuated flood victims in Paccerrakkang Village, Birigkanaya District, Makassar City. The evacuation team, consisting of eight police officers, focused on the rescue operation. They visited the flood-affected area, spoke with residents to assess their concerns about the flooding, and issued warnings. Police also conducted the evacuation and maintained security at the site to ensure residents' safety.
Detiknews, 22 December 2024	Police opened a flood rescue post and carried out evacuation measures for residents affected by the flood.
penansight.com, 12 February 2025	Police from the South Sulawesi Regional Police evacuated 1,070 people from flooded areas with water levels reaching 100 to 120 cm. Police set up emergency response posts and field kitchens at the evacuation sites.

The description of police involvement in flood evacuation indicates the presence of collective actions aimed at saving lives from the risks of being swept away by floodwaters and drowning. However, the rescue operations are generally not well-planned, and the equipment used is often inadequate. This condition arises due to the absence of standardized operational procedures (SOPs) that could serve as clear guidelines for police officers in conducting effective and safe flood evacuation measures.

B. Police Officers' Attitudes Toward Flood Victim Evacuation

Attitudes reflect the mental and emotional readiness of police officers in dealing with emergency situations, including concern for victims, preparedness, courage, and commitment to humanitarian duties. A positive attitude significantly supports the success of evacuation efforts, ensuring that they are conducted quickly, safely, and with a strong focus on public safety.

The following section presents the findings on police officers' attitudes toward flood victim evacuation in Makassar City. The cognitive parameter in the analysis of respondents' answers is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Frequency of the Cognitive Indicator

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	4.2 – 5.0	0	0%
High	3.4 – 4.1	0	0%
Moderate	2.6 – 3.3	28	44%
Low	1.8 – 2.5	34	54%
Very Low	1.0 – 1.7	1	2%
Total		63	100%

Table 8 shows that the attitudes of police officers regarding flood evacuation actions fall into the low category. The analysis indicates that officers lack confidence in their ability to conduct rescue operations due to limited knowledge about evacuation procedures. The low level of cognitive attitudes among police officers in making proper decisions is also influenced by the absence of fundamental knowledge regarding the systematic process of flood victim rescue.

Cognitive attitudes represent an individual's assessment of information. The perception formed in a person's mind is influenced by their ability to think critically and respond to events or information. In the context of flood evacuation, police officers often lack confidence in performing independent rescue operations and instead rely on directives from their superiors before engaging in collective evacuation efforts. The officers' low self-efficacy in rescuing flood victims is further linked to their

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limited awareness of field conditions and their insufficient understanding of accessible evacuation routes. Consequently, this attitude does not encourage proactive or anticipatory actions during flood victim evacuations.

This attitude is associated with an individual's knowledge, understanding, analytical capacity, and belief regarding a particular situation. In the context of flood victim rescue, the ideal condition involves making appropriate decisions, both at the personal and collective levels. Such actions can be achieved when police officers comprehend the potential risks of flooding and understand the extent of its impact on affected areas. The ability of police officers to access and interpret information, combined with effective coordination with relevant stakeholders, serves as a key determinant in shaping positive attitudes toward flood victim evacuation efforts.

The affective attitude, which reflects an officer's empathy toward the hardships experienced by the community during flooding, plays a critical role in encouraging responsive and humane actions. Empathy fosters a sense of care and motivates officers to assist affected individuals. However, within the scope of this study, the analysis of affective attitudes among police officers revealed relatively low levels of empathy and concern toward the challenges faced by flood victims, indicating a limited affective readiness during evacuation operations.

Table 9. Frequency of the Affective Indicator

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	4.2 – 5.0	0	0%
High	3.4 – 4.1	4	6%
Moderate	2.6 – 3.3	53	84%
Low	1.8 – 2.5	6	10%
Very Low	1.0 – 1.7	0	0%
Total		63	100%

Table 9 illustrates that only 6% of police officers demonstrate a high level of empathy toward the flood conditions experienced by the community. In other words, the data indicate that 94% of respondents show low concern regarding residents' distress during flood events. This is reflected in the lack of police efforts to coordinate with relevant stakeholders, such as local government authorities. Furthermore, respondents' answers reveal that most police officers do not express significant concern about the increasing severity of flooding.

Furthermore, the conative factor relates to the habitual tendency or readiness of police officers to take action in flood evacuation situations. Conation reflects the preparedness of police officers to anticipate potential flood events. Police officers who have a strong attitude toward flood risks are generally more motivated to understand appropriate evacuation procedures. This attitude is reflected in their willingness to seek information regarding evacuation routes and the number of residents who should be prioritized for rescue during floods. Table 10 presents the respondents' answers concerning their conative attitudes toward acting in flood evacuation situations.

Table 10. Frequency of the Conative Indicator

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	4.2 – 5.0	0	0%
High	3.4 – 4.1	0	0%
Moderate	2.6 – 3.3	23	37%
Low	1.8 – 2.5	40	63%
Very Low	1.0 – 1.7	0	0%
Total		63	100%

The results of the frequency analysis presented in Table 10 indicate that police officers generally demonstrate a low level of preparedness in anticipating flood events. This attitude is characterized by a lack of prompt response during periods of prolonged heavy rainfall. In most cases, police officers take action only after receiving reports from the community regarding flooding incidents and do not develop proactive evacuation plans before such reports are made. However, several findings reveal that some police officers exhibit a high level of responsiveness by taking immediate action during rescue operations without delay, even in emergency situations. In certain cases, there are officers who conduct evacuations despite strong water currents or ongoing heavy rainfall, demonstrating a strong commitment to public safety.

IV. DISCUSSION

The findings of this study indicate that police knowledge regarding flood victim evacuation within the study area ranges from high to low levels. In terms of the conceptual aspect, police officers generally demonstrate relatively high levels of understanding. However, when it comes to the factual aspect, there are still officers who lack adequate awareness of flood risks and the urgency of rescue efforts for residents in affected areas. Moreover, in the procedural aspect, the results reveal limited knowledge among police officers regarding the specific steps and protocols required for effective flood victim evacuation and disaster response.

In relation to knowledge in general, several references emphasize that police officers carry broad responsibilities in serving the community. Across many countries, the primary role of the police is to enforce the law, maintain order, ensure justice, and uphold established regulations. Consequently, in everyday life, society often perceives the police as responsible for arresting criminals, issuing penalties to traffic violators, and conducting thorough investigations into organized crimes that result in widespread harm and casualties (Glomseth & Bentzen, 2025; Whitaker, 2023; Indrayanto et al., 2014).

Actionable knowledge is an important indicator that supports the development of attitudes and actions. According to Heimstädt & Egbert (2025), individuals with high levels of actionable knowledge are able to make decisions and take actions quickly and accurately. However, the findings of this study reveal that police officers lack sufficient actionable knowledge in conducting flood evacuation efforts. This aligns with the observation that decision-making during flood evacuations is generally performed collectively, rather than based on individual reasoning. This situation is further influenced by the fact that police officers have multiple other responsibilities, and flood evacuation represents only a small portion of their overall duties.

Specifically, the Government of Indonesia stipulates that the police are responsible for ensuring public security and order, law enforcement, as well as providing protection, guidance, and services to the community. The service function of the police is reflected in their role of assisting citizens during emergencies, including incidents such as fires, earthquakes, floods, and other disasters (Socha, 2019). Given the broad scope of these responsibilities, the police are expected to possess high levels of capacity and readiness in performing their duties.

Specifically, police knowledge in community service, particularly in assisting with flood evacuation efforts, represents a complex issue. Flood evacuation planning is not limited to the time when flooding occurs, but rather involves several strategic steps. Effective flood evacuation planning can only be achieved when sufficient information is available regarding flood-prone areas, the number of affected residents, and the designated gathering points. A well-structured evacuation plan, which involves relocating residents from flood-risk areas to safer locations, must be carefully designed by considering various social, environmental, and logistical aspects. During this stage, the police do not act independently, but instead coordinate with the military, local government authorities, and social organizations to ensure the success of the evacuation process.

Efforts to enhance police knowledge in flood evacuation have been implemented in several countries. Peden et al. (2023) highlight the urgency of conducting specialized training programs for stakeholders involved in community service and disaster response. Furthermore, cross-sectoral collaboration in such training programs serves as a critical support mechanism to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of flood evacuation strategies.

Police training to improve their knowledge and attitudes regarding flood evacuation is conducted in five forms: 1) preparedness training; 2) increased understanding of the risks of loss of life and property; 3) increased knowledge of inter-agency coordination; 4) increased skills in fostering community participation in evacuation programs; and 5) increased knowledge of communication to reduce psychological trauma for residents.

Enhancing police preparedness through flood evacuation training serves as a strategic step to reinforce the role of police officers as a frontline force in disaster management. Through these training programs, officers are not only equipped with technical capabilities but also gain a deeper understanding of critical aspects related to flood disaster management.

The first and most essential stage focuses on preparedness training, which emphasizes how police officers can identify potential flood threats, understand emergency response procedures, and prepare themselves physically, mentally, and logistically before a disaster occurs. This preparedness forms the foundation that enables police officers to act quickly, accurately, and effectively when faced with emergency situations.

Furthermore, the training emphasizes improving the understanding of risks related to loss of life and property damage. Police officers are encouraged to be more sensitive to the multidimensional impacts of flooding, which not only threaten human safety but also affect communities economically, socially, and psychologically (Mutongwizo et al, 2022). By developing this understanding, officers can prioritize life-saving measures while also safeguarding critical community assets during flood emergencies.

To ensure effective evacuation processes, improving knowledge of interagency coordination is equally important. In flood situations, the police must be able to collaborate seamlessly with various relevant stakeholders, including the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas), community volunteers, and civil society organizations. Effective coordination ensures a streamlined evacuation flow, clearer task distribution, and faster delivery of aid to affected communities. Such collaboration is vital in enhancing the overall efficiency and success of flood evacuation operations.

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On the other hand, the training also focuses on developing skills to encourage community participation in evacuation programs. Police officers are expected not only to serve as technical implementers but also as facilitators and motivators who can inspire the community to be actively involved in prevention, preparedness, and evacuation efforts during flood events. Community participation plays a pivotal role in ensuring the success of evacuation operations, as the process becomes faster, more efficient, and more sustainable when residents are actively engaged.

Finally, the training places emphasis on improving police officers' communication skills to reduce psychological trauma among affected residents. Flood disasters often cause severe mental distress, including fear, anxiety, and prolonged trauma. Therefore, police officers need to be equipped with empathetic communication techniques to provide emotional support, instill a sense of security, and reassure the community during the evacuation process as well as throughout the post-disaster recovery phase.

Through these five key aspects, the flood evacuation preparedness training is expected to equip police officers not only with strong technical rescue capabilities but also with social sensitivity, effective coordination skills, and heightened awareness of the psychological conditions of affected communities. By integrating these competencies, the police are positioned as key actors in ensuring that flood evacuation processes are conducted in a safe, well-organized, and humane manner.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of flood victim evacuation requires actionable knowledge-knowledge that can be directly applied to ensure that rescue operations are conducted quickly, accurately, and safely. Police officers, together with joint response teams, must possess early preparedness, a clear understanding of risks to human lives and property, and the ability to prioritize the safety of vulnerable groups. The success of evacuation efforts also largely depends on the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, ensuring that each party performs its designated role according to its respective function. However, the evaluation results indicate that police preparedness attitudes in responding to floods remain relatively low, particularly in terms of initiative, response speed, and coordination capabilities with relevant stakeholders. This condition highlights the urgent need to enhance police capacity through continuous training, strengthened disaster management knowledge, and the development of proactive emergency response attitudes. Without significant improvements in these areas, achieving optimal success in flood victim evacuation will remain challenging.

In addition to technical skills, law enforcement officers must also possess the ability to mobilize community participation to ensure that the evacuation process is more effective, orderly, and efficient. Equally important, officers should develop empathetic communication skills to provide a sense of safety and help alleviate the psychological trauma experienced by affected residents. By combining technical knowledge, preparedness, inter-agency coordination, and a human-centered approach, the implementation of flood victim evacuation can be significantly improved, resulting in better protection of lives and strengthening the social resilience of communities.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this study regarding police officers' actionable knowledge and attitudes toward flood evacuation, several recommendations are proposed to improve preparedness, operational effectiveness, and community safety during flood disasters:

1. For the Indonesian National Police (INP): Develop a structured and comprehensive training program focusing on improving officers' procedural knowledge of flood evacuation, including evacuation routes, prioritization of vulnerable groups, and safe shelter management. Furthermore, Establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for flood evacuation to provide clear, uniform guidelines for all police personnel involved in rescue and coordination efforts.
2. For Local Government and Disaster Management Agencies: Develop a centralized early warning and information-sharing system to enhance situational awareness and allow faster mobilization of evacuation resources. Furthermore, Encourage community engagement through awareness campaigns and collaboration with local leaders to ensure that evacuation plans are well-understood and supported by residents.
3. For Future Researchers and Training Developers: Expand the research scope to include community-level preparedness and the integration of police efforts with local disaster response strategies. Furthermore, Design a standardized flood evacuation preparedness training model that can be adopted nationally, with flexible adaptations based on local geographical conditions and community vulnerabilities.
- 4.

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