

STRATEGY FOR PACKAGING PREACHING MESSAGES THROUGH DISASTER RECITATION LPBI NU MOJOKERTO

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Abstract

The highland topography that dominates Pacet District makes this area a favorite tourist area that is visited by many local and out-of-town tourists. This study aims to find disaster mitigation efforts carried out by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto in reducing disaster risks by directly involving the community. The intensity of natural disasters in Pacet District makes this area a priority for disaster safety and preparedness efforts. This study was conducted through a hermeneutic phenomenological approach with results showing that PC LPBI NU Mojokerto has succeeded in carrying out mitigation efforts for the community in Pacet District by combining aspects of da'wah through "Ngaji Bencana" activities that are able to adapt to the local wisdom of the community. The development of these activities requires consistent support from both the community and the local government so that they can run more ideally and sustainably.

Keywords: Pacet District, Mitigation, Preaching.

مستخلص البحث

تعد الطوبوغرافيا الجبلية التي تهيمن على منطقة باجيت سببا في جعلها وجهة سياحية مفضلة يرتادها السياح المحليون والدوليون. يهدف هذا البحث إلى اكتشاف جهود التخفيف من الكوارث التي تبذلها اللجنة الفرعية لإدارة الكوارث وتغير المناخ التابعة لجمعية نهمضة العلماء بموجوكيرتو من خلال إشراك المجتمع المحلي بشكل مباشر. إن كثافة وقوع الكوارث الطبيعية في منطقة باجيت تجعلها من أولويات الجهود المبذولة لتحقيق السلامة والاستعداد للكوارث. تم إجراء هذا البحث باستخدام منهج الفينومينولوجيا التأويلية، وأظهرت النتائج أن اللجنة الفرعية نجحت في تنفيذ جهود التخفيف من الكوارث من خلال دمج الدعوة الإسلامية في نشاط "نجاجي بنجانا" الذي يتكيف مع الحكمة المحلية للمجتمع. ويتطلب تطوير هذا النشاط دعما مستمرا من قبل المجتمع المحلي والحكومة من أجل استمراريته بشكل مثالي ومستدام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: منطقة باجيت والتخفيف من الكوارث والدعوة.

INTRODUCTION

Pacet District is one of the sub-districts in Mojokerto Regency with a more diverse topography compared to the other 17 sub-districts. It is predominantly a highland area, with elevations ranging from 600 to 700 meters above sea level.¹ Pacet lies on the volcanic slopes of Mount Welirang, an active volcano known for its sulfur production and popular hiking trails. The natural diversity of Pacet reflects a wide range of resource potentials, offering significant opportunities for developing regionally superior areas based on local potential. This makes Pacet a well-known ecotourism area and a tourism icon of Mojokerto Regency. Naturally, many people reside in or visit the area for recreation. Therefore, Pacet requires greater attention in terms of environmental safety efforts compared to other sub-districts in Mojokerto. To maintain its status as a nature-based tourism destination, effective disaster mitigation efforts are expected to help the community preserve the environment sustainably.

Natural disasters occurring in Pacet District have had significant impacts on material assets, the economy, social structures, and the psychological well-being of the community. Despite this, many residents still lack understanding of how to respond to such disasters. Additionally, most people are not yet aware of the dangers of natural disasters or the importance of sustainable environmental care. This highlights the need for an educational movement aimed at disaster mitigation to reduce potential losses and improve community preparedness and awareness. In this way, the community can become safety pioneers for themselves and others.²

Disaster mitigation efforts must be delivered through methods relevant to the community's condition. These efforts will be more effective when accompanied by active public participation and feedback. Therefore, disaster mitigation must be tailored to the community's cultural and social background. Considering that Pacet District still strongly upholds its local wisdom, an adaptive and culturally attuned approach is necessary. This ensures that mitigation strategies are more widely accepted and sustainably implemented. One adaptive strategy is to integrate local wisdom with religious outreach. This approach is considered effective as it involves the role of religious leaders in every village within Pacet. Their influence significantly shapes social structures, making it easier to align disaster mitigation efforts with Islamic preaching.

¹ Rizka Alfianita and Sukarman Sukarman, "Upaya Pelestarian Tradhisi Ruwah Dusun Pacet Made Desa Pacet Kecamatan Pacet Kabupaten Mojokerto," *Morfologi: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya* 2, no. 5 (July 26, 2024): 109–19, <https://doi.org/10.61132/morfologi.v2i5.926>.

² M. Hidayatul Ihsan et al., "Peran Pendidikan Mitigasi Bencana untuk Membangun Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Ancaman Bencana Alam: Kelurahan Limusnunggal," *Jurnal Pendidikan, Humaniora, Linguistik dan Sosial (Jagaddhita)* 1, no. 2 (March 25, 2023): 76–84, <https://doi.org/10.58268/jagaddhita.v1i2.41>.

Based on this context, a program called *Ngaji Bencana* (Disaster Study) was initiated by the Mojokerto branch of LPBI NU (Disaster and Climate Change Management Agency under Nahdlatul Ulama). The program aims to integrate disaster mitigation with religious preaching in Mojokerto Regency. LPBI NU Mojokerto is a humanitarian organization under Nahdlatul Ulama focused on disaster response and environmental conservation. This program is viewed as a strategic step in addressing disasters in the region. By involving various community groups and adopting a simple, locally relevant format, the program is well-received and sustainable. Moreover, it serves as a platform for developing resilient cadres with strong understanding of disaster preparedness. The presence of these trained individuals in each area positively contributes to building community capacity in dealing with potential hazards. A disaster-aware society is expected to become a progressive force in minimizing disaster impacts.³

Ngaji Bencana also represents an innovative form of Islamic preaching initiated by Nahdlatul Ulama. It delivers religious messages holistically while incorporating practical disaster response actions. This initiative acts as a bridge for the community to understand both disaster contexts and Islamic values. As such, it becomes a contextual form of da'wah that meets community needs and can be applied in daily life. This approach reshapes the public's perspective on disasters—not merely as divine tests or fate, but as challenges that must be faced with preparation and strategic mitigation.⁴ With this understanding, people are encouraged to adopt a proactive stance in fostering disaster awareness, minimizing losses, and ensuring more effective recovery processes post-disaster.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher employed a qualitative data analysis technique, in which the data were obtained through an in-depth process that included the pre-research phase, the research process itself, and the post-research phase. This comprehensive approach enabled the researcher to gather complete, holistic, and in-depth data. Through this research, it is expected that a clearer understanding will emerge regarding the strategies of religious communication carried out by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto in the context of disaster awareness for communities in Pacet District. The case study aims to accurately reflect the reality of an innovative da'wah movement initiated by Nahdlatul Ulama that actively involves community participation.

³ Kadek Dristiana Dwivayani and Kheyene Molekandella Boer, "Gerakan Komunikasi Mitigasi Bencana Dalam Upaya Meminimalkan Dampak Bencana Pada Masyarakat Kota Samarinda," *Plakat: Jurnal Pelayanan Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (June 5, 2020): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.30872/plakat.v2i1.3816>.

⁴ Wening Wihartati, "Dakwah Pada Korban Bencana Alam dan Bencana Sosial," *Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah* 34, no. 2 (December 22, 2014): 277–94, <https://doi.org/10.21580/jid.v34.2.487>.

The researcher analyzed the data using a hermeneutic phenomenological approach, which focuses on the direct experiences of the subjects and how they assign meaning to those experiences.⁵ This approach provides insight into how humans interact with the world and the universe around them. In other words, such awareness reflects a deep understanding of the meaning of life that can guide people toward a better order of living. The use of hermeneutic phenomenology in examining the *Ngaji Bencana* program by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto offers a profound perspective on how Islamic preaching and disaster contexts are understood by the people in Pacet District. Furthermore, by recognizing the experiences and sentiments of the community, the da'wah movement becomes more grounded in daily realities. Through this approach, the researcher sought to portray the experiences of PC LPBI NU Mojokerto in implementing *Ngaji Bencana* without introducing interpretations from unrelated parties that could disrupt the coherence of the study. The researcher then integrated these findings using the Miles and Huberman data analysis model, which emphasizes systematic and thorough analysis.⁶ This analytical framework is highly relevant to the study, as it explores how religious messages are delivered by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto to the community in the context of disaster mitigation.

The main subject of this research is PC LPBI NU Mojokerto. The experiences and practices demonstrated by the organization in framing religious messages within the disaster context—as a form of adaptive da'wah accepted by the public—are presented and critically examined in this study. To collect the necessary information, the researcher engaged in participant observation by directly taking part in *Ngaji Bencana* activities, conducted literature reviews by analyzing related studies and comparing them with the *Ngaji Bencana* program, and held interviews with key individuals such as the head and members of PC LPBI NU Mojokerto, residents of Pacet District, and other informants to support and enrich the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted as an effort to minimize the impact of natural disasters and to improve community preparedness, aligned with the concept of Islamic preaching (da'wah). The study reveals various insights into the strategies used by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto in conveying religious messages related to disaster awareness to the people of Pacet District. The research on *Ngaji Bencana* focuses on how religious outreach activities influence public understanding,

⁵ Ahmad Zubairin, "Tafsir Hermeneutik dan Fenomenologi Dalam Al-Quran," *Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an Dan Tafsir (JIQTA)* 1, no. 1 (March 10, 2022): 35–44, <https://doi.org/10.36769/jiqta.v1i1.210>.

⁶ "Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook and The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers: Technical Communication Quarterly: Vol 24, No 1 - Get Access," accessed January 9, 2025, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10572252.2015.975966>.

awareness, and actions in disaster preparedness—as both a mitigation effort and a form of Islamic propagation in Pacet. Framing mitigation efforts in the form of da’wah enables communities to better comprehend and actively participate in these activities. The involvement of religious figures serves to strengthen the disaster mitigation efforts from an Islamic perspective.⁷ The implementation of *Ngaji Bencana* is adapted to local wisdom, which can be seen in how the program is carried out in various communal gathering points. These include mosques, Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*), schools, community basecamps, and even neighborhood security posts (*pos kamling*). PC LPBI NU Mojokerto places no strict limitations on the location of *Ngaji Bencana* activities, as long as the space can accommodate a large group and is safe from hazards. This flexible approach aims to make the activities more inclusive and welcoming—even for those from different backgrounds who may wish to join and participate comfortably.

The structure of the discussions presented in *Ngaji Bencana* centers on topics that remain consistent with both the principles of da’wah and disaster mitigation. Before holding a session, PC LPBI NU Mojokerto coordinates with local area leaders (village coordinators) or religious figures to determine themes that are relevant to the specific needs and conditions of the community. These materials are delivered in a simple and accessible manner, using language that is easy to understand across various social groups. Clear and straightforward delivery of the content is crucial, as it directly affects how well the community understands the values of da’wah and the mitigation strategies shared during the program. Moreover, by considering regional characteristics and potential disaster risks, the messages can be received more effectively and have a greater impact.

CONCLUSION

The message packaging strategy employed by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto through its “*Ngaji Bencana*” (Disaster Learning) program has shown significant impact in raising disaster mitigation awareness among the Pacet community. Through its innovative approach to *dakwah* (Islamic outreach), PC LPBI NU Mojokerto has successfully integrated Islamic preaching with disaster education by applying a humanistic, responsive, and adaptive approach. This method allows the messages conveyed to be well-received and effectively implemented by the community. Moreover, *Ngaji Bencana* has also strengthened community synergy. Its presence has helped foster a more disaster-aware society, grounded in Islamic teachings and local wisdom that thrive in the Pacet sub-district. To further develop the *Ngaji Bencana* program, greater engagement from various

⁷ Saemah Murni, “Peran Agama dalam Penanganan Trauma Kolektif Pasca Bencana Alam di Indonesia,” *Educandumedia: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Kependidikan* 3, no. 3 (December 20, 2024): 135–54, <https://doi.org/10.61721/educandumedia.v3i3.512>.

community groups is needed to enhance participation in this ongoing initiative. The implementation of previous *Ngaji Bencana* activities has demonstrated increased community participation, particularly when the program is presented in a hands-on, practical format.⁸ However, researchers have identified the need for further efforts by PC LPBI NU Mojokerto to sustain the existence and impact of this *dakwah* movement. Given the importance of financial support, contributions from various stakeholders will be essential for advancing the *Ngaji Bencana* initiative, especially in expanding its practical-based approach. There is a need for more advanced and diverse training facilities that can create a new, more interactive and engaging atmosphere. Advanced training could empower community members to become peer facilitators, who can more effectively disseminate disaster-related skills and knowledge within the framework of *dakwah* in their respective areas.

This approach will ease and support the responsibilities of PC LPBI NU Mojokerto in its efforts to carry out disaster mitigation and *dakwah* in Pacet. It also serves as a form of sustainable community empowerment. With trained peer facilitators, disaster response will no longer rely solely on external parties or humanitarian organizations, but will instead become a shared responsibility managed by the local community.⁹ Through such advanced training, PC LPBI NU Mojokerto can provide deeper educational and training opportunities, fostering a more independent and responsive society in Pacet that is better prepared for potential natural disasters in their environment.

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⁸ Muh. Wahyu. M, "Penerima Manfaat dan Fasilitator Pemberdayaan Masyarakat" (OSF, April 4, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/h4vur>.

⁹ Isnanto Isnanto, "Manajemen Program Desa Tangguh Bencana," *Monsu'ani Tano Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 6, no. 1 (April 12, 2023): 194–203, <https://doi.org/10.32529/tano.v6i1.2450>.

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