



THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN ENSURING THE FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF FLOOD DISASTER VICTIMS IN ACEH TAMIANG REGENCY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH (A REVIEW OF LAW NUMBER 24 OF 2007)

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ABSTRACT

The recurring flood disasters in Aceh Tamiang Regency demonstrate that disaster management is not merely a technical-administrative issue, but also concerns the government's constitutional responsibility to guarantee the protection and fulfillment of the rights of affected communities. This study aims to analyze the central government's responsibility in fulfilling the rights of flood victims based on Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and review it from a siyasa industrial perspective. The main focus of the study is directed at the gap between legal norms that guarantee the rights of disaster victims and the reality of policy implementation in the field. This study uses a normative-empirical juridical approach with a legislative, conceptual, and socio-legal approach. Normative data is obtained through a review of laws and legal literature related to state responsibility in disaster management, while empirical data is used to understand the conditions of affected communities, aid distribution, institutional coordination, and obstacles to meeting the basic needs of flood victims. The results of the study indicate that the central government holds the position of the final guarantor in ensuring the protection and restoration of the rights of disaster victims, especially when the capacity of local governments is not yet able to optimally meet minimum service standards. However, the implementation of this responsibility still faces various obstacles, such as delays in aid distribution, unequal access to basic services, weak coordination between the central and regional governments, and the suboptimal implementation of long-term flood mitigation policies. From a legal perspective, government responsibility is a mandate of power that must be carried out based on the principles of justice, protection of life, and public welfare. The novelty of this research lies in the integration of positive legal analysis and legal analysis in evaluating the central government's responsibility towards disaster victims. This research contributes to offering a model of government responsibility based on distributive justice, institutional coordination, and public welfare.

Keywords: *central government responsibility; flood victims; Aceh Tamiang; disaster management; industrial policy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The flood disaster in Aceh Tamiang Regency cannot be understood solely as a natural event, but as a socio-legal issue that demands the active involvement of the state in protecting the affected communities. Within the context of a state based on the rule of law and a welfare state, the government has a constitutional obligation to guarantee the safety, protection, and fulfillment of citizens' basic rights, particularly in emergencies that threaten their lives. The right to life, a decent environment, social protection, and basic services are constitutional rights that cannot be ignored in disaster situations. Therefore, the state's failure to ensure protection for flood victims can be seen not only as a technical-administrative weakness but also as a matter of the government's constitutional responsibility to its citizens (Asshiddiqie, 2018; Hadjon, 2011).

Empirically, the recurring floods in Aceh Tamiang demonstrate the region's structural vulnerability. This region is located in a high-risk area for hydrometeorological disasters, particularly due to extreme rainfall, river overflows, environmental degradation, and limited flood control infrastructure. In several major flooding incidents, affected communities faced various fundamental challenges, such as submerged homes, disrupted transportation access, displaced residents, limited clean water, and delays in aid distribution to several hard-to-reach areas. These conditions align with the global trend that climate change increases the risk of hydrometeorological disasters, including flooding, especially in areas with suboptimal mitigation capacity (BNPB, 2025; IPCC, 2022). This empirical data is crucial in demonstrating that the flooding problem in Aceh Tamiang is not merely a local issue, but part of a broader disaster management challenge.

Normatively, the government's responsibility for disaster management is regulated by Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. This law emphasizes the government's responsibility to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of communities and displaced persons affected by disasters fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards. This norm demonstrates that the state is not merely present after a disaster occurs but is also obligated to develop a planned system of prevention, preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. However, in practice, there remains a gap between legal norms and policy implementation on the ground. Delays in aid, unequal access to basic services, weak central-regional coordination, and suboptimal long-term flood mitigation demonstrate that the effectiveness of legal norms is highly dependent on institutional capacity, coordination structures, and consistent policy implementation (Friedman, 2021; Khalid, 2014).

This issue is all the more important to analyze because, in a unitary state system, the central government remains the final guarantor of the protection of citizens' rights. Although disaster management involves local governments, the central government's responsibility cannot be abdicated, especially when regional capacity to ensure the basic needs of disaster victims is limited. In this context, the central government plays a role not only as a provider of logistical assistance or administrative support but also as the primary

actor ensuring that minimum service standards are met fairly. Therefore, evaluation of the central government's responsibility needs to focus on three main aspects: legal guarantees for victims' rights, the effectiveness of institutional coordination, and the equitable distribution of aid to affected communities. These three aspects serve as a crucial basis for assessing whether flood mitigation efforts have complied with the principles of justice and the protection of citizens' rights.

In addition to a positive legal perspective, the government's responsibility in disaster management is also relevant to be examined through the perspective of *siyasah industrialism*. In Islamic constitutional law, power is understood as a mandate that must be exercised to safeguard the public interest. Al-Māwardī emphasized that leadership aims to regulate public affairs for the sake of preserving religion, life, property, and the welfare of the people (Al-Māwardī, 1996). This principle is reinforced by the principle of *taṣarruf al-imām 'alā al-ra'iyah manūṭun bi al-maṣlaḥah*, which emphasizes that a leader's policies towards the people must depend on the public interest (Al-Suyūṭī, 1990). In the context of flooding, this principle places victim protection, equitable aid distribution, and disaster mitigation as part of the government's moral and constitutional responsibilities. Therefore, disaster management policies should not be assessed solely from a legal-formal perspective, but also from the extent to which they provide justice, protection of lives, and public welfare.

Previous research has discussed the implementation of Law Number 24 of 2007 in disaster management and the weak structural response of the government in several flood cases. Sunarty and Akmal (2024) demonstrated that the implementation of disaster management policies still faces challenges in coordination and institutional capacity, while Attidhira and Suparno (2025) highlighted the importance of state accountability in ensuring justice for flood victims. However, these studies have not specifically integrated the analysis of central government responsibility based on positive law with the perspective of *siyasah industrialism* as an Islamic ethical-constitutional evaluative framework. Therefore, the novelty of this research lies in the integration of Law Number 24 of 2007, the empirical reality of flood management in Aceh Tamiang, and the principle of public welfare in *siyasah industrialism*. This study aims to analyze the responsibility of the central government in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of flood victims in Aceh Tamiang Regency, identify factors that cause the fulfillment of these rights to not run optimally, and evaluate it through the perspective of industrial governance.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a normative-empirical juridical method with a socio-legal research approach. The normative juridical approach is used to analyze the construction of the central government's responsibility in disaster management based on positive legal norms, specifically Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and constitutional provisions in the 1945 Constitution relating to the protection of citizens' rights. This approach is carried out through a statute approach and a conceptual approach to understand the state's obligations, the principles of legal protection, and the government's constitutional responsibility in guaranteeing the fulfillment of the rights of disaster victims. In legal research, a statutory approach is crucial for examining the consistency of legal norms,

principles, and objectives that underlie state actions towards citizens (Marzuki, 2017). Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is used to interpret the central government's responsibility through the theory of the rule of law, the state's positive obligations, legal effectiveness, and the principle of welfare in industrial governance. This research employs empirical elements to examine the gap between legal norms and the reality of fulfilling the rights of flood victims in Aceh Tamiang Regency.

Empirical data were obtained through a review of disaster documents, official government reports, field information on the conditions of affected communities, and semi-structured interviews with purposively selected informants. The informants were targeted at those with knowledge and involvement in flood management, such as local government officials, disaster management agencies, village officials, volunteers, and affected communities. Purposive sampling was used because this research required informants relevant to the focus of the study, rather than a statistically representative sample. This empirical data serves to strengthen the analysis of delays in aid distribution, access to basic needs, central-regional coordination, and obstacles to fulfilling the rights of disaster victims. In qualitative research, field data is crucial for understanding legal phenomena as social practices that do not always align with normative formulations in legislation (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018; Moleong, 2021).

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively and descriptively through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. Normative data were analyzed using systematic and teleological interpretation to understand the relationship between legal norms, the objectives of law formation, and government obligations in disaster management. Empirical data were analyzed by examining field findings that indicated gaps between law in books and law in action, especially in aspects of aid distribution, basic services, and institutional coordination. Data validity was maintained through source triangulation and technical triangulation, namely by comparing data from laws and regulations, disaster documents, scientific literature, and field information. Furthermore, the results of the analysis were evaluated using the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah*, specifically the principle of *taṣarruf al-imām 'alā al-ra'iyah manūṭun bi al-maṣlaḥah*, to assess whether the central government's responsibilities had been carried out based on the principles of justice, protection of life, and public welfare. This analysis model is in line with the view that the effectiveness of law is not only determined by the substance of the law, but also by the institutional structure and culture of law enforcement in society (Friedman, 2021; Miles et al., 2014).

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Constitutional Construction of the Central Government's Responsibility in Disaster Management

The central government's responsibility in disaster management is rooted in the fundamental principles of the rule of law, as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. Within the framework of a rule of law state, state power is not only limited by legal norms but also carries an active obligation to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. This protection is even more crucial in disaster situations because communities are vulnerable, losing access to shelter, food, clean water, health, security,

and certainty of socio-economic recovery. Therefore, disaster management cannot be positioned as a purely technical-administrative matter, but rather as part of the implementation of the state's constitutional responsibilities. Article 28A of the 1945 Constitution guarantees the right of every person to life, while Article 28H paragraph (1) guarantees the right to a good and healthy environment. These two norms serve as the basis for the state, particularly the central government, to ensure public protection before, during, and after a disaster occurs (Asshiddiqie, 2018; Hadjon, 2011).

This constitutional structure is reinforced through Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. This law affirms the government's responsibility for implementing disaster management, including ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of disaster victims and displaced people fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards. Thus, the government's responsibility extends beyond providing emergency assistance, encompassing mitigation planning, preparedness, rapid response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. In the theory of state responsibility, this obligation can be interpreted as a positive obligation, namely the state's active obligation to take concrete steps to prevent losses, protect victims, and restore the rights of affected communities (Hirschl, 2020). If the state fails to ensure victims' access to basic needs, this issue not only reflects bureaucratic weakness but also demonstrates the suboptimal implementation of the constitutional mandate.

Field findings indicate that flood-affected communities in Aceh Tamiang view government presence as a key factor in determining the speed of post-disaster recovery. An informant from the affected community explained, "During major floods, what residents need most is not just food aid, but assurance that aid arrives equitably. Some villages receive aid quickly, while others receive it late due to difficult road access and inaccurate information." This quote demonstrates that disaster victims' rights are not simply understood formally as the right to receive aid, but must also be understood as the right to prompt, equitable services that reach all affected areas. From a legal effectiveness perspective, this situation demonstrates that the legal substance that regulates government responsibilities must be supported by effective institutional structures and distribution mechanisms (Friedman, 2021).

In a unitary state system, the central government retains a strategic position as the ultimate guarantor of protecting citizens' rights. Although disaster management involves local governments through decentralization mechanisms and concurrent government affairs, ultimate responsibility cannot be entirely transferred to local governments. This is especially true when regional fiscal capacity, infrastructure, and institutional resources are inadequate to deal with large-scale disasters. An informant from the local government stated, "The local government did move from the beginning, but when the floods spread and many areas were isolated, central support was crucial, especially for logistics, evacuation equipment, and restoration of public facilities." This statement emphasizes that the central-regional relationship in disaster management must be built within a strong vertical coordination framework, not just a division of administrative authority (Republik Indonesia, 2014).

Constitutionally, the central government's responsibility for disaster management has three main dimensions. First, the human rights protection dimension, namely the state's obligation to guarantee the right to life, safety, health, and basic needs of disaster victims. Second, the legal-formal dimension, namely the government's obligation under Law

Number 24 of 2007 to ensure the fair fulfillment of the rights of the community and refugees. Third, the institutional dimension, namely the obligation to establish an effective system of coordination, command, funding, and distribution of aid between the central government, regional governments, and disaster management agencies. A disaster volunteer described this issue by stating, "Problems in the field are often not due to a lack of aid, but because victim data, location access, and inter-agency coordination are not always consistent. As a result, aid accumulates in one area, while other areas are still waiting." These findings reinforce the view that the effectiveness of legal norms is highly dependent on structural clarity, data accuracy, and a culture of institutional coordination (Khalid, 2014; Miles et al., 2014).

Thus, the constitutional construction of the central government's responsibility in disaster management places the state as the primary actor obligated to guarantee substantive protection for affected communities. In the context of the Aceh Tamiang floods, this responsibility is not simply measured by the availability of aid, but by the extent to which it is provided promptly, appropriately, fairly, and sustainably. Delays in aid distribution, unequal access to basic services, and weak central-regional coordination demonstrate that the implementation of this constitutional responsibility still requires systemic strengthening. Therefore, the central government needs to strengthen the integrated command mechanism, improve the victim data system, ensure minimum service standards are implemented in all affected areas, and integrate emergency response policies with long-term mitigation. With these steps, disaster management can shift from a reactive approach to more constitutional, responsive, and equitable disaster governance.

Implementation of Central Government Responsibilities in Flood Management in Aceh Tamiang Regency

The implementation of the central government's responsibilities in flood management in Aceh Tamiang Regency demonstrates the complex relationship between legal norms, institutional capacity, and the social realities of affected communities. Normatively, Law Number 24 of 2007 provides a clear mandate that the government is responsible for implementing disaster management, from the pre-disaster phase through emergency response to the post-disaster phase. However, in practice, the implementation of this responsibility does not always run ideally due to limitations in regional access, the availability of victim data, inter-agency coordination, and the capacity of local governments to respond to large-scale disasters. Within the framework of legal effectiveness theory, this situation demonstrates that the success of a norm is determined not only by the quality of the legal substance, but also by the institutional structure and culture of law enforcement in society (Friedman, 2021). Therefore, the implementation of the central government's responsibility must be assessed not only in terms of the availability of assistance, but also in terms of speed, accuracy of targeting, equity, and sustainability of response.

Field findings indicate that the presence of the central government, through support from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and related agencies, plays a crucial role in strengthening regional capacity when flooding spreads and impacts multiple areas. One informant from the local government stated, "When flooding is

widespread, local governments cannot work alone. Assistance from the central government is very helpful, especially for logistics, evacuation equipment, and emergency response support. However, the challenge is ensuring that aid reaches villages that are cut off quickly." This quote demonstrates that central government intervention is a crucial factor in disaster management, especially when regional capacity is limited. From the perspective of the positive obligation of the state, the state is obligated to take active action to protect communities from risks that threaten their safety and basic rights, including through the mobilization of national resources when regions are unable to handle disasters independently (Hirschl, 2020). Therefore, the central government cannot simply act as an administrative facilitator but must also act as the final guarantor in fulfilling the rights of disaster victims.

Despite the central government's support, field findings also indicate that aid distribution has not been fully equitable across all affected areas. A flood-affected resident explained, "Aid is available, but not everyone receives it at the same time. Areas close to the command post receive aid more quickly, while villages farther away and with submerged roads have to wait longer." This statement highlights the issue of distributive justice in flood management. In a rights-based approach, disaster victims must be positioned as subjects of rights entitled to equal access to food, clean water, health services, temporary shelter, and social protection without discrimination. If aid distribution reaches certain areas more easily and is delayed in others, this indicates a gap between the norms of service equity and the reality of implementation on the ground. This situation aligns with the view that disaster management must consider vulnerable groups, geographic access, and the specific needs of affected communities so that the state's response is not merely formal but also substantive (United Nations, 2021).

Beyond aid distribution, the issue of central-regional coordination is also a major challenge in implementing the central government's responsibilities. In practice, flood management involves many actors, including the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), local governments, sub-district and village officials, volunteers, social institutions, and the local community. This multitude of actors requires a clear command system so that aid, victim data, evacuation points, and priority needs can be managed effectively. One disaster volunteer stated, "Sometimes aid is available, but the needs data for each area is not consistent between the command posts, village officials, and volunteers. As a result, some locations receive repeated aid, while others still lack it." This finding suggests that implementation problems are not always caused by a lack of resources, but by weak data integration and institutional coordination. In legal system theory, an uncoordinated legal structure can hinder the implementation of legal substance, even if the legal norms provide a strong mandate (Friedman, 2021). Therefore, the effectiveness of the central government's responsibilities depends heavily on the ability to build responsive vertical and horizontal coordination systems.

The implementation of the central government's responsibilities also needs to be viewed from the perspective of long-term disaster mitigation and prevention. The recurring floods in Aceh Tamiang demonstrate that the disaster management approach has not yet fully shifted from a reactive to a preventive paradigm. A community informant stated, "Every time there's a flood, aid arrives after the water level rises. But what we really hope for are efforts to prevent recurring floods, such as repairing rivers,

embankments, drainage channels, and environmental monitoring." This quote demonstrates that the community needs not only emergency assistance but also more sustainable prevention policies. From a risk governance perspective, disaster management must integrate structural mitigation, spatial planning, environmental management, adaptive infrastructure, and community preparedness as a single policy entity (IPCC, 2022; Kelman, 2020). Thus, the central government's responsibility is measured not only at the time of a disaster, but also by the extent to which the country develops long-term policies to reduce the risk of recurring flooding. Based on these findings, the implementation of the central government's responsibility for flood management in Aceh Tamiang Regency can be considered to have been carried out formally through logistical support, emergency response coordination, and assistance to affected communities. However, its effectiveness still faces challenges in terms of equitable distribution, response speed, data accuracy, cross-institutional coordination, and long-term mitigation. This analysis indicates that the main problem lies not in the absence of legal norms, but rather in the suboptimal capacity for implementation and policy integration. From a constitutional law perspective, the central government remains the ultimate guarantor, obligated to ensure that minimum service standards for disaster victims are met fairly. Therefore, strengthening the integrated command system, real-time updating of the victim database, prioritizing distribution for isolated areas and vulnerable groups, and integrating flood management policies with the sustainable development agenda are necessary. With these steps, the central government's responsibility can be realized not merely as an administrative obligation, but as a concrete implementation of constitutional protection for the rights of disaster victims.

Analysis of Normative and Empirical Gaps in Fulfilling the Rights of Flood Victims

An analysis of the fulfillment of the rights of flood victims in Aceh Tamiang Regency reveals a clear gap between normative guarantees in laws and regulations and the reality of implementation on the ground. Normatively, Law Number 24 of 2007 affirms the government's responsibility to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of disaster victims and displaced persons fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards. However, field findings indicate that the fulfillment of these rights has not been fully optimal, particularly in terms of response speed, equitable distribution of aid, and sustainable recovery. One affected resident stated, "We did receive aid, but it wasn't immediately distributed evenly. Some areas received the aid first because they were close to the command post, while residents in villages with cut-off roads had to wait longer." This quote demonstrates that the existence of legal norms does not automatically guarantee the fulfillment of victims' rights substantively. From the perspective of legal effectiveness, this condition shows that strong legal substance must be supported by an effective institutional structure and implementation mechanism so that it does not stop as a mere written norm (Friedman, 2021).

The first gap is evident in the government's responsiveness in meeting the basic needs of affected communities. In emergency situations, flood victims require immediate assistance in the form of food, clean water, medicine, shelter, and access to healthcare. However, geographical barriers, limited distribution fleets, and the lack of integrated data on victims' needs mean that the response is not entirely equitable. A village official

explained, "In the first days of the flood, residents' needs were very urgent, but victim data was constantly changing because some residents evacuated to family homes and others remained at home. As a result, data collection and aid distribution could not be immediately accurate." This finding demonstrates that the gap in responsiveness is not only caused by the slowness of aid, but also by weak data collection and coordination systems in the early stages of a disaster. According to the theory of the state's positive obligations, the government cannot simply wait for administrative reports; it must have an anticipatory system to ensure the protection of citizens' rights in emergencies (Hirschl, 2020).

The second gap is evident in the aspect of distributive justice in aid distribution. Normatively, fulfilling the rights of disaster victims must be done fairly, non-discriminatory, and based on needs. However, in practice, aid distribution often reaches areas closer to command centers more easily, while isolated areas experience delays. A disaster volunteer stated, "Actually, quite a lot of aid is coming in, but the problem lies in distribution and access. Easily accessible areas can receive aid multiple times, while remote or cut-off areas still receive less." This quote demonstrates that the primary problem lies not always with the availability of aid, but with a distribution system that is not fully based on data on vulnerability and accessibility of the area. In a rights-based approach, disaster victims must be positioned as subjects of rights entitled to food, clean water, health care, temporary shelter, and social protection equally, especially vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, women, people with disabilities, and the poor (United Nations, 2021).

The third gap relates to the weak integration between emergency response and long-term mitigation. The recurring floods in Aceh Tamiang demonstrate that disaster management policies tend to be reactive, focusing on post-flood assistance, but are insufficient to structurally prevent and mitigate flood risk. One community informant stated, "Every time there's a flood, assistance comes after the water rises. But what we expect isn't just assistance during the flood, but also efforts to prevent flooding from recurring, such as repairing rivers, embankments, drainage, and environmental monitoring." This statement demonstrates that the community interprets fulfilling victims' rights not only as the right to receive emergency assistance, but also as the right to a safer life through sustainable mitigation policies. From a risk governance perspective, the government needs to integrate spatial planning, flood control infrastructure, environmental protection, early warning systems, and community preparedness as part of the state's responsibility to reduce disaster risk (IPCC, 2022; Kelman, 2020).

Thus, the normative and empirical gaps in fulfilling the rights of flood victims in Aceh Tamiang are multidimensional, encompassing gaps in rapid response, distributive equity, data accuracy, institutional coordination, and long-term mitigation. Field findings indicate that the primary problem lies not in the absence of legal norms, but rather in the suboptimal capacity for policy implementation and integration between the central government, regional governments, disaster management agencies, and community actors. From a legal theory perspective, legal norms can only be effective if supported by institutional clarity, consistent implementation, and compliance by officials in carrying out legal mandates (Khalid, 2014). Therefore, the central government, as the ultimate guarantor, needs to strengthen the integrated command system, improve the real-time victim database, ensure aid distribution based on needs and vulnerability, and link

emergency response policies with preventive mitigation. With these steps, the fulfillment of flood victims' rights will not be merely formal and administrative, but will truly reflect constitutional protection that is fair, responsive, and oriented towards public safety.

Responsibilities of the Central Government in the Siyasaḥ Dusturiyah Perspective

Analysis of normative and empirical gaps in flood management in Aceh Tamiang Regency shows that the issue of implementing central government responsibilities cannot only be assessed from a legal-formal aspect, but also needs to be tested from a more basic normative perspective. In the context of this research, this perspective is *siyasaḥ dusturiyah*, namely the branch of *siyasaḥ* jurisprudence which discusses constitutional principles and the relationship between the ruler and the people within the framework of the public benefit.

Conceptually, *siyasaḥ dusturiyah* places power as a mandate that must be exercised to protect the interests of the people. Al-Māwardī in *Al-Aḥkām al-Sultāniyyah* emphasized that the main goal of imamate (leadership) is:

إِقَامَةُ الدِّينِ وَسِيَاسَةُ الدُّنْيَا بِهِ

"Upholding religion and governing worldly affairs with it."

This formulation demonstrates that managing public affairs, including protecting the public from harm and loss, is an essential mandate of power. In the context of disasters, this obligation means that the state must be actively present in ensuring the safety and recovery of affected communities. The fundamental principle of *siyasa* states

تَصَرُّفُ الْإِمَامِ عَلَى الرَّعِيَّةِ مَنْوُطٌ بِالْمَصْلَحَةِ

"A leader's policies toward his people must be based on the public interest."

This principle emphasizes that the legitimacy of public policy is measured by the extent to which it brings about the public interest (*maṣlaḥah 'āmmah*). If, in practice, flood mitigation still results in delays in aid distribution, unequal access to basic services, or weak long-term mitigation, then normatively, this can be categorized as a suboptimal orientation toward the public interest in public policy.

Furthermore, within the framework of the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (laws of the Islamic law), as formulated by al-Syāṭibī in *Al-Muwāfaqāt* (The *Muwafaqat*), the protection of life (*ḥifẓ al-naḥs*) is one of the primary objectives of *sharia*. Flood disasters directly threaten the safety of life, health, and the survival of the community. Therefore, every state policy related to disaster management must be positioned as an effort to safeguard and protect human life. If the state neglects to carry out mitigation or quick response, then this negligence is not only an administrative problem, but also touches on ethical and normative dimensions from a *maqāṣid* perspective.

The Qur'an also emphasizes the principle of the collective responsibility of rulers towards justice and the protection of society:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا

"Indeed, Allah commands you to deliver trusts to those entitled to them." (Surah An-Nisa': 58)

This verse embodies the principle that power is a trust that must be exercised fairly and responsibly. In the context of a modern state, this trust manifests itself in the constitutional and legal obligation to guarantee the rights of citizens. Thus, the central government's responsibility for flood management is not merely an administrative obligation under Law Number 24 of 2007, but also a normative mandate with moral and religious legitimacy.

When linked to previous empirical findings, the limited response, distributional problems, and weak long-term mitigation demonstrate a gap between the ideals of governance and policy reality. In industrial governance, power that does not fully deliver public welfare can be considered as not optimally fulfilling its function of imamate. However, this perspective also provides constructive evaluative space, namely that the state is obliged to strengthen the mitigation system, improve coordination, and ensure equitable distribution of aid.

Thus, the integration of positive law and industrial law demonstrates that the central government's responsibility for flood management has two layers of legitimacy: constitutional legitimacy and normative-religious legitimacy. If these two legitimacy principles are implemented in harmony, disaster management policies will not only be legally valid but also just and oriented towards the public interest. Conversely, if implementation still leaves gaps, policy reconstruction is necessary to align them with the constitutional mandate and the principles of industrial law.

Reconstructing the Central Government's Responsibility Model Based on Justice and Public Interest

Reconstructing the central government's responsibility model for flood management in Aceh Tamiang Regency needs to be directed at strengthening a more integrated vertical coordination system between the central government, local governments, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), village officials, volunteers, and affected communities. Field findings indicate that the main problem in flood management is not always caused by a lack of assistance, but rather by weak command, delayed data, and inconsistent distribution mechanisms in the field. An informant from the local government stated, "When flooding spreads, all parties mobilize, but coordination is sometimes not a unified approach. Assistance is provided from the central government, regional governments, and social institutions, but data on residents' needs often changes, so distribution is not always accurate." This quote demonstrates the importance of an integrated command system model that positions the central government as the director of strategic coordination, especially when regional capacity is inadequate. From a legal effectiveness perspective, the substance of the norms in Law Number 24 of 2007 can only function optimally if supported by a clear, responsive institutional structure and a measurable command mechanism (Friedman, 2021; Khalid, 2014).

The next step in reconstruction is strengthening the aid distribution model based on substantive justice. Disaster aid cannot be judged solely on the quantity of available logistics, but must also be assessed on its targeting accuracy, equitable access, prioritization of vulnerable groups, and ability to reach isolated areas. One flood-affected resident explained, "We don't deny that aid is available, but the problem is that not all

areas receive aid quickly. Residents far from relief posts often wait longer, even though their needs are equally urgent." This finding demonstrates the need to build a distribution system based on vulnerability data, not simply on geographic proximity to aid centers. In a rights-based approach, disaster victims must be positioned as subjects of rights with equal access to food, clean water, health services, temporary shelter, and social protection. Therefore, the central government needs to strengthen the real-time victim database, open channels for public oversight, and ensure that aid distribution is not only rapid, but also fair and accountable (United Nations, 2021).

In addition to improving aid coordination and distribution, the central government's accountability model must also be reconstructed from a reactive approach to a preventive approach based on risk mitigation. The recurring floods in Aceh Tamiang demonstrate that government responsibility should not stop at the emergency response phase, but must encompass long-term policies such as spatial planning control, river normalization, embankment strengthening, drainage improvements, environmental conservation, and accessible early warning systems. One community informant stated, "Every year we always worry when heavy rains come. Assistance is important, but what's more important is how the government prevents these floods from recurring." This statement demonstrates that the community understands that fulfilling rights is not only the right to receive post-disaster assistance, but also the right to live in a safer environment. From a risk governance perspective, disaster policy must integrate risk awareness, community preparedness, adaptive infrastructure, and sustainable development so that the state is not only present after a disaster but also able to reduce risk systemically (IPCC, 2022; Kelman, 2020).

From a *siyasa industrial* perspective, the reconstruction of the central government's responsibility model must be oriented toward justice and the public good. The principle of *taṣarruf al-imām 'alā al-ra'iyah manūṭun bi al-maṣlaḥah* emphasizes that every government policy towards the people must be based on the public interest, not merely procedural compliance. Therefore, the central government's responsibility in flood management must include protecting lives, restoring socio-economic life, distributing aid equitably, and strengthening sustainable mitigation. A disaster volunteer emphasized, "For citizens, the government is considered present not only when aid arrives, but when they feel safe, cared for, and not left to face recurring floods alone." This quote shows that the legitimacy of disaster policies is not only determined by formal legality, but also by the government's ability to provide a sense of security and justice for the community. Thus, the model of central government responsibility reconstructed in this study is a model that places the central government as a constitutional and moral guarantor, namely a constitutional guarantor as well as a person responsible for morally fulfilling the rights of disaster victims in a fair, responsive and public welfare-oriented manner (Al-Māwardī, 1996; Al-Suyūṭī, 1990).

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the central government's responsibility to fulfill the rights of flood victims in Aceh Tamiang Regency is a constitutional, legal, and moral obligation that cannot be separated from the state's function in protecting citizens in disaster situations.

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007, the central government has a position as the final guarantor in ensuring the fulfillment of disaster victims' rights, especially when the capacity of local governments is limited in dealing with large-scale floods. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of this responsibility has been carried out through the provision of logistical assistance, emergency response support, and institutional coordination, but has not been fully optimal due to delays in aid distribution, unequal access to basic services, weak integration of victim data, ineffective central-regional coordination, and less than optimal long-term flood mitigation policies. From the perspective of *siyasa industrial*, government responsibility is a mandate of power that must be carried out based on the principles of justice, protection of life, and public welfare. Therefore, the main contribution of this research lies in strengthening the understanding that disaster management cannot be done solely through an administrative approach, but must be built through a central government responsibility model based on distributive justice, integrated coordination, equitable fulfillment of victims' rights, and sustainable preventive mitigation. Practically, this research recommends strengthening the integrated command system, collecting victim data based on needs and vulnerabilities, transparent aid distribution, and integrating flood management policies with sustainable development so that protection for disaster victims truly reflects the presence of a just, responsive, and community-oriented state.

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