

A MODEL OF TNI ASSISTANCE IN HANDLING OF THE MERAPI MOUNTAIN ERUPTION IN SLEMAN REGENCY

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Abstract

Natural disasters often occur in Indonesia, especially in the Sleman district of Yogyakarta which is vulnerable to multi-disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides and especially the Merapi eruption. This study aims to reconstruct stakeholder collaboration and assistance from the TNI in the context of managing the eruption of Mount Merapi in Sleman Regency through a conceptual and systematic model of handling disaster assistance. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by conducting observations, interviews and documentation in several related agencies, including the 072 Pamungkas Military Command, the 0732 Sleman Military District Command, the Sleman BPBD and Basarnas DIY and the Cangkringan Police. The results of the research show that it is necessary to maximize disaster management strategies so that they can eliminate sectoral ego aspects, make matters constructively function in the form of regulations, social conditions, infrastructure, human and financial resources.

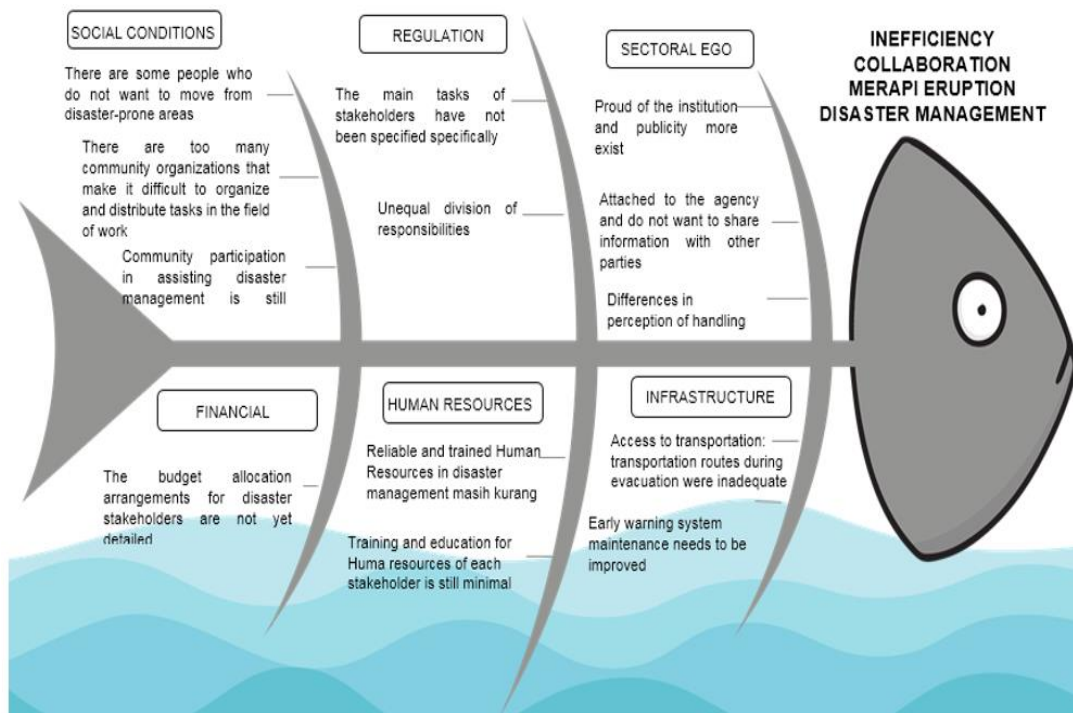
Keywords: Stakeholder collaboration, TNI assistance, Mount Merapi eruption

INTRODUCTION

The country of Indonesia is very risky because it is located between three plates, namely the Indo-Australian plate which is located in the southern part of the island of Java, which always moves north, the Eurasian plate which is located in the western part of the island of Sumatra, which moves southeast, and the Pacific plate which is located east of Indonesia, moving westward. The movement of the three plates has a different speed. The collision between the plates that are always moving is what causes tectonic earthquakes. Besides tectonics, Indonesia is located in a volcanic belt, starting from the island of Sumatra through the islands of Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor, Sulawesi and continuing to the Andaman Nicobar islands. Considering that the country of Indonesia is in the Pacific Ring of Fire, which is a region with a lot of tectonic activity and most of the volcanic activity from west to east. Therefore, various phenomena such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions often occur in Indonesia (Hermon, 2015, p. 2). Considering that Indonesia's geographical area is very broad and prone to natural disasters, the place, time, type and level of occurrence of disasters is also difficult to predict. Meanwhile, most areas or areas are not equipped with early detection equipment for the occurrence of disaster symptoms or signs of a possible natural disaster.

Natural disasters often occur in Indonesia, especially in the Sleman Regency area of Yogyakarta which is vulnerable to multi-disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides and especially the Merapi eruption, making Yogyakarta a laboratory of disaster so

that it is worthy of being a research locus. Coordination problems always arise in every emergency response disasters, even though there are already clusters or sectors, the implementation in the field always creates confusion. Too many organizations make it difficult to organize and distribute tasks in the field. This is due to competition in resources, the influence of autonomous institutions that play a role, distrust of each other, differences in expectations between institutions, lack of initiative and leadership and problems of shifting responsibility (Nurjanah et al, 2012).



Research has the aim of finding, developing and testing the truth of a knowledge. In this research, it aims to reconstruct the assistance model carried out by the TNI together with stakeholders in disaster management.

Nikoyan (2015) defines that collaboration is a part of partnership. Where the partnership as a relationship that involves the sharing of power, work, support and or mutual benefit to one another. There are three patterns of partnership that may occur at the inter-organizational level. 1) Coordination, there may be no direct interaction between organizations, but consider each other's activities in their respective plans. 2) Cooperation, (cooperation),

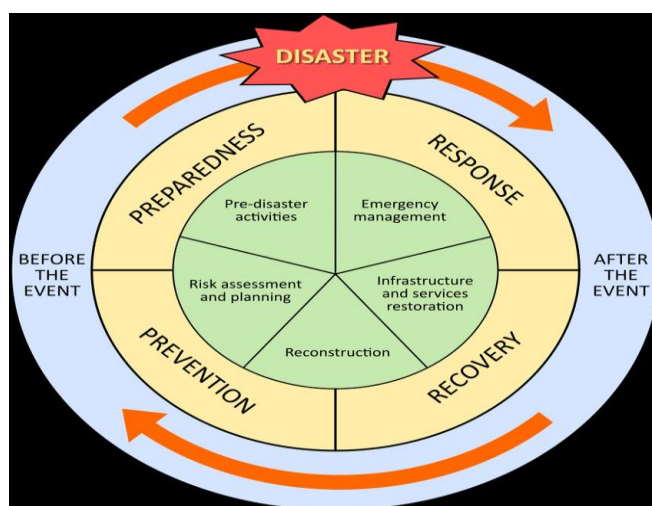
organizations interact with one another to achieve their mission or goals more effectively. 3) Collaboration, organizations work together to achieve a meta-mission, as well as pursue individual missions and goals that they have.

Meanwhile, Ansell and Gash (2007, p.544) define collaborative governance as a series of arrangements in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented and deliberative policy-making process that aims to make or implement policies. public or manage public programs or assets. In the opinion of Ansell and

Gash collaborative governance is a process of collaborative activities by regulating a decision in the policy process carried out by several public institutions with other parties that are related and involved directly or indirectly with the aim of solving public problems.

Disaster management according to Nurjanah (2012, P.42) is a science that studies disasters and all aspects related to disasters, especially disaster risks and how to avoid disaster risks. Disaster management is a dynamic process of the management functions that we know so far, for example the functions of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. The way disaster management works is through the activities in each quadrant or cycle or field of work, namely prevention, mitigation and preparedness, emergency response and recovery.

The general objective of disaster management is to protect people and their assets from the threat of disaster. The disaster cycle is divided into three phases, namely the pre-disaster phase, the disaster phase and the post-disaster phase. The pre-disaster phase is the period before a disaster occurs. The disaster phase is the time/when the disaster occurs. The post-disaster phase is the stage after a disaster occurs. All of these phases influence each other and continue throughout time. This disaster cycle is a reference for carrying out disaster management, namely the disaster management cycle.



Picture 1: The Disaster Management Cycle

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. This research was conducted in Sleman Regency, which is the closest district to Mount Merapi and is a location affected by the eruption of Mount Merapi. This research will use a purposive sampling technique by interviewing TNI personnel at Korem 072 and Kodim 0732 Sleman, the Sleman Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD Sleman), and Basarnas Yogyakarta. Data were collected by observation, interview, literature study, and documentation techniques. After the data was collected, it was analyzed using data reduction techniques, data presentation and conclusion.

RESULTS

Sleman Regency is part of the territory of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Sleman Regency is bordered by Central Java Province (including Magelang Regency, Boyolali Regency and Klaten Regency) in the north and east, Gunungkidul Regency, Bantul Regency and Yogyakarta City in the south, and Kulon Progo Regency in the west. The administrative center of Sleman Regency is in Kapanewon Sleman, which is on the main route between Yogyakarta and Semarang. Region The northern part of Sleman Regency is mountainous, with the peak of Mount Merapi on the border with Central Java. Mount Merapi is one of the most dangerous active volcanoes on the island of Java. Mount Merapi (peak height 2,930 masl, as of 2010 Mount Mêrapi) is a volcano in the central part of Java Island and is one of the most active volcanoes in Indonesia. The south side of the slope is within the administration of Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, and the rest is within the territory of Central Java Province, namely Magelang Regency on the west side, Boyolali Regency on the north and east sides, and Klaten Regency on the southeast side.



Picture 2: Map of Sleman Regency

Source: Central Statistics Agency for Sleman Regency: Sleman Regency in 2022 figures

Stakeholders in disaster management are divided into primary, secondary and key stakeholders. In this study, researchers focused on the roles and functions of key stakeholders who have interests and are directly related to the disaster management bureaucracy. The key stakeholders in this article include BNPB, BPBD, Basarnas, the Police and the TNI.

1. The disaster collaboration process which involves the assistance of the TNI related to the management of the Mount Merapi eruption through several stages, namely 1) face to face dialogue, 2) trust building, commitment to process, 3) shared understanding, intermediate outcome.

a. Stage face to face dialogue (face to face dialogue). Stakeholders involved in disaster management are government institutions in synergy with community elements, especially volunteers. The TNI is ready to hold regular meetings or workshops on disasters and establish intense communication during the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages. Empirical facts were found that stakeholder collaboration was not optimal due to the lack of schedule for coordination meetings and disaster workshops.

b. Trust building (building trust). In this case the TNI has always been the initiator in building trust in the problems of this nation, including the eruption of Mount Merapi which often occurs in Sleman Regency. Building trust is done when the collaboration process is built. This is attempted so that stakeholders do not experience inter-institutional ego so that leaders/BPBDs are able to carry out their duties smoothly. For trust building, the chemistry of each disaster management stakeholder has not been constructed and integrated

c. Commitment to process (build commitment to the process). Disaster management stakeholders have a strong commitment to the disaster management process which concerns the safety and security of the people and infrastructure of Sleman Regency. Commitment based on motivation to engage or participate in Collaborative Governance. Strong commitment from each stakeholder is needed to prevent risks from the collaboration process.

d. Share Understanding (sharing understanding). At this point, the collaboration process, which is carried out by the TNI with the stakeholders involved, is sharing an understanding of what can be achieved through the collaboration that is carried out. Mutual understanding is manifested in the application of a common mission, common goals, common objectivity, shared vision, and the same ideology in disaster management.

e. Intermediate outcomes (temporary output). The temporary output or temporary result of the form of TNI assistance in disaster management is the operationalization of disaster regulations which are used as a reference which are followed up by each stakeholder, so that the implementation of TNI assistance in the field is right on target and does not overlap with the duties and functions of other agencies. Collaborative activities in the short term in the progressing stage still require improvement and evaluation for long term success.

2. Factors supporting and inhibiting the assistance of the TNI related to the handling of the eruption of Mount Merapi are as follows:

a. Supporting factors in terms of planning collaborative actions, namely the TNI has carried out incidental internal activities in disaster management in the form of training post countermeasures as a form of fostering TNI units, besides that disaster workshops organized by BNPB and BPBD are always attended by the TNI to add insight and competence related to disaster management. In addition, the continuity of disaster management programs among stakeholders is a support for this collaborative planning. In terms of starting conditions, there is a main reference for disaster management, namely the 2020 Merapi Volcano Eruption Contingency Plan (Renkonti) in Sleman Regency, which contains the availability and needs of the most actual resources so as to facilitate cooperation based on mutual trust between each stakeholder. so that they can collaborate by maximizing the potential availability of their resources and capabilities. Furthermore, in terms of joint capacity, the use of facilities and

infrastructure owned by the BPBD can be utilized in the implementation of TNI assistance for disaster management coupled with the transfer of knowledge, namely combining and exchanging knowledge owned by each stakeholder, so that information and knowledge during the collaboration will run effectively. and efficient.

b. The inhibiting factors in terms of planning collaborative actions are the varying competencies or skills of each stakeholder and differences in perceptions that lead to differences in disaster management, this is because the backgrounds of stakeholders are not the same so that it can cause sectoral egos in each agency, which will impact on exclusivity and not sharing information on each stakeholder. The obstacle in terms of starting conditions is that the existing regulatory framework does not specifically describe the main tasks and functions of stakeholders so that it can affect the implementation of disaster management in the field. Besides that, disaster education and training in order to produce reliable human resources with special skills are minimally organized so that it has an impact on the effectiveness of personnel in disaster management. In terms of joint capacity, there is no complete provision of adequate facilities for the TNI to carry out assistance, besides that maintenance of the early warning system needs to be improved and socialized to the surrounding community.

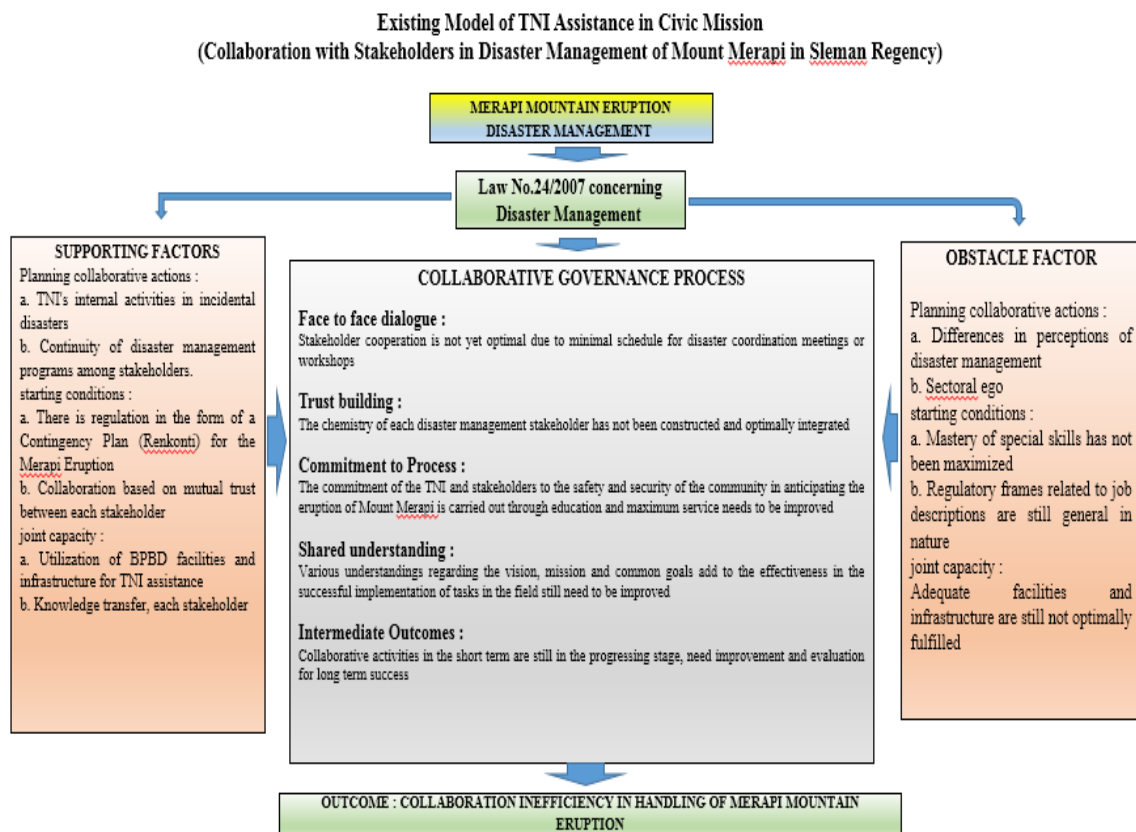


Table 3: Existing Model of TNI assistance in disaster management

Source: Researcher Analysis

The researcher followed up by proposing a recommendation model for disaster management of the Mount Merapi eruption through stakeholder collaboration using five territorial capabilities.

1. The disaster collaboration process involving TNI assistance through the stages of face to face dialogue, trust building, commitment to process, shared understanding and intermediate outcomes can run optimally although it still needs to be perfected.

a. Stage face to face dialogue (face to face dialogue). In this stage collaboration, communication and cooperation between stakeholders should be realized through an agenda agreed upon and initiated by BNPB/BPBD, so that it becomes a top priority for disaster management programs involving the assistance of the TNI.

b. Trust building (building trust). Improving and maintaining positive relations between stakeholders through mutual trust so that they are ready to anticipate eruption disasters together.

c. Commitment to process (building commitment to the process). Increase the commitment of the TNI and stakeholders to implement joint decisions in order to provide maximum education and service to the community. As a disaster management agency, it should be responsive, accommodative and uphold public service commitments.

d. Share Understanding (sharing understanding). By sharing the understanding that has been fostered during the collaboration, it is hoped that there will be a conformity of the shared vision, mission and goals that will increase the effectiveness of stakeholders in disaster management.

e. Intermediate outcomes (temporary output). All studies and evaluations related to interim results or further results in the implementation of disaster management are disseminated and implemented by stakeholders as future improvement steps.

2. Factors supporting and inhibiting the assistance of the TNI related to the handling of the eruption of Mount Merapi are as follows:

a. Supporting factors from the planning collaborative actions aspect are the existence of increasingly intensive internal TNI activities in disasters, disaster workshops organized by BNPB and BPBD have clear and detailed schedules so that they become catalysts for disaster management programs. From the aspect of starting conditions, it is the growth of stakeholder understanding of the application of the Merapi Eruption Contingency Plan so that collaboration and cooperation between stakeholders based on mutual trust increases. Furthermore, from the joint capacity aspect of the TNI, obtaining facilities and infrastructure that support disaster management is accompanied by the implementation of disaster education and training for stakeholders so as to increase competence and qualifications in disaster management.

b. Obstacle factor.

From the aspect of planning collaborative actions, the recommendation to overcome obstacles is to eliminate differences in perceptions of disaster management through synergy and fostering equality in partnerships to carry out their respective duties and responsibilities. From the aspect of starting conditions to overcome obstacles is to realize the mastery of specific disaster skills combined with the creation of regulations that regulate in detail the specifications of the main duties and functions of stakeholders. Furthermore, from the aspect of joint capacity, is the

fulfillment of adequate disaster facilities and infrastructure so that they support the implementation of tasks.

3. Five territorial abilities The five territorial capabilities possessed by TNI AD soldiers are very relevant in the context of disaster management, this concept can be used as a reference by disaster management stakeholders in synergizing in implementing Mount Merapi eruption management. Basically the Five Territorial Capabilities are a series of basic capability requirements that must be owned by every TNI AD soldier, especially Apkowil both individually and in unit relations so that they can carry out territorial development tasks in a professional, effective and efficient manner. These five abilities are:

a. The ability to Quick Retrieve and Quick Report is the ability to obtain information quickly (early detection) and report accurately, so that it can be followed up to be used as information material in the context of early prevention. Organized activities can be carried out directly by the regional command apparatus, or indirectly by using a close partner as a work partner for the regional command apparatus in the area of responsibility.

b. Territorial Management is the ability to plan, organize, implement, and control and oversee activities related to Binter Management (Collection of territorial data, Analysis of incidents, Preparing Binter activity plans and Reporting of Binter Koramil activities) for the Koramil level and Sisrendal Binter for the Kodim level, so that it is expected that every soldier/unit has the same mindset and pattern of action as well as the same basis of thinking in carrying out the implementation of Territorial Development in his area of responsibility

c. Territorial Mastery Capability is the ability to recognize in depth the characteristics of potential Geographical, Demographic and Social Conditions, so as to anticipate the nature of threats that may arise and their development, and be able to formulate and take steps/actions for their prevention and deterrence in order to create regional resilience.

d. The ability to develop people's resistance is the ability to develop people so that they have a strong mental attitude, motivation, determination and fighting spirit in dealing with all forms of threats that arise.

e. Social Communication Ability is the ability of Army soldiers to communicate with communicants (individuals) in the community and other related government officials in order to create mutual understanding and togetherness that allows the desire of individuals in society and government officials to participate in the interests of the defense sector.

The recommendation model in this study is as follows:

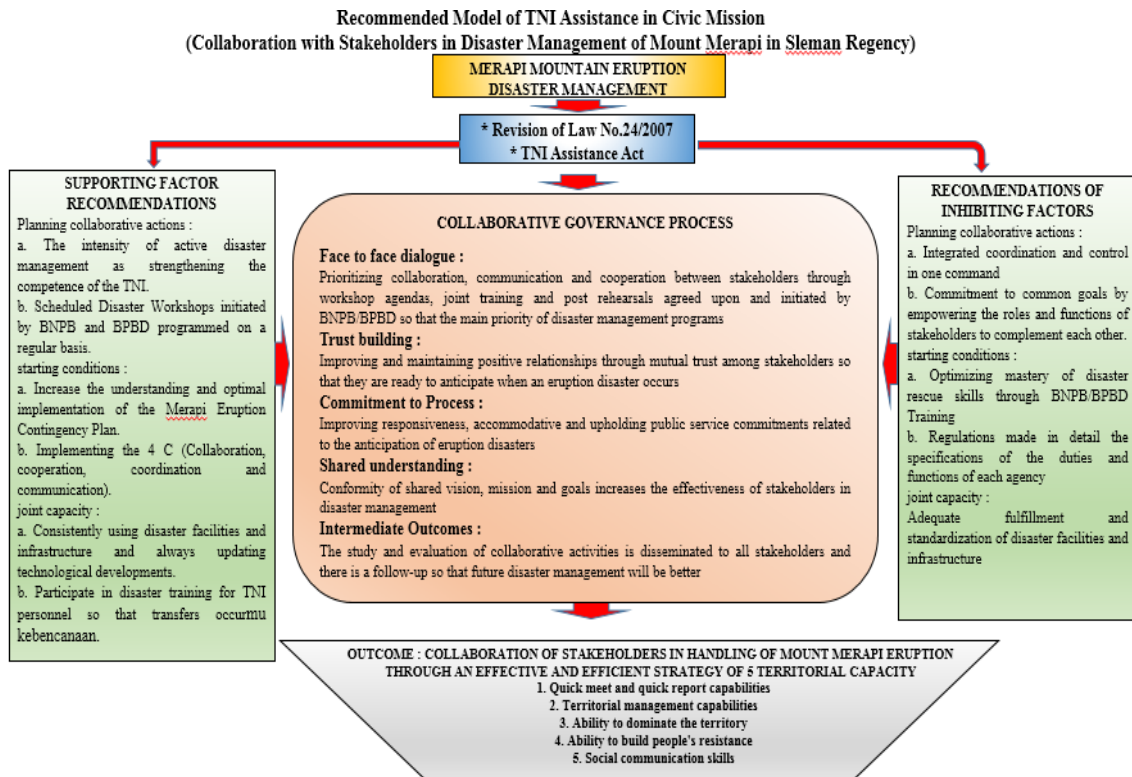


Table 4: Model recommendations for TNI assistance in disaster management

Source: Researcher Analysis

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the results of the research that has been carried out are The model of network relations between stakeholders that is implemented is part of the foundation of a strong partnership that is built by strengthening interdependence between one actor and another, with collaboration between disaster management stakeholders, it is hoped that challenges and problems related to the impact of the eruption of Mount Merapi can be handled properly. The stakeholder network in Sleman Regency was initiated by the Sleman BPBD, together with elements of the TNI, Polri, Basarnas and other parties which are key in handling natural disasters. Stakeholders in disaster management formulate and implement steps to optimally handle eruption disasters in Sleman Regency. The assistance model from the TNI and stakeholders in collaboration in handling the Mount Merapi eruption disaster is to apply the strategy of the five territorial capabilities that are already owned by TNI AD soldiers with disaster management stakeholders so that handling is more effective and efficient. The five territorial capabilities in question are: quick meeting and quick report capabilities, territorial management capabilities, territorial control capabilities, capacity to foster people's resistance and social communication skills). In the context of disaster management, the concept and strategy of the five territorial capabilities is very relevant in dealing with disaster problems in the field.

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