

THE ROLE OF KODIM 0618/BS IN BANDUNG ANALYSIS IN THE EFFORT OF REDUCING NATURAL DISASTERS IN BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract - Kodim 0618/BS of Bandung City is a unit of Military District Command under the Kodam III/Siliwangi Command which oversees as many as 14 Koramil that are spread in the area of Bandung City. With 14 Koramil spread across the city of Bandung, Kodim 0618/BS has 347 personnel and stands by itself because it is not under the Korem and tasked with regional empowerment, defense and preparing all aspects of regional defense including having their own programs and handling in reducing the risk of natural disasters. This research is conducted to find out the role of Kodim 0618/BS in the Effort of Reducing Natural Disasters in Bandung, which has a high potential for natural disasters because it is located between the Lembang Fault and geographically is in the form of a basin which means it has a high risk of flood. This study employs qualitative method. The data was obtained through observation, interviews and library studies. Descriptive analytical techniques were employed in conjunction with data collection when researchers were in the research site – Bandung. The research finds that 1) The role of Kodim 0618/BS in Efforts of Reducing Natural Disasters is essential with Dandim being the deputy chairman in the Satlak of Disaster Mitigation and Reduction and 2) Bandung City uses the Fire Department and Natural Disaster Management as an organization responsible for Natural Disaster Management 3) There is a lack of Disaster Mitigation Experts, hence special training for personnel is needed

Keywords: Disaster Management, Natural Disaster, Main Duty of TNI

Introduction

Geographically, Indonesia is an archipelago located at the confluence of four tectonic plates namely the Continent of Asia, the Continent of Australia, the plate of Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In the southern and eastern parts of Indonesia, there is a volcanic arc that extends from

the islands of Sumatra – Java – Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi, sided with old volcanic mountains and lowlands which are partly dominated by swamps. These conditions make Indonesia very potential and prone to disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides. The National Disaster Management Agency said that Indonesia

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is one of the countries that has a high seismic rate in the world, more than 10 times the rate of seismicity in the United States.

The Unitary States of Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) defense system is a total defense mechanism that includes military and non-military defense, with the aim of safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and protecting all aspects of life from any threats that can disrupt national stability. The national defense system adopted by the Republic of Indonesia is the Total Defense System established through Law No.3/2002 concerning National Defense, which states in Chapter I Article 1 paragraph 2 that national defense is all efforts to defend the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of its people from all forms of threats, which aims to realize and maintain the entire territory of NKRI with all of its contents as a single unit of defense. In its implementation, the concept of national defense has 2 (two) main functions, namely the military defense function carried out by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) with the

task of carrying out military operations in war and military operations other than war, as well as non-military functions which include empowering all of national resources, i.e. defense power other than military.

The non-military defense plays a role in dealing with threat against the country when the threat is only a conflict or anything that could cause conflict. One example of a threat that could lead to conflict is social chaos after natural disaster which can cause low-intensity conflict, and only needs functional approach. Non-military defense forces are embodied in Reserve Components and Supporting Components designed to deal with military threats⁴. Whereas non-military defense in the context of civil defense is developed by each non-defense department/institution in accordance with their respective functions.

Non-military threats are essentially a threat that are considered to have potential to endanger the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of all people. Threats in the context of non-military defense are not in the form of direct physical threats, hence cannot be

4 Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, *Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia 2008* (Jakarta: Departemen Pertahanan RI, 2008), p.45.

deterred through military/armed forces. The non-military threat to the national defense system is a threat with ideological, political, economic, socio-culture, information technology, and public safety dimension. One of the threats that the authors examine in this thesis is the threat with public safety dimension originating from natural disasters that occur in Indonesia that can potentially disrupt national stability. Natural disasters are included in non-military defense threats because Indonesia is prone to natural disasters, in addition to man-made disasters⁵.

According to Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, natural disaster is defined as follows: Disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of people that is caused by natural, non-natural and human factors resulting in fatalities, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. According to that definition, disasters are caused by natural, non-natural, and human factors. Therefore, Law Number 24 of 2007 also describes natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters. 1) Natural disaster is a

disaster caused by a natural event or series of natural events including earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, flood, drought, hurricane, and landslide. 2) Non-natural disaster is a disaster caused by non-natural event or series of non-natural events which includes technological failures, failure of modernization, and epidemics. 3) Social disaster is a disaster caused by man-made event or series of man-made events which include social conflict between groups or between communities, and act of terror.

One city that has potential disasters in Indonesia is the city of Bandung. The capital of West Java Province which is nicknamed *Paris Van Java* has a large and promising natural tourism potential, but it also has a very high and diverse threats of natural disaster, ranging from the potential of natural disasters caused by Lembang fault to the occurrence of floods accompanied by landslides. Based on disaster data in the city of Bandung between January to December 2017, the city of Bandung experienced several natural disasters, mostly floods and landslides, with as many as six floods and five landslides. If we look at the 73.5% density of population and building in

⁵ *Ibid.*

Bandung is, we can infer that Bandung is a city that is very prone to natural disaster. The Fire Department of Bandung is the one responsible for disaster management and efforts of reducing the risk of natural disaster. Due to the many occurrence of natural disaster in this city, the Government and the Fire Department pays extra attention to the potential of natural disaster.

In addition to the two common natural disasters in Bandung, there is another potentially dangerous disaster, namely earthquake. Earthquake became very concerning for people of Bandung because Geologically, the city of Bandung is located within Bandung Basin and surrounded by active volcanoes as well as the three interlinked earthquake source areas, namely the source of Sukabumi-Padalarang-Bandung earthquake, the source of Bogor-Puncak-Cianjur earthquake and the source of Garut-Tasikmalaya-Ciamis earthquake. These areas are active along the existing faults, causing tectonic earthquakes that can occur at any time.

Looking at the occurrence of disasters in the city of Bandung over the

past 10 years, there were 27 disasters, with the most catastrophic one being floods which occurred as many as 14 times. Earthquake has also occurred once as a reaction of Lembang's caesarian activity. Geodetic observations have proven the Lembang fault is an active fault, its movement is dominated by the shear fault mechanism with a speed of 3 mm/year. Seismic observation using a network of earthquake observation stations owned by BMKG around Lembang also shows seismic activity that proves that Lembang is an active fault; that it has moved in the last 10,000 years⁷, most of Bandung is estimated to experience a peak acceleration of around 0.21 - 0.25 g or equivalent to MMI VI-VII. Buildings with very good design and construction are not expected to experience significant damage, while buildings with standard construction are estimated to experience minor to moderate levels of damage, but poorly constructed buildings can experience severe damage.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the potential for disasters in the city of Bandung will be very dangerous due to the 73.5% density of the people and

6 Irwan Meilano, et.al, "Slip Rate Estimation of the Lembang Fault West Java from Geodetic Observation", *Journal of Disaster Research*, Vol.7 No.1, 2012, pp. 12-18.

7 Edward A. Keller & Nicholas Pinter, *Active Tectonics: Earthquakes, Uplift, and Landscape*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996).

building in the city. In accordance with the data on potential disasters in the city of Bandung, some of the areas prone to natural disasters are as follows: 1) Frequently-flooded areas, especially areas passed by 5 rivers, namely Cipaku, Cikapundung, Cibeunying, Cipamokolan and Cipadung; 2) Earthquake-prone areas: Bandung Kulon, East Bandung, Batununggal, Bojongloa Kaler, Cicendo, Cinambo, Coblong, Kiaracandong, Lengkong, Regol, Sukajadi, Sukasari, and Sumur Bandung; 3) Landslide-prone areas: Cibiru, Mandalajati, Ujungberung, Cibeunying Kaler, Cidadap, and Coblong.

According to the legislation governing Disaster Risk Reduction, namely Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Risk Reduction, article 18 paragraph 1: In carrying out disaster management efforts, regional government is required to establish Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

However, the conditions that occur at this time in the city of Bandung show that the Bandung City Government is more likely to combine the Regional Disaster Management Agency with the Fire Department of Bandung.

On the other hand, in conjunction to its main task of protecting the entire

Indonesian people and nation, the Army, through Kodim 0618/BS in charge of the Bandung City, is obliged to ensure the safety of the people of Bandung by participating in efforts to reduce the risk of natural disasters in Bandung. Kodim 0618/BS is a military command tasked to carry out capacity building, exercise of power, territorial guidance to prepare land defense areas and maintain regional security in order to support the main tasks of Kodam III/Slw. Kodim 0618/BS is located on Bangka Street no. 2, Kelurahan Merdeka, Sumur Bandung Sub-District, Bandung City, with 14 Koramils distributed throughout the city of Bandung.

Based on the background above, we can formulate the problem faced by people of Bandung to find a solution to that problem. Hence this research will find the answer to the following question: "What is the role of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung in reducing the risk of natural disaster in the city of Bandung?" To that end, it is necessary to have a comprehensive and systematic activity by optimizing the role of Kodim in order to reduce the risk of natural disasters in the city of Bandung and managing future disasters. These problems can further explored by investigating the following questions:

1. What is the role and participation of Kodim 0618/BS in efforts to reduce the risk of natural disasters in the city of Bandung?
2. How are the obstacles and strategies faced in an effort to increase the role of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung to reduce the risk of natural disasters in the city of Bandung?

Literature review

Role Theory

This research employs the theory of role. Role theory is a perspective in the study of sociology and social psychology which argues that people in their daily life are enacting a role which is divided into several social categories and authorities. According to this theory, every social interaction carried out by people is a scenario created by the system in society, which regulates what and how the role of each person is in their respective relationships.

Soerjono Soekanto explains⁸ that role is a dynamic aspect of status. If a person exercises their rights and authority according to their position, then they are performing a role. Role is a dynamic

aspect of the status of one's position, while status is a set of rights and obligations that a person has. If a person performs their rights and obligations according to their position, then they are performing a function. In this context, we can see that the Rights and Obligations of Kodim, as well as TNI in general, is to defend the state by protecting the safety of nations, specifically its community and people. TNI also has an obligation to protect the community from a variety of Threats that emerge to destabilize the security and safety of the nation, one of which is natural disaster which can be material and appear out of nowhere. This is what makes the status and role of TNI in society is very important and vital, as they are tasked in maintaining the security and safety of the community, one of which is its role in reducing the risk and managing the threat of natural disaster.

According to David Berry⁹, role is a set of expectations that are imposed on individuals who occupy certain social positions or institutions that have an important meaning for social structures. Role has a certain meaning

8 Soejono Soekanto, *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 1990).

9 George Ritzer dan Douglas J. Goodman. *Teori Sosiologi Modern*. (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2003).

that is interrelated with the position. Based on how we understand one's position, we can infer their place in an institution or group.

The nature of role can also be formulated as a set of certain behaviors generated by certain positions, where the person's personality also influences how that role is carried out. Essentially, no role is above the others, no matter if the person enacting the role is a top, middle and lower level leaders. All have the same role as everyone is essentially playing the role expected by their social position.

Based on the explanation above, the authors conclude that role is an attitude or behavior that expected by many people or groups of people to someone who has a certain status or position. Thus in realizing the synergy between Regional Command Unit (Satkowil) and the regional government in reducing the risk of natural disasters, knowledge and roles of each institution in the field are absolutely required. By understanding those roles as a form of solidarity and synergy, everyone can play their roles without accentuating their personal ego.

Risk Management Theory

According to Herman Darmawi, Risk Management is¹⁰ an effort to find out, analyze and control risk in each company activity with the aim of obtaining higher effectiveness and efficiency. Therefore, this theory can be employed to formulate a management system to reduce the risk of natural disaster. Furthermore, Herman in his book stated that risk control is carried out by the following methods:

1. Avoiding Risk
2. Handling Loss
3. Separation
4. Combination or Pooling
5. Transfer of risk

The above explanation is also in line with risk management as explained by Djohanputro¹¹, in which risk management is a structured and systematic process in identifying, measuring, mapping, developing alternative risk management, as well as monitoring and controlling risk management. In that way, all challenges and obstacles faced in certain event can be minimized. As such, risk management has a preventive function.

Based on the theory, we can conclude that risk management is an integral part of the management process

10 Hermawan Darmawi, *Manajemen Resiko*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2016), p.17.

11 Bramantyo Djohanputro, *Manajemen Risiko Korporat*, (Jakarta: PPM, 2008), p.43.

that runs within a company or institution as an attempt to understand, analyze and also control risks in each of their activity with the aim of obtaining higher effectiveness and efficiency in each action. Policy implementation is two words that have different meanings between implementation and policy.

Disaster Management Theory

According to Susanto, Disaster Management is¹² strategies and policies to anticipate, prevent and manage disasters. The aim is to prevent, predict and anticipate disasters to the extent of one's capabilities and minimize losses. We can see that this understanding departs from the assumption that disasters cannot be fully controlled. The disaster management process involves four stages, namely mitigation, alertness, response and recovery. Contrary to common assumption, disaster management is not only about providing assistance to victims affected by disasters. Disaster management must be carried out long before a disaster occurs and also after it occurs.

Disaster management will always be related to the types of disasters and

symptoms of disasters, especially risk of disaster and how to avoid the risk. Disaster management is a dynamic process of management functions, which include: planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. The way disaster management works is through activities in each quadrant or cycle or field of work, namely: prevention, mitigation and preparedness, emergency response, and recovery. The purpose of disaster management is generally to protect the community and their property from the threat of disaster.

Thus by referring to the statements and theories described above, the role of TNI, especially Kodim 0618/BS, in a disaster management system is very vital, given that the only organization that is very close to the lives of the people in the region is the Kodim who is always quick and in synergy with the community and natural disaster management agencies.

Research methods

This study employs qualitative method which is a research method that aims to understand a phenomena experienced by subject, including behaviors, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. in a holistic

12 A.B. Susanto, *Disaster Management di Negeri Rawan Bencana: Sebuah Pendekatan Strategis*

Management, (Jakarta: The Jakarta Consultion Group & Eka Tjipta Foundation, 2006), p.8.

manner. All of this is then expressed in the form of words and language, naturally and by utilizing various scientific methods¹³. This qualitative research uses the descriptive approach according to John W. Creswell, which categorizes five approaches to describe something: Narrative, Phenomenology, Grounded Theory, Ethnography and Case Studies. The research subjects were informants who were involved in their respective fields of duty, as follows:

- a) Bandung City Government: Acting Regional Secretary (Sekda) of Bandung City.
- b) Kodim 0618/BS: Dandim 0618/BS and Kodim staff.
- c) Bandung City Fire Department & Natural Disaster Management Agency: Head of Natural Disaster Management & Fire Department Staff.
- d) Community Leaders and Bandung Community Organizations.

The object of the research is Bandung City Disaster Management Plan, Kodim 0618/BS, Natural Disaster Management SOP of the Fire Department, and the role of Kodim in maintaining synergy with several institutions as well as

the role of Kodim in disaster management in Bandung City.

Data Analysis and Discussion of the Role of Kodim in Reducing the Risk of Natural Disasters in Bandung

The involvement and role of Kodim in overcoming the impact of natural disasters so far is due to the feeling of being called by and care for the people who are experiencing disaster. Because according to Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning TNI, the main duty of TNI is upholding the sovereignty of the country, maintaining the integrity of NKRI based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protecting the entire nation and all of its people as well as threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and country. Article 7 paragraph (2), explains that one of the military operations other than war carried out by TNI is to "help overcome the consequences of natural disasters, displacement and providing humanitarian assistance." While in Article 8, one of the tasks of the Army is "Carry out empowerment of land defense areas" otherwise known as territorial guidance.

¹³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (edisi revisi)*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2012), p. 6.

In fostering the land defense capability and to carry out the mandate of the Law, namely to help overcome the effects and consequences of natural disasters, displacement and providing of humanitarian assistance, the Indonesian Army conducts and carry out empowerment of defense areas through territorial guidance which is carried out in the form of operations or coaching. The success of the Indonesian Army in carrying out its duties and functions is largely determined by the effectiveness of the implementation of guidance to the main functions of Indonesian Army and other supporting functions in a planned, integrated and sustainable manner. The main goal is to help the city government of Bandung in creating community welfare through both physical and non-physical development of and the unity of TNI and people in preparing tough fighting space, fighting tools and fighting conditions

The main task of Kodim as the implementing agency for regional Korem is to carry out continuous territorial guidance to realize the its goal. The regional command plays a role in empowering the geographic, demographic and social aspects to face the challenge of natural disaster. Disaster management will be impossible if it only

involves the military and the government, as it requires the integration of all parties in order to provide security and to improve the welfare of the community. Thus the regional apparatus has an important role before, during and after the disaster occurs

The use of military forces, especially in the context of Kodim, in helping to overcome the consequences of natural disasters, displacement and providing humanitarian assistance aims to prevent further losses, both in terms of life and property, as well as helping to overcome the difficulties of the people to prevent a condition that could threaten the sovereignty of the country and the safety of the nation. All of these are done through territorial guidance and support. Some cases of natural disasters that occur in the territory of Indonesia are problems that must be dealt with by the government and the involvement of the TNI – especially the Army in accordance with its roles, functions and duties to assist the government and the people in overcoming the consequences of natural disasters, displacement and to provide humanitarian assistance.

Currently the organization formed by the Government of Indonesia to handle disaster management is regulated in Law

No.24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. According to the law, the government establishes National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as a non-ministrial agency on par with a ministry. The agency is organized centrally and located throughout Indonesia. However, Law No.24/2007 does not detail the duties, authorities and responsibilities of TNI in natural disaster management.

Currently, activities at the time of disaster are carried out directly by the Head of National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)/Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The authority of BNPB and BPBD is as follows; First, carrying out quick and precise study of the location, damage, losses and resources within the location of disaster; Second, determining the status of disaster emergency areas, carrying out rescue and evacuation of victims at the location of disaster; Third, fulfilling the basic needs, protecting the community and vulnerable groups as a result of the disaster, as well as deploying skilled, trained and responsive human resources (HR), as well as procurement of equipment and logistics; and Fourth, rapid recovery of infrastructure and facilities for

transportation and infrastructure. The army can only exercise its authority during the emergency phase of natural disaster if they are needed by the BNPB/BPBD – hence synergy and social awareness in viewing the occurring disaster must be sustained between the Army, BNPB, regional government and the people.

This research also found that the role of TNI is not only vital during disaster but also after disaster. The army has a vital role in mental and psychological rehabilitation for people affected by disaster as well as post-disaster reconstruction. In this phase, the army is also only allowed to exercise their authority if they are needed by the BNPB/BPBD. Rehabilitation activities are carried out to make the society able to function as before. It is targeted not only at people's physical condition but also their mental condition. While post-disaster reconstruction are efforts to rebuild the condition or area so they can be better than before disaster. These activities include: improving the environment, improving public facilities and infrastructure, providing assistance to repair houses for disaster victims, socio-psychological recovery, health services, conflict resolution (post-disaster conflict may occur in areas prone to social conflict).

Kodim 0618/BS of Bandung City has a fixed procedure in disaster management and disaster risk reduction as a Preventive step. Disasters that fall into the category of disaster management procedures designed by Kodim 0618/BS of Bandung are frequently occurring man-made disasters and pure natural disasters. This classification is made to identify the right action in reducing the risk of natural disasters in Bandung City. The type of natural disaster includes fire, volcanic eruption, earthquake, flood, landslide and prolonged drought.

In fostering the land defense capability and to carry out the mandate of Law No. 34 of 2004, namely to help overcome the effects and consequences of natural disasters, displacement and providing of humanitarian assistance, the Indonesian Army conducts and carry out empowerment of defense areas through territorial guidance which is carried out in the form of operations or coaching. The success of the Indonesian Army in carrying out its duties and functions is largely determined by the effectiveness of the implementation of guidance to the main functions of Indonesian Army and other

supporting functions in a planned, integrated and sustainable manner. One of the policies and strategies that has been employed is territorial guidance. This can be argued as the role of TNI as stated by Groos, Mason, and McEachern¹⁴ that “role is a set of expectations imposed on individuals who occupy certain social positions.”

In the context of reducing the risk of natural disaster, the concept of professionalism as stated by the Guideline of TNI, especially Kodim, is not only “servitude” and humanitarianism without adequate administrative support from the regional government – as has been done all this time. What is expected by the concept of “professionalism” is a thorough role played by the TNI, especially Kodim, during the process of implementing disaster risk reduction from the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster phases with enough attention and budget provided by the Regional Government through BPBD. In addition, the level of ability (quality) of their member will have an influence in communicating to the community.

14 Gross N., W.S. Mason, dan A.W. McEachern. “Explorations in Role Analysis”, dalam Wirutomo, Paulus (Ed.), *Pokok-Pokok Pikiran*

dalam Sosiologi David Berry. (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers., 1982).

Constraints in Increasing the Role of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung in Reducing the Risk of Natural Disaster in Bandung City

Though if we look at the coordination there may seem not much problem, but technically the coordination itself is constrained by various problems. One of the main problems faced during coordination with regional government and fire department as well as BNPB is as follows:

1. First, the distance to the location and the location itself is quite difficult to reach. This is an obstacle in the implementation of coordination. What makes it difficult is the scope and spatiality of Bandung which is quite population-dense and makes it difficult to quickly reach disaster location when a disaster occurs. Immediately after being aware of an occurrence of disaster, BNPB and/or BPBD commissioned the Rapid Response Team (TRC) to quickly and thoroughly assess the impact of disasters, as well as providing assistance in handling disaster emergencies. However, the actual case often present different condition that can be an obstacle. This is especially relevant in a big city Like Bandung where traffic congestion and the level of public curiosity towards

disaster is high enough to create concentration of people moving in two different directions: people who move closer to the disaster location and people who moves away from the disaster location. In this situation, the TRC's mobility is slightly hampered, which is not helped by the fact the location of fire department itself is in the middle of the City and in an area with high level of congestion and vehicle density during working hours.

2. Second, disaster management is still considered to be a governmental affair and the handling paradigm is still oriented to emergency response. The people in general is still plagued with exclusivity and individuality which makes them assume that disaster management is merely the duty of the government and not a collective duty. Furthermore, disaster management is still only viewed as simply emergency response to handle the negative impact caused by disaster, namely rescuing and evacuating the victim, their property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, managing displacement, and post-disaster recovery.
3. Third, lack of facilities and infrastructure. Facilities and infrastructure that can be used during

disaster is often difficult to reach and most people are not aware of how to use it.

If we look at the phenomenon through a sociological point of view, we can use role theory to explain it. The theory of role is a perspective of sociology and social psychology which argues that most daily activity is played by socially-determined roles (e.g. mother, manager, teacher). Each social role is part of series of rights, obligations, expectations, norms, and one's behavior that must be faced and fulfilled. This model is based on the observation that people will act in a predictable manner, and that people's behavior is determined by its context – based on social position and other factors¹⁵.

In terms of differences in role theory, on one hand there is a more functional viewpoint, which can be distinguished by a more micro-level approach in the form of symbolic interaction tradition. This type of role theory assumes that the effects of individual actions are interrelated to society, and that role theory perspective can be validated empirically. The key to understanding this theory is that role

conflict occurs when a person is expected to perform several roles at the same time that bring conflicting expectations. This expectation conflict is the basis of the problem in maximizing roles that have been given rights and obligations¹⁶ - in this case the Bandung city government, the Kodim and the Fire Department has carried out its role and duty according to each of their SOP.

Efforts to Increase the Role of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung in Reducing the Risk of Natural Disasters in Bandung City

Disaster management, including man-made disasters and natural disasters, should not only be done by relying on the capability of government and relevant institution. The government has limited human resources, funding, equipment and logistics. This is where the role of Kodim and in assisting natural disasters becomes relevant, as stated in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. Law No. 24 of 2007 stipulates that the TNI plays a role as director, while Regulation of Head of BNPB No. 1 of 2008, stipulates that the Regents/Mayors can appoint one of the highest echelons as

15 Talcott Parsons, *The Social System*, (London: Routledge, 1951).

16 Robert K. Merton, *Social Theory and Social Structure*, (New York: Free Press, 1949).

commander of emergency response post, and they will usually appoint District Secretary.

The revitalization strategy and implementation of disaster management must be carried out in a comprehensive manner, by involving all parties: government, private sector and community. These three components must act as an equal to each other – all must play a major role, not simply participating. The main goal is that the community becomes aware of the threat of danger in their respective environments, able to help themselves and have the skills to anticipate and survive when natural disasters occur.

The basic concept of community-based disaster management as mentioned above is an effort to increase community capacity or reduce community vulnerability to the effects of disasters. The magnitude of disaster is the accumulation of various threats with a series of vulnerabilities that exist in the community. This series of vulnerabilities includes poverty, lack of awareness, sensitive natural conditions, helplessness and various other dynamic pressures.

The vulnerability of each community group has different root of problems, as well as different types of potential danger.

In general, disaster problems in Indonesia are complicated because they occur in areas where the community is not capable or vulnerable and the location is far from the center of government and difficult to reach. Therefore, the new paradigm of disaster management must be able to overcome these problems through community-based disaster management, by empowering the people to be independent, able to recognize dangers in its environment. The new disaster management should also by maximize established disaster management procedures without neglecting the theories of disaster management and mitigation.

Territorial guidance is the main function of Kodim. In accordance with the elucidation on the Doctrine and Understanding of Kartika Eka Paksi in 2017, the role of the army is becoming a national tool in the field of defense based on State policy and political decisions. The army is also required to be professional and loved by the people. Furthermore, in order to carry out its main duties, the Army shall fully realizes the strength of the relationship between the Army and the people, thus placing a territorial guidance program as its main function,

aside from its fighting functions and posture guidance functions.

In regard to this matter, the work program of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung has stated its role in managing various disasters in Bandung. This duty is also stated in the Disaster Management SOP which has been integrated with the regional government, fire department, and BNPB of West Java.

Their duty has been well accomplished. The implementers in general are well aware of what to do and have a commitment to carry out their assigned tasks seriously. This is marked by a fairly good response from the general public.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and explanations above, it can be concluded that the role of Kodim in helping the community to reduce the risk of natural disasters is very vital and significant, especially in the city of Bandung where the disaster management agency (BPBD) is synergized with the Fire Department without reducing the role of BPBD which is still contained in the SOP of the Fire Department and BPBD. Kodim also has a Disaster Mitigation Procedures that cover man-made disasters and natural disasters,

including fire, earthquake and volcanic eruption, flood and landslide. This step is carried out solely because the participation of TNI in disaster management is mandated by Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning TNI and Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. Overall, the findings of this research can be described as follows:

- a. The army has been successful in its territorial duty, namely the extent to which the Kodim can synergize with relevant parties (Bandung city government, fire department, NGOs, community and people of Bandung) in carrying out preventive measure to overcome the potential of natural disasters, by analyzing the potential of frequently-occurring disasters in Bandung. In this context, the strategic role has been carried out by Kodim 0618/BS Bandung by fostering their soldier's capability in communication and territorial management for the purpose of disaster management.
- b. The implementation of the role of social communication and pre-conditions guidance can be found in the case of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung and city government of Bandung. However, it still encounters several obstacles and limitations, including the quality of

Kodim that needed to be improved, including strengthening the natural disaster management task force, social communication development and social training. The implementation has not been fully comprehensive; personnel have not fully understood the subject of natural disaster management and its procedures; the command and control system still experiences problems and very lacking due to the limited facilities and infrastructure, especially vehicles, and also the lack of budget to support Babinsa; Babinsa supervisors are still limited, and there is no special budget allocation to improve the implementation of social communication development and natural disaster management. Aside from that, the status of Bandung city that does not have a BPBD does not significantly affect disaster management because the authority of BPBD Bandung is extended to the Fire Department. Furthermore, the city of Bandung is also a headquarter to the Provincial BNPB. Coordination among relevant parties that have authority in natural disaster management in the City of Bandung runs quite well by

conducting intense coordination with no significant obstacles encountered.

Recommendation

In order to maximize the role of Kodim 0618/BS in reducing the risk of Natural disasters, preventive measures to anticipate disaster can be improved. Thus, our recommendations are as follows:

a. Theoretical Suggestions

There needs to be a centralized territorial education aimed specifically for Satkowil officials who serve in areas prone to natural disasters. The material provided is in the education on the subject of disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction or on preventive measures in maintaining stability and security in the face of disasters that can suddenly arise. Special education should also be provided to raise more awareness on procedures in dealing with disaster elements and how to form social communication with relevant to sustain existing synergy.

b. Practical Advice

The role of Babinsa in the region should be improved, so they can lead the people in their area. This can be done through provision and formulation of guidebook on disaster risk reduction to make sure that every army unit is aware

of how to reduce the risk of natural disaster. It will also be more effective and relatively quick if the government of Bandung cooperates with Kodim 0618/BS in improving the role of Babinsa by making them socialize the importance of disaster risk reduction. This can be more optimal because Babinsa is the spearhead of Kodim in carrying out its territorial guidance. Therefore, Babinsa can become an example and work together with the people in the efforts of reducing the risk of natural disasters in the City of Bandung

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