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RESEARCH ARTICLE

INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARMY IN NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE 2004 KELUD MOUNTAIN ERUPTION.

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Abstract

Indonesia has been hit by several natural disasters, and Kelud mountain eruption which occurred on February 13th 2004 was one of the heaviest natural disaster occurred in Indonesia. The result shows that anticipation, preparedness, responses and recovery are provided by the Indonesian army Kodim (The Military District Command) 0818/ Malang district and Batu in cope with managing the natural disaster from Kelud mountain. Anticipation and preparedness include planting, fixing the drain/gutter, guiding and doing the natural disaster simulation. Meanwhile responses after Kelud mountain eruption include evacuation of victims, inventory loss, building the Aid Post, and distributing the logistics. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of facilities and infrastructures of the public interests and the people's properties are provided by Indonesian army as recovery action. However, the limited fund, unclear duties, limited education and training, also limited equipment become great obstacles for the successfulness of natural disaster managing. Thus, strategies in cope with solving those obstacle factors such as education and training, providing self-funding, and proposing the new regulations are discussed.

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Introduction:

The constitution of Indonesian republic 1945 states: "... Indonesian Government protects all Indonesian people and Indonesian lands and develops the public welfares, educates the people's lives and joins to do the worlds' orders (diciplines) based on the independence and eternal peace and social justice,..." (the introduction of Indonesian constitution, 4th paragraph), it means that Indonesian government was created to protect all Indonesian people and Indonesian lands, develops the Indonesian society's welfare, joins the worlds' order (diciplines) based on the similarities in the freedom, eternal peaces and social justice that are accepted by the societies and the world's nations. As one of the nation's components, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) has the obligation to help managing the disasters happened to the whole Indonesian areas. The aid duties to handle the natural disaster done by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) is one of the military operations other than in cope with the war (OMSP) which

is mandated in the Indonesian Constitution No. 3 2002 which is about national Defense (the gazettes of Indonesian Republic the year of 2002 no.03, furthermore, the gazettes of Indonesian republic no. 4169), and then it is called UU PN, article 10 point (3) c namely; ‘ The Indonesian National Army has duty to do the Policy of the National Defense to do the Military Operation out of War’. According to Syamsul Maarif, (Syamsul Maarif, 2012: 141) : the role of Military in managing the disaster is also managed internationally. It is stated in the General Assembly Resolution of the United Nation Organization N. 46/182, human aids must be given on the bases of humanity, neutrality and without taking any sides. Besides, it is also stated that Guiding of the Military Asset Use and The civil defense in the Disaster aids. (Oslo Guidelines, 1994 – updates November 2006, revision 1.1 November 2007). The cooperation between the Indonesian National Army and the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) is very strategic especially in giving the responses that is very perceptive on the disaster. Today BNPB and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) have made the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Defense Ministry, the Indonesian National Army Commander and BNPB with MOU number: MOU / 01 / M / 2011; Kerma /1 / I / 2011; MOU. 1 / BNPB / I / 2011. The scope of the cooperation involves the management of the disaster that covers the operational and administration activities. In the MOU it is stated that the Defense Ministry has duties: (1) helping the BNPB in the PRB, (2) doing the coordination and facilitating the aids from the other foreign countries which want to give the aids/helps involving the military in PB, (3) The Education of Magister Disaster Management for National Security (Syamsul Maarif, 2012; 139). The aid duty of the natural disaster management done by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) is one of parts of OMSP, which has become the main duties of the Indonesian National Army. As a lesson that happened to Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, in 2004 there was tsunami, the headquarter of the Indonesian National Army had made a quick reaction force for disaster management (PRCPB) in accordance with the decision of the Indonesian National Army commander no. Perpang / 35 / XI / 2007 dated November 21 2007 about PRCPB of the Indonesian National Army (TNI). The Headquarter of the Indonesian National Army has arranged in detail about the training, the supply fulfillment and the preparation of the operation procedures involving the Indonesian national Army. The Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district area and Batu has involved in the management disaster of the volcano many times especially in the disaster of the volcano eruption like Semeru, Bromo and Kelud mountains. It causes the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district area and Batu has readiness in facing the eruption disaster of the volcanoes. A squad like the Military District Command (Kodim) is the Task Force (Satgas) PRCPB of the Indonesian National Army in the level of the district/city that has duty to help the government district/city in managing the disaster (Book of Natural Disaster Management Guides on the land, 2009;19). The aim of this research is to review and analyze the Capacity of the Infantry of the Indonesian National Army in doing the duty of Kelud mountain natural disaster management; to review and analyze the factors that hinder in doing the duties from the Infantry of the Indonesian national Army in managing the Kelud mountain disaster. An event can be considered into a disaster if there are fatalities even though there is only one victim. It is caused by the new point of view about the safety theory in which human is used as the Center of Gravity. This point of view has developed since the end of the cold war in 1990. Definition of Human Security according to UNDP (1994) is: “Safety from constant threat of hunger, disease, crime and depression. It is also mean of protection from sudden and hurtful disruption in the pattern of our daily lives—whether in our homes, in our jobs, in our communities or in our environment.” In the development implementation, Human security must become the main attention in the nation policy. The government must guarantee that the societies’ interests become the main priority in every nation policy.

There are 2 (two) main categories in the Human Security namely Freedom From Fear and Freedom From Want. The threat that can disturb the continuity and the existence from the Human Security has big number. The United Nation Organization (PBB) categorizes the threat towards Human Security into 7 categories (UNDP, 1994); namely:

1. Economic security;
2. Food security;
3. Health security;
4. Environmental security;
5. Personal security;
6. Community security;
7. Political security.

There are 2 main categories in the Human Security namely Freedom From Fear And Freedom From Want. The threat that can disturb the continuity and the existence of the Human Security has big amount. The first four threats (economic security, food security, health security and environmental security) are grouped as **Freedom From Want** and the next three threats (personal security, community security dan political security) are grouped into

Freedom From Fear. The natural disaster can be categorized as the threat of nontraditional that one day it can appear suddenly and can disturb the existence of the human being due to its effects. If it is related to the 7 threats mentioned above, the natural disaster can be categorized as a factual threat for the **environmental security** due to the effects that can take human's lives, can cause the destruction to the environment, can cause the wealth disappearance and etc. Capacity can be defined as a human's ability or organization' or a part of the organization to perform some functions effectively, efficiently, and sustainably to reach the organization's goals optimally. (http://www.access-indo.or.id/documents/OCA_Manual.pdf). According to Hilder brandand Grindle (1994:10) quoted by Monica Blage schudan John Young in Capacity Development for Policy Advocacy : Current thinking and approach hesamongagencies supporting Civil Society Organisations (2006), it is explained that capacity is The ability to perform appropriatetasks effectively, efficiently and sustainably.

Elements that exists in the capacity according to Loubser (1993: 23) like quoted by Blage schudan Young (2006) consists of:

1. Specified objectives ;
2. Efforts ;
3. Capabilities;
4. Resources ;
5. Work organization

Millen (2006 ; 12) stated that capacity is "the individual, organizational or system' ability or to run their functions as they should be efficiently, effectively, and sustainably". Morgan in Millen (2006; 10) defined capacity as "the ability, skills, attitude understanding, values, relationship, behavior, motivation, sources, and conditions that make every individual, organization, networking/sectors and wider system possible to do their functions and reach the development goals which have been set from time to time". Managing disaster according to Cop pola in his book entitled Introduction to International Disaster Management, is divided into: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, andRecovery. Phasing the disaster management is in the book entitled Integratingenviron mental safe guards into Disaster Management : afieldmanual. Sriyanie Mitht hapala, (2008; 75) explains that phasing the disaster management is divided into activities before the disaster happens, and activities after the disaster happens.

Activities before the disaster happens are divided into:-

a. Prevention

Prevention covers the protection done by building the structures and the infra structures to stop the disaster effects. It includes the policy and the legalization that influence the development plans.

b. Mitigation

Mitigation is an effort to reduce the impacts caused by the natural disaster. The activities done are by giving the counseling and suggestions about the disaster potential that happens.

c. Preparedness

Preparedness aims to reduce the loss of human lives as minimum as possible, building destruction and the infrastructures through fast and efficient actions towards rehabilitation responses. With the readiness, the society and the other stakeholders have possibility to give responses quickly, and precisely to the disaster and organized them well including the early warning, evacuation routes which have been planned and etc.

Activities after the disaster happens:-

a. Response/Relief

Response/Relief is collective actions done as soon as the disaster happens with purposes to save the victims, to lighten their sufferings and to reduce the economic loss due to the disaster. the actions done are by giving helps which include evacuating the victims to the safe locations, providing food, clothes, and etc.

b. Recovery

Recovery is activities done to return the humans psychologically and the infrastructures to the normal levels after the disaster happens. The activities done are by building the temporary houses and providing basic household facilities.

Rebuilding

Rebuilding is a long period response done after the disaster happens. In this phase, the permanent infrastructures are rebuilt, the ecosystems are recovered and the livelihoods that are broken due to the destruction of the disaster are rehabilitated.

As the explanation (implementation) from the duties of Military Operation out of War (OMSP), it is mandated on the Indonesian Republic Laws No. 3 2002 about the Defense; the Indonesian Republic Laws No. 34 2004 about the Indonesian National Army; the Indonesian Republic Laws No. 24 2007 about the Disaster Management and the Doctrine of the Indonesian National Army Tridek 2007 and the Interim (temporary) Manuscript Doctrine of Kartika Eka Paksi 2007, The Headquarter of the Indonesian National Infantry Army formulated 11 guiding books PMSP from 14 duties of OMSP which become the main duties of the Indonesian National Infantry Army. Those guiding books are used as the basic rules and involvement rules in doing the duties of OMSP for the Indonesian National Infantry Army Force. Those guiding books also states that, in helping the central government or the local government to handle the natural disaster, the rapid reaction task force of the disaster management (Satgas PRCPB) from the Infantry Army are posted in all city levels and the operations are done in all Indonesian territories (the headquarter of the Indonesian National Infantry Army, 2009, page 16). It is also done at the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang District and Batu in managing the eruption disaster of Kelud mountain.

Materials and Methods:-

This research is qualitative research, it is a research based on the concept of “going exploring” which involves in- depth and case- oriented study upon some cases or single case (Finlay, 2006). This research aims to describe, elaborate and analyze the problems which appear in involving the Force of the Indonesian National Infantry Army of the Military District Command 0818/Malang District and Batu in managing the natural disaster of Kelud mountain eruption reviewed from the point of view of the personnel readiness. Therefore, the data source, the informants, or the interviewees, which will be extracted to get the information, are the soldiers of the Indonesian National Infantry Army who are involved, the leaders or the commanders of the forces, the field commanders of the Indonesian National Infantry Army personnel in the Military District Command 0818/Malang District and Batu in managing the natural disaster of Kelud mountain eruption, through the snowball interviews and observation at the sites. The data analysis are done with qualitative descriptive, through the stages of the data presentation, data grouping and conclusion taking as described in the model of data analysis technique presented by Miles and Huberman (Sugiono, 2006; 227),

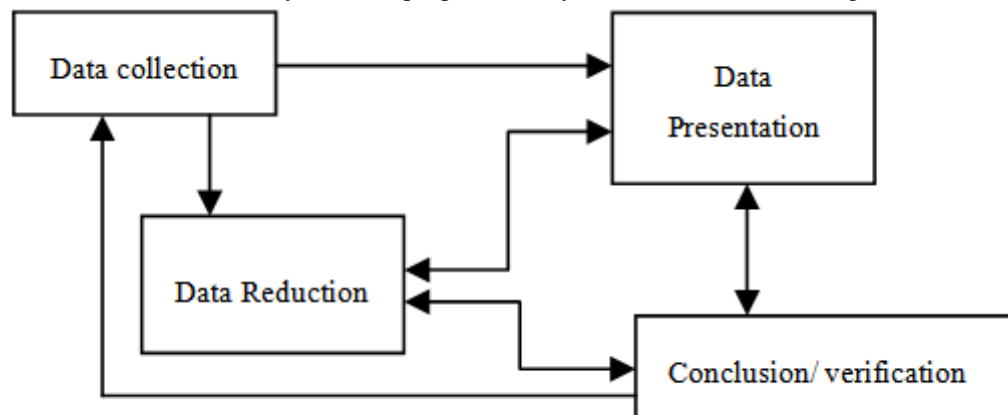


Figure 3.1:- the components in data analysis by Miles and Huberman.

Result And Discussion:-

On February 13th 2014, Kelud mountain in East Java erupted heavily, the mountain which is located 1,731 kilometers above the sea level was explosively erupted. 150 cubic meters of volcanic materials including ashes, sand, and stones from the mountain were erupted and the red hot lava blurred as high as 17 kilometers. The outburst height is correlated with the reach (scope) of the falling ashes; therefore, the spread came to almost all Java island areas. At that time around 180,000 people were at the Kelud mountain evacuated to the safe areas. They were from three regencies including Kediri, Blitar, and Malang. The evacuation took two hours from 21.15 p.m. until 22.55 p.m, and it was conducted by the Disaster Management Board of the city, and Indonesian National Infantry Army, as from

government. Evacuation also involved volunteers, and other social elements spreading in all regencies. The process ran smoothly and did not take any victims.

The Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/ Malang district and Batu is the the Indonesian National Infantry Army Corps under the Military Resort Command (Korem) 083/BDJ Military Command V/Brawijaya. This Corp is the Territory Corp that has duties and responsibilities to develop the defense potential in the area of Malang district and Batu. The Military Distict Command (Kodim) 0818/ Malang district and Batu has the main duties as the implementer of Kotama Pembina (City Coach), the Implemeter of Operation Kotama (Pelaksana Kotama Operasi) and the implementer of Function Duties (Pelaksana Tugas Fungsi) (PTF) Kemhan (Defense Ministry) (The Military District Command Corp Report (Kodim) 0818/ Malng district and Batu, 2011, page 1). The organization structure of the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/ Malang district and Batu that consists of leader echelons, service echelons, and implementer echelons (see appendix 4)

The Millitary District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu, has already made a fixed procedures (Protap) on The Disaster Management and Refugee Managing (PBP) due to the Kelud mountain eruption in Malang district and Batu as a guidance for the Military District Command (Kodim) in doing the duty to handle the disaster of the Kelud mountain eruption which happened in those cities. Regarding the aid service, the status of Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu is under the operation control (BKO) the Malang district government as the implementer corps (Satlak) PBP in Malang district areas. Indonesian govermenthas arranged the disaster management organization in cope with disaster management, including Kelud mountain eruption and refugee management which occurred in Malang district. The organization involves all stake holders in Malang district including government officials in Malang district, the Indonesian National Infantry Army, the Indonesian National police, the Non-Governmental Organizations (LSM), and civil. Arranging the organization is expected to create the relationship and synergistic cooperation among all related institution in managing disaster that occurs in Malang (the structure organization please refers to appendix 3).

The Regent of Malang as the chief of Implementer Unit (Satlak) PBP Malang district forms several Institution (boards) in cope with managing the disaster of the volcano eruption in Malang district,as follows:

First. Fast Response Team (TRC). This team has duty to record and make a prediction of the emergency needs fast if there is disaster in its area. This Fast Response Team consists of Trantib (the team who handles the neatness and diciplines), the Indonesian National Infantry Army, the Public Work (PU), Social **Sudin** and other needed elements.

Second. The Task Force of Disaster and Refugee Management(Satgas PBP) consists of the government staff (officials) (Functional Unit) and the society in that area that can integrate to do the further activities to save and to rehabilitate. For the integrated steps in managing the disaster and refugee management, the government establishes some Task Forces as follows:

Rescue Task Force. The task force has duty to do the activities to search and help the victims in the disaster areas and also evacuate them to the safe areas to get further aids (help);

Health Task Force. This task force does the medical evacuation, emergency treatment (medication) and if it is necessary this task force gives further aids(help);

Public Work Task Force (PU). This task force does the emergency improvement on the economy medium, communication, clean water supplies, sanitation, and the live medium for the societies of the disaster victims;

Social Task Force. This task force prepares the emergency tens (camps) and its equipment, organizing the soup kitchen, preparing the clothes and blankets for the victims who need;

Cross-Community (Linmas) Task Force. This task force has activities as follows: 1)arranging the Cross-Community potency that consists of the employees and societies of the vital object; 2) doing the disaster management and managing the refugees in its areas; 3) doing the consultation and coordination with the Tramtib Sudin (the discipline force) and the Cross-Community (Linmas) in Malang district.

Based on the interview's result, observation and literature study, it can be concluded that the Capacity of the Indonesian National Infantry Army of the Military District command 0818/Malang district and Batu in doing the duties to handle the natural disaster of Kelud mountain by doing some activities, namely: arranging an organization to handle the disaster. the organization involves all stake holders in Malang District like: Government Officials in Malang district, the Indonesian National Army (TNI), Police (POLRI), non-governmental organization (LSM) and the societies. The purposes of arranging those organizations are creating the relationship and synergistic cooperation between all related institution in managing the disaster that happened to Malang district. (the organization structures can be seen in the appendix 3) In the phase of the implementation in managing the volcano eruption disaster and managing the refugees, it is divided into three phases, including activities before, during and after volcano disaster occurred. Those activities are conducted by socializing the Guiding Book in Managing the natural Disaster on the Land, published by the Headquarters of the Indonesian national Infantry Army in 2009 and the Fixed Procedures in Managing the eruption disaster of the volcano eruption and Managing the Refugees which is owned by the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818. Socializing the emergency response and the evacuation routes as preparation for the Kelud mountain eruption occurs anytime, and the implementation of the society evacuation, (moving) wealth and animals/pets during the Kelud mountain eruption which happened on February 13th 2014 to safe places that have been prepared before, and the rehabilitation of the household and the public structures and the infrastructure for the people's interest and free medical treatment for the societies. Similar with previous research, Gautam in his opinion regarding the role of Indian army, also demonstrated that other than defend national borders, army has another primary task that is acting as respondent on domestic front, including natural disaster.

However, implementation of the Indonesian national Infantry Army's duty in managing the natural disaster of Kelud mountain face some obstacles. Based on the interview's result and the observation, those obstacles are including:

Limited Budgets. The budgets provided by the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu in implementing the devotion work (karyabhakti) or the United Army to build the village (Tentara manunggal Membangun Desa) (TMMD) is very limited. It really influences the effort of the Military District Command (Kodim) to help the local government Malang and Batu to handle the natural disaster in the phase of the pre disaster (before the disaster happens) and after the disaster happens. The elements and operations involved in emergency logistics and services to victims during natural disaster need pretty much big budget allocation.

The unclear task priority in implementing the task to handle the natural disaster. The Military District Command (Kodim) is the task Force (Satgas PRCPB) of the Indonesian National Infantry Army in the city levels that has the duty to help the local government to handle the disaster from the level of pre disaster, emergency response and the post disaster. In the implementation, the Military District Command (Kodim) also has the task priority in managing the disaster that can cause the Military District Command not optimal in doing the aid duty to the city government;

If we observe seriously the laws about the disaster management (managing disaster), from the laws of the Indonesian Republic No. 24 2007 about the Disaster management (managing disaster) and also the President Regulation No. 8 3008 (Perpres No 8/2008) about the National Board of the Disaster Management, it does not explain the duty of the Indonesian National Army in detail on every level in managing the disaster (Ditjen Strahan, 2010, page 5). The president regulation (Perpres) No. 8/2008 explains that the representation of the Indonesian National Army only occupies one of the positions as the member of BNPB (article 11, verse 2, letter J), also the Indonesian National Army involvement in managing the disaster covers the mobilization of the personnel and the logistics (alutista/the main equipment of weapon system) done by using the command systems (article 48 verse 1). It is not explained specifically about the limitation of the amount of the personnel mobilization, the mechanism of the alutista/ the main equipment of weapon system and its relation with the need of the nation defense and the command mechanism that is meant to (Ditjen Strahan, 2010, page 6) Moreover, the actor network in the emergency situation must act in a cooperative and mutually supportive way to be effective (Boin et al., 2010). There is also a requirement for flexibility and adaptive mechanisms that can respond to events as they happen. These essential challenges to emergency logistics management are increasingly getting attention from both practitioners and academic circles (Boin et al., 2010), and this may relate to the increasing scale and frequency of these events. Besides the Legal Protection, the obstacles faced by the Indonesian National Army generally in managing the natural disaster is that there is no clear procedure from the government related to the duty specification and the function of the Indonesian national Army especially the Infantry at the field, both at the headquarter levels and the local levels (Ditjen Strahan, 2010, page 6). The budget support also becomes an important issue that becomes the obstacle for the Indonesian

National Army in doing the duty to handle the disaster. the Indonesian National Infantry Army specifically and the Indonesian National Army in general does not have special prepared budgets to handle the disaster (Ditjen Strahan, 2010, page 85)

Training and Education. Training on the disaster management in the level of the Military District Command (Kodim) is still a training of rehearsal post directed to train the commander officials and the staff in giving the aids to the local government. Right now there is no Training and education directed to the ability development from the Military District Command (Kodim) personnel in managing the disaster. Organizationally, the Force in the level of the Military District Command (Kodim) is prepared as the task force quick reaction to handle the disaster (PRCPB) of the Indonesian National Infantry Army that involves directly to handle the disaster in the level of district/city, however, in the reality until now there is no training and equipment prepared specially to handle the disaster based on the disaster characteristics. The Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu is the same as the other territorial force. All forces under the Military Command (Kodam) IV/Brawijaya has duty to implement the Waskita Defense (PamWaskita). The duty is one of the OMSP duties related to the safety of the president, vice president, and the other state guests. The Military District Command Force (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu often involve in those activities, it is caused due to the activities of the president and his vice president in doing their official travels either domestic or international ones through Aburrahman Saleh airport. The location of the Abdurrahman Shaleh airport has become the responsibility of the Military District command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu.

Appliance Supplies. Appliance supplies that can be used to help the local government in managing the natural disaster are very limited. If they are faced with the disaster that happened to some districts. Malang – Batu have not been able to help the local government optimally. The Indonesian National Army especially the Infantry involvement out of the war (OMSP) show that the Indonesian National Army takes the responsibility to face the threat towards nation which has nontraditional characteristic. At a glance, the duty of OMSP done by the Indonesian National Army can be described like the aid help given by the Indonesian national Army to the institution that needed (Ditjen Strahan, 2010, 136). However, basically those duties have already consorted the Indonesian National Army as the Main component of National defense. Problem that might appear when the Indonesian National Army does the duty of OMSP is that there is no Rules Of Engagement that is clean and transparent to manage the task duty. There is no authority order that influences the Indonesian National Army (TNI) preparation and the Indonesian national Army work performance in implementing those duties. Infrastructures and its maintenance are limited thus it influences the performance of TNI in disaster management duties. Previous research also demonstrated that appliances supplies, emergency-supporting infrastructures including ongoing maintenances are very much necessary things to be provided since disaster might occur anytime and have potentially break infrastructures in many ways (Clarke, 1999) In order to minimize the obstacles face on natural disaster management, the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district – Batu did the training program suitable with the program that was in line with the program from the upper command. The training which was programmed to apply the duty of the OMSP especially training in managing the natural disaster for the Indonesian National Infantry Army Force, until now the training is still post rehearsal training. The Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/ Malang district – Batu.

Human resource development in an organization needs training, assessment and development achievement. Those three things must be done to improve the competitiveness of an organization and to evaluate the tasks implemented by each personnel. An organization has a standard for each work force on duty whose has to master their duty and responsibilities tasks. Every organization tries hard to give briefing and training for its personnel therefore, they master their own task and can increase their work performance from each individual. The human resource development has a very important role in an organization. The development is implemented in the education and training with purpose that the main duty carried can be done effectively and efficiently.

To handle the budget obstacle, based on the interview result with the informants who became the doer in managing the disaster, the strategies that need to be done by the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu, are collecting the budget from the donor both from the donation proposal given to the wealthy societies, to companies located in the areas of Malang district and to the district government of Malang and the government of Batu, through the post of the disaster aid budget, grants or unexpected funds. Therefore, with the helps from the societies, entrepreneurs or the district and city government, limited budget and structures and infrastructures that support the disaster management can be solved. Similar with other countries such as Japan, Netherlands,

Switzerland and the UK, the defense ministry budget in cope with natural disaster management partly comes from humanitarian aid budget, other than from defense ministry budget itself (SIPRI, 2008).

Furthermore, the strategies to handle the obstacle of the unclear task that are supposed to be done, the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/Malang district and Batu through the resort command (Korem) 083/Baladika Jaya Malang proposed a petition to the Commander of the Infantry Strategy Command to publish the implementation rules from the Indonesian National Army (TNI) Laws about the implementation of the Military Operation out of War especially in the natural disaster management help. Cooperation with the National Disaster Management Board (Institution) (BPBN) as an institution that has the authority to do the disaster management according to law in Indonesian Republic Constitution No. 24 2007 about Management (Managing) Disaster and the President Regulation of Indonesian Republic No. 8 2008 dated on January 26th 2008 about National Disaster Management Board (BNPB). Previous research also demonstrated that a well cooperation among well-trained public organizations, military and civil may become an effective way to manage natural disaster (Boin et al., 2010) The regulations from the Strategic Commander are intended that there will be specific roles from the Military District Command (Kodim) whose area gets the disaster and is under its responsibility, starting from the command systems, the personnel number and the equipment needed and also supported budget since the area is part of the military operation command out of war. The regulations from the Chief Commander are intended to make the previous regulations more perfect, namely the Chief Commander regulation No. Perkasad /96/XI/2009 dated on November 30th 2009 about the Guiding Book about Natural Disaster on Land Management. The decision from the Chief Commander of Indonesian National Infantry Army No. Kep/23/IV/2007 dated on April 24th 2007 about the task implementation of the OMP duty and OMSP for the Indonesian National Infantry Army. And the decision of the Chief Commander of the Indonesian National Infantry Army no. Perpang/35/XI/2007 dated on November 21st 2007 about PRCPB TNI.

Conclusion:-

The capacity of the Indonesian National Infantry Army of the Military District Command (Kodim) 0818/ Malang district and Batu in implementing the duty of managing the natural disaster of Kelud mountain, was done since before the eruption happened, including implementing the greening on the barren forest, repairing the drainage, counseling to the societies through Babinsa about the areas which are prone from the natural disaster, procedural explanation in cope with natural disaster by commander of the military district and Babinsa, and simulation in dealing with natural disaster. During the mount eruption disaster, evacuating the victims to the refugee camps, keeping the safety of the victims who still could be saved and keeping the location safety, doing the inventory of lives loss, wealth gradually, building the aid posts and distributing the logistics to the refugees were conducted. Activities after the eruption also conducted including rehabilitation such as rebuilding the structures and the infrastructures of the public interests service and people's belonging in the disaster areas until it reaches the adequate levels in the post disaster areas with the main targets to normalize the implementation of the government and the society's lives; reconstruction including rebuilding the structures and the infrastructures of the government institution and society's organization in the disaster areas with the main target to grow and improve the economy activities, social and cultural activities, upholding the laws and disciplines and the rising all aspects of social lives. However, hindrance always occurred in the process of implementation of the Indonesian National Infantry Army in managing the natural disaster of Kelud mountain, including limited budgets, the unclear tasks, limited education and training, as well as limited appliance supplies. In order to solve those obstacles, some strategies are conducted, including education and training sustainably and with stages to improve the soldier human resource of the Indonesian National Infantry Army and the professionalism, seeking the own budget through the aid proposal to the wealthy societies, entrepreneurs, and the Local Government of Malang District and Batu, proposing the new regulations to make the previous regulation more perfect to the Strategic Commander of the Infantry Army (Pangkostra, there is a specific regulation about the authority of the Military District Command that supervises the area of the disaster, both the commands, the personnel and the equipment needed and the budget post that is used as well.

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