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COMMUNITY BASED MOUNT MERAPI ERUPTION DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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1 ABSTRACT

Purpose - This research purpose is to analyze society management in manage natural resource that gotten from Merapi eruption and find the economical system based on regional autonomy. **Design/methodology/approach** - This research used qualitative approach. The informant of this research was Cangkringan society, Cangkringan village employee, and investors. Data collecting technique was done by observation patricianly and structural interview. Data then analyzed by domain analysis technique, taxonomic, competence, and cultural theme. **Findings** - The research result shows that Cangkringan society has local wisdom in manage economic after Merapi disaster by opening business entity like cooperative. **Social implications** - The purpose of Cooperative is to give fund to the Cangkringan society to make them become independent and not dependent to foreign investor. With this cooperative, society can manage economic independently based on local wisdom. **Originality/value** - Cooperative is business entity that manages by society to their own welfare (from society to society).

Keywords: Management, Culture, Natural Resource, Disaster Advances

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Introduction

Law Number 32 Year 2004 gives Autonomy authority to Regency / City implied to Village Autonomy. Even this law can not state explicitly about Village Autonomy, but articles in clause 93 until 111 stated clearly the components of that Autonomy in clause 104 where assigned that Village through Village consultative institution has the power to make Village Rules "PERDES" (Barth, 197; Permana, 2017). Futhermore in clause 101 stated that the task and duty of Head Village are lead the organization of Village government, develop village society life and lead the village economic life. Use the "Insert Citation" button to add citations to this document.

The meaning of lead and develop are wider than only take care like in Autonomy meaning (Kesel, 014) · (Mahoney, 1981) gives illustration that Regional Autonomy implicated to the widest oportunity for government and society to be together involve in the process of development.

Cangkringan area that is the biggest sand material producer in Indonesia, is good prospect for

government or society to manage it better to make society feels the result of its natural resource (Permana, 2017). The real is sand minning in Cangkringan only need low investation rather than other minning in other places. It makes its attractiveness for busnissman. The ability of big investor is stronger economically than local investor who near from the location (Glik, 2014; LEbowitz, 2014; Luo, 2013; Mahoney 1981)

Before 1989, minning is manually by society around ravines and that minning has no legality. During Merapi DAM build, the minning is only for DAM bulid activity until 1991. Start from 1992 begins legality of minning with heavy equipment that published directly by Province government until 1998 (Permana, 2017; Pyles, 2011; Sajogya 1977)

At 1998 begins new episode of minning activity with some miracles at that year like:

1. The biggest minning conflict in the minning history of Sleman Regency, that was buring 14 units of heavy equipment.

2. The Legality of minning begins be trusted on Regency government.
3. Founding of PDAU (Perusahaan Daerah Aneka Usaha) that engaged in the minning level C business.
4. Beginning of minning activities outside of ravines or around green area and the area of PERHUTANI.

At 1995 born colaboration prduct of big minning management especially in Cangkringan and survived until 2005. At 2003 publishes Local Law of Minning Number 21 that especially discuss about legality, but this product produced three legatities of minning and 38 busnissmen have no legality until published decree 19 about limitation close minning area with some limitations (Permana, 2017; Sajogya, 1977; Hettige, 201).

At 2005 stopped forign investor operational. At 2007 there were group of minners but the implementation in the field was still difficult. There was people logging permit or IPR (Ijin Pertambangan Rakyat) about 10 Ha in Gendol, Opak, and Kali Adem rivers, for one year. At 2008 founding of Usaha Mandiri Cooperative, in this case was the form of society concern of village recouses and potentions management that so ragged. At 2008 from minning dari division of Usaha Mandiri Cooperative surveied minning activities including minning location, the origin of the miners and material distributors (Prajanti, 2013; Pyles, 2011; Sajogya, 1977; Hettige, 2016). In line with minning development above, the management of society minning should be :

1. Involving local society as the main subject in taking the benefit.
2. Giving the society authoriy as dicesion making of right busniss system.
3. Inceasing government role as fasilitator and activity monitor.
4. Giving certainty and clarity of rights and obligations to all profesionally.
5. Creating and developing institutional of enterpreanure decided by society.

6. Oncoming of the enterpreanure based on the type of minning material and the diversity culture.

It can be concluded that there are sand and rock minning autonomously to increase welfare, life quality, capability, economic and social capacity of the society. Realizing integrity and sinergy in doing regional development based on ecological, economical and social cultural sustainability. Increasing society community around the minning who had responsibility to keep environmental sustainability and security. Increasing the benefit of natural resources to society interest by guarantee the long environmental sustainability. Increasing the quality of secure productivity around minning and environmental sustainability around it. Pushing and accelerating the development of other sector for reaching local progress and independent. Empowering and increasing publict institutional capacity through micro and medium enterprise cooperative either minning sector or others.

Materials And Methods

This reseach used qualitative approach. This research was done in Cangkringan district, Yogyakarta. The research subject was Cangkringan society who estimated had knowlegde and understanding about the way of sand minning in there. The informant determination was done by snowball sampling. Data collecting technique instrument was observation (partisipantly, straightforward and implicate and structurally), interview (used descriptive, structural and contradictive questions), and documentaion. Data analysis technique used domain, taxonomy, componential with organazed process and reduction the data into pattern, categorized and basic description unit could decide the theme and could make conclusion. Cultural analysis theme was done when data collection and after that. Analysis data that had been done were arranging, sorting, coddng and catagorizing the data so it can decide the appropriate.

Results and Discussion

Cangkringan is district in Sleman regency of Yogyakarta. Cangkringan area has its attractiveness because it's place that drained with bigs rivers that produce many sand and rocks like Opak, Gendol, and Kuning rivers. Sand and rock in Cangkringan is from material of Merapi eruption so until nowadays society has perception that Merapi eruption is a gift and not a threat. Geographic location of Cangkringan that has potential to produce sand and rocks so this area can develop as Industrial area (Permana, 2016; Permana, 2017; Eickelman, 1978; Glenn, 2013).



Figure 1. Cangkringan Area Map

Cangkringan has plan village middle development (RPJMDes) to thier society welfare. Village development plan that planed by Cangkringan society to long plan, that is three until five years. This plan development is done by notice the society capability in serving fund and the utilization of natural resource of its development (Bhandari, 2014; Chen 200; Deeg, 2005; Dominelly, 1996) Realization of independent Cangkringan as the centre of tourism development and barometer in Yogyakarta based on prior economic, productive and inovative also forward the society role that dinamic, hormony in the savety and controled environment based on togetherness, unity and entity for all (Permana, 2017; Mahoney, 1981; Hettige, 201).

Cangkringan has plan village middle development (RPJMDes) is guidance and reference for the execution of build that will be done by village government about six years. Therefore, the

substantion of it covers the entire matters of village, and covers the entire function that is done by Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD). In line with the scope of authority of village government, the strategy that will be used by Village government around Cangkringan Sub-district at 2014-2020 covers 3 (three) main agendas, that are : (1) Realizing good village government; (2) Increasing the quality of society life; and (3) Increasing society autonomy. Those three agendas will realized through village development strategy that autonomy. Strategy is a technique to realize the goal that created conceptually, analitically, realistically, rationally, and comprehensively (Deeg; 2005, Prajanti; 2013). Strategy is realized in policy and program. Policy is the way that taken by village government in deciding program conivguration form and activities to reach the goal (Pyles, 2011; Sajogy, 1977; Permana, 2017).

Resource and job of Cangkringan societies (Argomulyo, Glagahharjo, Kepuharjo, Umbulharjo, and Wukisari Village) because near from Merapi mountain has high level of fertility because of the volcano ash from the mountain (Pyles, 2011)

There are some potention of natural resource :

1. Beautiful nature of mountain and river/ hills in Cangkringan
2. High fertile land and compatible for agriculture
3. Minning material of sand and rocks
4. Drained some rivers in each village (Kuning, Opak, Adem, and Gendol Rivers)
5. Plantation like coffee, cacao, and vanily become plant priority
6. Farming (dairy cow, beef catel, chicken, goat, rabbit) that has many effects in increasing economic (Permana, 2017; Setyowati, 2014; Smith, 1977)

The superior comodity of Cangkringan district is sand and rocks. The resource of sand and rocks material are from Kali Kuning, Kali Opak, Kali Adem, and Kali gendol. Although Merapi brings threat but for the society it is a gift because many of them depend on the nature (Merapi) (Permana, 2017; Pranjanti, 2013; Pyles, 2011).

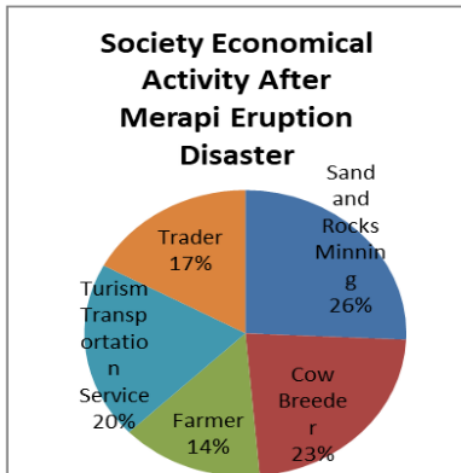


Figure 2. Economical Activity of Cangkringan Society

Many economical activities after Merapi eruption has been change that are the society prefer to do sand and rocks minning. Economical activities like seling, developing lava tour tourism and husbandry and farming that become main comodity are still maintained. Bised that some of them appointed as abdidalem (court employees) of Yogyakarta Palace as form of their devotion (Kasdan, 2016; Kessel, 2014; Permana, 2016).

From the economical point of view, Cangkringan area is the centre of many activities in the hills in seeking livelihood covers tourism, trading, farming, sand and rocks minning. This cannot regardless of the position of research place to other places surrounding it, so Cangkringan district is relatively has better economical condition. Beside that, Cangkringan has road access that connected Yogyakarta city with Kaliadem and Larva Tour Tourism that easier the tourist to come there. This condition is open challange to Cangkringan society to do many activities whether inside or outside the district (Helibroner, 1976; Kamp, 2005; Permana, 2016)

Cangkringan society depend his life from many jobs. The kind of their jobs are cow breeder, salak plantation, and farming. Other that, they also have some businesses like opening grocery store to fullfill their need or turist around Kaliadem or lava

Tour and as lobar of sand and rocks minning in dry season (Pyles, 2011).



Figure 3. The Rocks Minning Place as Raw Material of Block Making in Umbulharjo, Cangkringan

Local material availability in Cangkringan can fulfill the need of material for local society. This eruption materials then collected by society then they make it as block, mortar, and materials for plaster floor. Many of local material like big rock, small rock and sand are from Merapi eruption, collected by society as local material business whether in the raw form or mature form, like block, roaster and etc (Permana, 2017).



Figure 4. Parennial Sand Dunes in Desa Petung, Cangkringan

The distribution of sand material uses transportation vehicle like sand minning truck and the material takes from Opak, Gendol, and Elo river. This distribution of this materials has function to connect producent with konsumen. The minning is totally done by society, heavy

equipments because can damage the road and environment. The entire material manage by society also the result (Permana, 2017).

Beside they becomes sand and rocks manner, they also become bredeer, especially dairy cow and beef cattle. Then, they also sale the milk that collected by local village cooperative (KUD) with price Rp. 2000,- per liter. In one day they can supply two times with the average in each supply is 5-10 liter per (Pyles, 2011; Sajogya, 1977; Setyowati, 2014).



Figure 5. Business of Jeep Lava Tour Turism

Tourism development in Cangkringan from year to year is also increase rappidly and society interest and awareness. Tourism industry is more develop in natural concept like Lava tour turism where the turist just need 350-550 rupiah. They can go around to enjoy the beautiful nature and rest building of Merapi eruption. Remember at 2010 Cangkringan society had job as farmer and bredeer, because of the eruption, they change their job as trader (Chen, 2006; David, 2016).

The area that rich of natural resources makes society become stubborn to evacuate when Merapi eruption comes because for them it is a gift. It is a real prove of social wisdom to always life earthy with nature. Although they are in susceptible area but they still do daily activities (Deeg, 2005; Dominelly, 1996).

Based on Cangkringan society who reluctant to leave their area, more feel it as a common thing, it is beacuse their existency as mountain society who has environment wisdom that can life together with nature harmoniously. This local wisdom is rather

dificult to separate beacuse although they affraid but they also hope it (Permana, 2019).

In life, Javanese society always want harmony with mindset and life with mutual respect in a society that tied by norms because of history, tradition, or religion. Javanese culture has been rooted many years and ingrained. Their attitude has own identity fortified by advices hereditary from their ancient so it still life until now in the modern era (Permanan, 2017).

Keep Merapi Montain harmony, also reflected when the eruption at 2010, whether in Kinahrejo, dusun Pelemsari, desa Umbulharjo, desa Purwobinangun, dusun Turgo, desa Kepulharjo, or dusun Kaliadem. Their believe of nature harmony can be seen from their attitude that do not want to leave their places although destroy by fire of hot clouds and became forbiden places and uninhabitable. this phenomenon can be understood as a life's attitude to be always harmony with envirotnmen and nature. They assume that this is their homeland, so Merapi mountain with its natural process, feel as something soulless.

“Merapi peak can split, the thunder sound because avalanches and magma insistence also heard, but the society around Merapi slope like Turgo, Srumbung or Kinahrejo are still calm. They still do their daily activities like sod or searching wood in the forest near Merapi. “If only small thunder, it is common. We are still calm, still sod and searching wood. I still belive Merapi has no clues to eruption, the animals also do not down yet.” said Mr. Imam, Pelemsari people, Cangkringan, Sunday, August 02, 2019, at 16.00, in Mr. Imam’s house,

Cangkringan society statement who live in the eruption area. Until now, their opinion is still same, that Merapi is a gift beacuse it brings natural resource that can be used to fulfill their need. The society do not want to relocation is a real prove of local wisdom.

Although the society was in evacuation but their daily activities still run. Their unwilling to leave their place, based on Yogyakarta society ponit of view feels as something natural. It is because related with their existency as Merapi mountain

society who cultured, who can life harmonis with nature. This local wisdom is rather difficult to separate because although they afraid but they also hope it (Pyles, 2011).

Conclusions

Merapi mountain is one of active volcano in Indonesia that produce many minerals in the form of sand and rocks through memproduksi banyak mineral berupa pasir dan batu melalui pyroclastic flows and lava. Because of its quality material, sand minning become one of the main industry around Merapi mountain.

During the process of sand minning is done in the right way, this can promise continuity income and the risk of disaster can be decrease. on the other hand, if the process of sand minning is done in the wrong way, the quality of life will decrease by many problems like depletion of water sources, sand sources, bridge damage or sabo dam. The sand minning which is based on the right rule have to be done so can inheriting welfare and healthy environment to the future generation. The awareness of right sand minning method based on deal from many discussion of related parties with building business entities with legal status.

Since 2006 rises some idies to creat business entity in the form of cooperative outside of government that accommodates the things outside village government's main jobs, so at 2008 is formed a business entity that has vision and mision manages resources and potention fairly and wisely also continually to increase Cangkringan society's welfare in the case of publict partisipation in bulding district.

Cangkringan society has been build a business entity in the form of cooperative that is independent business cooperative, to be a palce of Cangkringan village businesses. Nowaday that cooperative is not only handle the problem of sand and rocks minning but also wider in turism and micro marketing like provide minimarket to meet. This is as the form of saving and load that legalize inform of Notary public and the office at Cangkrinfan Subdistrict.

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