MODEL OF COMMUNICATION DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ERUPTION MOUNTAIN SINABUNG THROUGH TABLE TOP EXERCISE

Puji Lestari¹, Eko Teguh Paripurno², Arif Rianto Budi Nugroho³

¹,²,³ Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta Jl. Babarsari nomor 2 Yogyakarta
Telp 0274-485268, email pujilestariupn@gmail.com

Abstract

Activity eruption mountain sinabung in Kabupaten Karo north Sumatera are still active. Required training preparedness residents surrounding mount sinabung to reduce disaster risk achieved through training the implementation of model contingency plan. This study aims to find models of communication disaster preparedness through training rehearsal a table (table top exercise) or TTX. Models of communication international are thinking base of. Research methodology is done in descriptive qualitative to technique data collection interview, documentation, observation, and focus group discussion (FGD). Fgd participants divided into 8 small group. Sectoral planning are divided according to the their respective fields that is management and posts emergency management disaster, sub division of sar and evacuation, sub the field of health and psikososial, sub division of evacuation and dwelling while evacuation, sub division of water and sanitation, sub transport, distribution and logistics, sub the security field and order, sub seeking, sub special field cattle. The results of the study found the implementation of models of communication training disaster preparedness eruption phase of mount sinabung optimal. The communication this is what needs to be improved when there eruption. The results of the study are expected to give their input on the development of contingency plan as a guideline planning for local governments to determine policy further in tackling sinabung the eruption phase of mount Governor of regulation.

Keywords: models of communication disaster, the ship, training rehearsal the table

Introduction

Karo district, North Sumatera, having a dormant volcano in 2010 until now. Status is still warning, the mountain of the great eruption on Monday morning (19/2). The impact of the Volcano Observatory Notice for Aviation (VONA) mountain Sinabung up to red. This is the umpteenth time the 2.451 meters above sea level was eruption. Mark the beginning of the year 2010 eruption phase of mount sinabung after 400 years was sleep since 1600 (https://kumparan.com/@kumparannews/sejarah-letusan-gunung-sinabung).

The impact of eruption the date of 19 February 2018 perceived by citizens of District Karo and Langkat. A regional disaster management agency set up a (BPBD) District Langkat north Sumatra, noted there were three subdistricts have been affected communities from phase of mount sinabung, District Karo, on Monday (19/2) morning as investors bought the. These types are Sei Bingei, Kutambaru, and Bahorok. The distance that sub district leader of a friendly country with the District the land of Karo. The eruption had an amount of impact to the residents of its industrial activity among others many specks of dust a group of volcanic which knock over those three sub-districts black colored and the existence of the also material one and did not stones small. Parties sub district governments Kutambaru revenues from the divestment were to inquire
for and require a mask to its citizens as many as 200 a mask. The disaster struck near the community surrounding Mount Sinabung. A few days after the eruption, things have returned to normal. Nevertheless the community is still kept vigil if a burst of eruption happened again. The regional disaster management agency (BPBD) asks the community keep vigil anticipating the eruption phase of Mount Sinabung in case there is (http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/18/02/19/p4e612284-bpdb-tiga-kecamatan-terdampak-erupsi-sinabung).

One of the ways is the BPBD namely renew documents contingency plan eruption phase of Mount Sinabung and conducted a pilot test on the table top simulation. Rehearsal of space is an exercise in the form of a discus at the level of the decision makers from every institution discuss a case or problems that had occurred in the operation of disaster management based on scenario exercise to improve understanding of SOP, a book of directions, and duties and responsibilities each other (Paripurno, 28 Maret 2018). Rehearsal space was the implementation of models of communication disaster mitigation for reduction risk eruptive Sinabung disaster. The purpose of the dress rehearsal space is validating thought or idea, of the procedure, contingency plan, operating plan, cooperation agreement in the, and other; but also aims to solve problems in running planning and procedures to produce feedback for evaluation and the revision of the contingency plan. Other purposes the implementation of this is the ttx the achievement of the control and coordination between the ability. The parties involved in the process of disaster management need to have competence communication in coordinating. The ability to communicate technically, conceptual kinds of abilities by their respective fields which in synergy with other sectors. Targets are training may provide a test of the concept of contingency plan and standards they can manage the disaster risk reduction eruption phase of Mount Sinabung. Communication and coordination an important aspect that must be controlled the participants that the training was too.

In the science of communication, communication and coordination are very important to establish interaction useful reduce disaster risks. Models of communication relevant by the fact that figure 1

**Components that was found in models of communication Berlo**

![Figure 1. Model Komunikasi SMCR](image)
Models of communication SMCR focused on the process called encoding and decoding occurring was the case before the sending of messages by sender and before message retrieval by the recipient. Some necessary component of the model a communication that which each of the components influenced by some factor that is sender, message, channel, and the receiver.

1. Sender

The sender is the source of a message originates or it can be said as a person who makes a message. The message will be sent by a sender a message to recipients a message. Several factors that could affect the sender and recipient a message, thera are:

a. **Skill in Communication** – Skill regarding communication well should be owned by messaging because the message will be being tasted easier to communicated compared with a message sent by a sender who does not have skill regarding good communication. Skill in communication includes skill in speaking, read, writing, listen to, and others.

b. **Attitude** – effect a message created through messaging having attitude.

c. **Knowledge** – Messages can be communicated more effectively if the sender of the message to have knowledge to create message.

d. **The social system** – There are a few things that might affect the way the sender of the message in communicating the message: places and situations, and as the value of the social system, trust, law, the rules, religion and the others. That creates this there is a difference in create message.

e. **Culture** – cultural differences become a reason for the difference in delivery of the message.

2. Message

Messages are the real delivered by the sender to recipients message. Messages can be shaped like text, video or the others. Factor of affecting messages are:

a. **Message content** – Something that is in a message.

b. **Elements message** – Elements message is about a nonverbal message inherent in the contents of as gesture, a sign, language use as a means of communication, and others.

c. **Treatment** – Recipients messages will provide feedback because of the effect resulting from the way the sending of messages.

d. **Structure message** – Pattern the formation of a message affects the effectiveness.

e. **Code** – A message transmitted in the form of text, video, and others.

3. Channel

The media often used the phone to send a message, for example, the internet as communication media and all the other things used in communication media. Looking at in another form of communication such as communication between two or more persons (interpersonal), and communication is the fifth taste them through panca senses owned by human beings. And the
number of communication effectivity of fifth panca influenced by the human senses, the fifth panca the senses are:

a. **Hear** – a message that is received through the sense of hearing.

b. **See** – a message that is received through the sense of vision includes a nonverbal message.

c. **Touch** – part of the required a nonverbal message was transmitted through to the touch like her rides on his shoulders of slapping on the.

d. **Kiss** – a message that is received through the sense of smell.

e. **Feel** – a message is received via the sense of taste.

4. **Receiver**

The recipients were from someone who receives a message transmitted by messaging. Several factors affecting recipients message are:

a. **Communication Skills** – the messages will get message good when having (communication skills skill about speak, writing, read, listening and others) good.

b. **Attitude** – attitude a consumer message to receive messages..

c. **Knowledge** – messages will easily well receive the message if the having knowledge.

d. **Social system** – in a receptive manner a message which will cause the difference in receive messages influenced by a social system as the, trust, law, the rules, religion, and others.

e. **Culture** – receive messages can be caused by the cultural divide(https://pakarkomunikasi.com/model-komunikasi-berlo).

Based models of communication Berlo, so the main questions in the implementation of the TTX namely:

1. Who deliver messages or who did?
2. You delivered or what is done?
3. Media that which is used or means of what is required?
4. When and how to do it?
5. Feedback what is required?

A few questions it was being debated in research findings this, and the evaluation of the implementation of models of communication through TTX disaster.
Research methodology

A method of the research was being conducted a sort of descriptive set by applying a technique based on the qualitative data collection to final publication the objective of the interview, documentation, observation, and focus group discussions (FGD) came up with a. The fgd participants divided into 8 clusters of small sectoral planning are divided according to their area there are management and a coordinating post posko for emergency services in charge of disaster management, sub division of sar and evacuation, sub the field of health and psikososial, sub division of evacuation and dwelling while evacuation, sub division of water and sanitation, sub transport, distribution and logistics, sub the security field and order, sub seeking, sub special field cattle.

The interviews were conducted with the officials in order obtain a sufficient set up a special body known as the (BPBD). After fgd were conducted training ttx the bank has led the commandant said, attended by students the works of participants from all administrative sectors, components of the community the victim, and the radical Islamic group agama. Although provided by the private sector. The results of the study have been analyzed in qualitative and made a report on the effectiveness of training TTX.

The Result and Discussion

Of the date of june 2 to march 2015 2018 eruption phase of mount sinabung are still in watch out(Putra,2018). With the status of the watch out the government and the community around the sinabung is expected to be able to do a variety the activity which could reduce the risk of disaster. One of the activities done by each local government District Karo North Sumatra that is drawing up contingency plan document reform work with researchers disaster in research institutes and devotion the community University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta. The draft of the document the renewal of contingency plan to boost production capacity have been arrayed years 2017 (with the assistance of research superior quality compared to other relatively high proportion of land of applied of these higher learning institutes PTUPT). A process must go through before this draft was officially launched as policies effective as bupati regulation is done a pilot project on a continuous model establishment plan contingency. The tests of being done by providing training or the dress rehearsal the table (table top exercise). Training is provided by way of models of communication a group of policy makers in dISTRICT Karo when what is to happen in charge of disaster management, such as a figure 2.
According to the interviews of researchers with the observers of the observation post of Mount Sinabung (March 27, 2018), disaster handling is the part used from development in the framework of bookkeeping into the fourth paragraph. In its implementation, disaster management becomes the duty and responsibility of local governments together with the wider community. The responsibility that addresses the things that society needs to be caused by a disaster that is one form of the state for citizens.

Article 5 of Law Number 24 the Year 2007 on Disaster Management states that the implementation of disaster management is the responsibility of the Government and local government. Furthermore, Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management states that Disaster Management is implemented in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner to protect the community from disaster threats, risks, and impacts.

Disaster management in the pre-disaster phase includes activities undertaken in "non-disaster situations" and activities undertaken under the "potential disasters" situation. In the event of no disaster, one of the activities is disaster management planning (Article 5 paragraph [1] letter a PP
While in the situation there are potential disaster activities include preparedness, early warning, and disaster mitigation. Contingency Planning by the provisions of Article 17 paragraph (3) of PP 21/2008 shall be conducted on condition of preparedness which produces Contingency Plan document. In the event of a disaster occurring, the Contingency Plan shall be changed into an Emergency Response Operation Plan or Operational Plan after the prior of the Rapid Assessment.

The nature of the contingency plan is "single hazard", this property is only used for 1 (one) type of threat. In some cases the real disaster, there may be a collateral impact or secondary disaster that is a new disaster / catastrophic disaster. For example, developing contingency plans to deal with the earthquake threats that the tsunami follows. It is possible that the earthquake / tsunami impacts in addition to casualties, damage to sectors, and other impacts, may also cause damage to industrial areas where there are many companies / factories that use hazardous materials / chemicals. In such cases, the contingency plan should also take into account emergency handling activities in the industrial sector that may require specific scenarios and coping methods as well as specific resources. Another example, if composing a Contingency Plan for volcanic eruption threats, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of a follow-up disaster or the second disaster of cold lava flood disaster.

The disaster communication model Figure 2 describes the communication aspects that play a role in the training and coordination of the table rehearsal on disaster risk reduction eruption of Mount Sinabung. The communicator gives an explanation of the rules of the game during the training. The role of communicator performed by Dr. Eko Teguh Paripurno, Dr. Puji Lestari, and Arif Rianto Budi Nugroho. Message delivered regarding the implementation of communication model for disaster risk reduction eruption Sinabung. The main messages from Observation Post related...
to the status of Mount Sinabung, namely; Normal, alert, alert, and Caution. Each status contains a
different message to the community. The message in question is the introductory delivery of the
Training Director, the delivery of objectives and objectives in the exercise, and the last one of the
delivery of the rules of activity during the exercise. Then there is a communication action which
has an exercise training plan in the form of phase and time allocation of each problem. The phases
of each problem are:

1. Phase 1. Early Warning Information Stages - Monitoring posts will send information on
early warning or disaster that will or has occurred to the Local Government.

2. Phase 2. Situation Stage of Information Situation - Monitoring posts will send progress on
the situation to the local government and TNI / POLRI or the community.

3. Phase 3. Emergency Response Status - The Bupati will state the emergency response
status and appoint an Emergency Response Command which will prepare and create
command structure in enabling the operating plan by the Contingency Plan.

4. Phase 4. Resource Mobilization - The emergency response commands through the Post
will mobilize the resources to the disaster site.

5. Phase 5. Field Condition Reporting - Command will report on field conditions on
transportation, evacuation and rescue access, refugee camps, vulnerable groups, health,
security, economy for deprivation of emergency response status.

The five phases that have been run will get feedback that conveys the compilation evaluation
results according to the time allocation. Feedback obtained will be communicated to the
communicator.

The results of this study reinforce Roskusumah's findings (2013) that to reduce the risk of Merapi
eruption disaster, the government needs to increase the frequency of socialization and simulation
of direct disaster to the community at lower levels, not only inviting representatives from
government officials only. The Geological Agency should involve observers providing
specialized training on disaster technical terms.
References


