CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Many kinds of disaster both because of natural disaster and human error have been happened continually in Indonesia. It causes a financial loss of the society and also the government. It worsens the rate of development in the disaster area. The disaster becomes the most real threat for Indonesian people.

Merapi Mountain is located in Central Java province, especially in *Magelang* regency. It erupted on October 26th 2010 that became the biggest eruption in the latest 50 years. It is a volcano with an andesitic-basaltic type, with 2986 high on the sea surface (Ratdomopurbo, 2000: 1). Since its continually activities, the crater and the top experience develop from time to time. Mount *Merapi* has a high rate danger because of the hot cloud that always goes down together with the eruption, moreover the population of the society around *Merapi* is crowded enough since its fertile soil.

Merapi Mountain Eruption is happened which has an interval only in a few years. Compared with other volcanoes like *Kelud*, *Galunggung*, *Agung* and *Tambora*, the interval of *Merapi* Mounth eruption is short enough. Seen from the rate of its activities, though commonly it is not in active condition, it always raises an indication as an active volcano.

In principle there are two conditions that happened to a volcano there are non active and active conditions. The Non active condition is a time when it has

low activities. Commonly, it is related to a condition that has not been having a tendency of an eruption. The low rate activities can be seen from its earthquake rate, crater's temperature and gas pressure. While the active condition of a volcano is related to the eruption, explosion, and other volcanic activities.

The understanding of volcano dynamics by geological techniques, either chemistry or physics, or even by visual observation, are always expected to an ability in differentiating and comparing between the rate of "non-active" and "active". Many researches try to answer questions relate to volcano's condition, behavior and character. The research of volcano activity has a character of "pure scientific" and the efforts in developing the monitoring technique are two activities that must be done successively.

Merapi Mountain always has fumaroles zone, it is the place where the volcanic gas come out, that the temperature can reach 600 C. There is also a volcano when in a silent condition, it doesn't show the volcanic earthquake, and in approaching time to explode, it shows interval between the eruptions. As the reference for the common society and the local government, The Merapi Mount activities are divided into four rate as explained below (Ratdomopurbo, 2000: 44).

a . Active Normal

All data of *Merapi* Mountain monitoring doesn't show an anomaly and there is no raising activity. In this level, it is in lowest level. Normal status doesn't mean that there isn't activity. *Merapi* Mountain is one of the continually active mountains, so its activity is rarely in a truly silent condition. So "normal" means that the activities rate where the

dangerous risk of volcanic eruption process is interpreted in the lowest position.

b. Wary

In this level, one of the monitoring data shows the tendency of raising activity. For example; there is a raising growth of the dome. It is stated in a wary status when there is an anomaly in the monitoring data; seismic data, deformation, magnetism, chemistry, lava dome and the changing of morphology top.

c. Ready

In this level, the monitoring data shows a tendency of an eruption or even explosion. As the example, the rising earthquake accompanied by the growth of lava dome and the slide of glowing lava and the changing of small hot cloud in the early become bigger and bigger. In this status the people around this mountain are suggested to keep away from the rivers that are located in threatened sector to avoid the risk of *Merapi* primary danger of hot cloud.

d. Beware

Beware status is stated when there is a big possibility that *Merapi* mountain will explode or it in a highest activity that can threaten the people around it. At that time, the threatened area is suggested to be avoided.

Merapi Eruption in 2010 was started at October 26’ 2010 with explosion that caused the hot cloud to the upper reaches of river toward *Sleman* Regency

and the glowing lava fallout flew to some upper reaches of rivers in *Sleman* Regency, *Klaten* Regency and *Magelang* Regency. Besides, the dust spread to all sites. The observation site that is located in *Babatan, Krinjing, Dukun* District moved immediately to a safety place. The status of Merapi changed into " Ready " and the people in 15 km zone from *Merapi*, had to flee. *Sewukan* with 11 km distance from *Merapi,* the people had spread in many evacuation posts in *Magelang* Regency.

SD Negeri Sewukan is the only elementary school in *Sewukan* village. It has 276 students, spread in 11 evacuation post in more than 15 km zone. The learning in that school was disturbed because some of the teachers were also in evacuation post. That event lasted for about a month, until their return to their own village.

The damage was experienced by many parties, and many aspects of life were paralyzed. Education sector was also disturbed by that event. Many schools in *Dukun* District experienced the damage either heavy or light. That damage influenced the learning process the school.

On the other side, the students got a serious impact after they'd stayed in the evacuation post. Some experts and specialists as the volunteers found that most of the students experienced Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The experts thought that there should be a program of traumatic recovery provides psychosocial means and emotional support to the children. This program was expected to reduce or as the traumatic recovery. By doing this activity center, it happened that the children were able to create, play, and shared the happiness so

they could be recovered as the time before having a disaster as a bridge to a normal learning in their own classes.

SD Negeri Sewukan, Dukun, Magelang Regency is a school that is located within a radius of 9 km from Merapi Mount. Since it is one of the schools that had been disturbed by *Merapi* eruption. It is a care elementary school in Ki Hajar Dewantara cluster that has good achievement both in academic either in stage of district or regency. With the 276 total students and spread in 11 evacuation posts, it needs an effective learning management to minimize the learning obstacles. Many parties felt sympathy with the condition *SD Negeri Sewukan*. They helped in traumatic recovery program to the students by collaborating with the teachers at the school. The learning that had been done was specially intended for the post disaster condition.

Based on those explanations, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled *The Post-Disaster Learning Management in SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*

B. Research Focus

The research focus of this study is on "What are the Characteristics of Elementary School Learning Management at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?"

The focus of this research is elaborated into three sub-focuses. They are:

1. What are the characteristics of elementary school learning preparation at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?

2. What are the characteristics of teachers' activities in elementary school learning at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?
3. What are the characteristics of students' activities in elementary school learning at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?

C. Objective

The objectives of the research are divided into three parts as follows.

1. To identify the characteristics of elementary school learning preparation at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?
2. To describe the characteristics of teachers' activities in elementary school learning at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?
3. To describe the characteristics of students' activities in elementary school learning at *SD Negeri Sewukan Magelang*?

D. Benefit

The research is expected to give theoretical and practical .

1. Theoretical Benefit
    a. To give a useful contribution in a theoretical, methodological and empirical manner for academic importance in the field of study about elementary school management.
    b. To make a pattern and strategy in post- disaster learning both in the evacuation post or in the school or class when they get back to school after the evacuation.

c. To make an alternative model of elementary school learning management at the time after the disaster.

2. Practical Benefit

a. To the teachers, volunteers, and government official, it can be used as the guidance to handle the refugee/disaster victim, so they can get the description about the activities in handling the disaster victims especially students.

b. To technical Serving Unit of Education and the local government, it can be used to decide the policy in planning, doing, controlling, and also evaluating in handling the disaster victims especially relates with education.

c. To the teachers, it can be used as the reference and consideration in planning and doing the elementary school learning.

d. To the researcher, it can be used as the reference to do a further research relates to the elementary school management.

E. Glossary

1. Post *Merapi* Eruption

   It is a term that is used to explain a time after *Merapi* mountain eruption in 2010

2. Traumatic Stress

   It is a sudden and hurt event because of unusual experience and brings up a fear to everyone who experiences it.

3. PSSA

PSSA is the abbreviation of Psycho Social Structured Activities. It is one of the students' activities that purposed to help them in normalizing their selves after the traumatic event that they had experienced.