

THE READINESS OF CIANJUR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS TO FACE THE ERUPTION OF GEDE PANGRANGO VOLCANO

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Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries traversed by two of the world's great mountainous pathways, often called the ring of fire, those are the Mediterranean circum and the Pacific circum, which makes Indonesia has many volcanoes. It is noted there are 128 active volcanoes that generally Strato-typed so Indonesia is prone to have volcanic eruptions. In addition to the famous explosion of Mount Krakatau in the Sunda Strait, it turns out there is a volcano that is still active in the area of West Java. One of them is Mount Gede which is located in 3 districts (Cianjur, Sukabumi, and Bogor) with an altitude of 1,000 - 3,000 m. above sea level, the latitude $106^{\circ} 51' - 107^{\circ} 02'$ BT and $64^{\circ} 1' - 65^{\circ} 1'$ LS. The average temperature at the top of Mount Gede is 18°C and at night the peak temperature ranges from 5°C , with an average rainfall of 3,600 mm / year. Mount Gede is known for its rich variety of birds, as many as 251 species of 450 species found on Java. Some of them are rare birds, namely the Javan Hawk Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi*) and Java Plop (*Otus angelinae*).

Mount Gede-Pangrango National Park was designated by UNESCO as a Biosphere Reserve in 1977, and as Sister Park with the State Park. The first eruption of Mount Gede occurred in 1747-1748.

Resulting in a very large eruption that made two lava flows that moved from the lanang crater.

It is noted that, the eruption of Mount Gede had its greatest eruptions, namely in 1843, 1926, 1957. The roar of the fire continued to repeat in several years thereafter in the 1900s. However, only short eruptions and thin ash rain. At least, there were 10 eruptions during that period.

In September 1957 was the last time of Mount Gede eruption. After it, the current condition was still normal. But worrying if Mount Gede erupted again the impact would be quite large for Cianjur City. The eruption which has a height of about 3,000 meters above sea level was considered large and destructive. At least six sub-districts in Cianjur Regency will be directly affected by the eruption. Mount Gede is wary of erupting, because during the last 150 years it has not erupted. This resting period of Mount Gede has exceeded the moderate cycle of this mountain, which is 40 years.

Disaster preparedness is an action or preparation to respond to a disaster, so as not to panic if the disaster occurs suddenly. Mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster risk. Disaster preparedness must be owned by every community including students so as not

to cause a large number of casualties. Therefore we conducted this research to determine the extent of SDN 1 Cipanas student preparedness against volcanic eruptions. Limitation of the problem, What is the preparedness of students towards the disaster of the Mount Gede Pangrango eruption?

Research purposes for knowing students preparedness towards the disaster of Mount Gede Pangrango eruption Volcanic Eruption Preparedness is very important to do as a fast and appropriate effort in dealing with disasters that could happen whenever unpredictably. This preparedness includes:

1. Test the emergency response plan by conducting disaster simulations with residents living near the slopes of the volcano.
2. Doing organization, communication, installation and testing of disaster early warning systems.
3. Provide and prepare all supplies to fill the basic needs.
4. Routine conduct counseling and training on the volcanic eruption emergency response mechanism.
5. Prepare an evacuation route for affected residents
6. Provision and preparation of materials, goods, and equipment to fulfill the recovery of infrastructure and facilities.

Research methods

This research is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach. The population in this study were students of class IV, V, VI

SDN 1 Cipanas. A sample of 40 students was obtained, namely: class IV amounting to 16 students, class V totaling 13 students, and class VI totaling 11 students. Data collection was carried out by observation, documentation ,and questionnaire. In the form of preparedness instruments for SDN 1 Cipanas students against the eruption of Mount Gede Pangrango. SDN 1 Cipanas is located on Mariwati street No.26, Sindanglaya, Cipanas, Cianjur Regency, West Java, which is approximately 7 Km from the foot of the big mountain causing the school to be in a volcanic disaster-prone location, this causes the SDN 1 Cipanas to have good preparedness for the risks of the catastrophic eruption of the great Pangrango volcano.disaster, the data analysis technique used was descriptive analysis using quantitative approaches.

Research result

Based on the table below:

N o.	Grade	Knowledge Of Mount Gede	Disaster Activity Planning	Disaster Warning	Resource Mobilizati-on	Prepare-dness
1	VI	57%	62%	70%	65%	63.5%
2	V	57%	61%	73%	67%	64.5%
3	IV	59%	71%	77%	74%	70.2%
Percentage of Preparedness:66%						

No	Value (%)	Interpretation Category
1	0-20	STS
2	21-40	TS
3	41-60	CS
4	61-80	S
5	81-100	SS

Based on the results of the research on grade VI (six) knowledge about big mountains included in the category of sufficiently prepared with a figure of 57%, indicators of grade V (five) knowledge of big mountains fall into the category of quite ready with 57%, knowledge indicators of grade IV (four) about big mountains fall into the category quite prepared with 59%.

Based on the results of the research, the indicators for grade VI (six) disaster activity planning fall into the category of 62% preparedness, indicators of grade V (five) disaster activity planning fall into the category of prepared with 61%, indicators of grade IV (four) disaster activity planning fall into the category of 71%.

Based on the results of our study grade VI (six) disaster warning indicators included in the category of prepared with a number of 70%, grade V (five) indicator disaster warning indicators included in the category of prepared with a figure of 73%, grade IV (four) disaster warning indicators included in the prepared category with 77%.

Based on the results of our study, the indicators of grade VI (six) resource mobilization included in the category of prepared with 65%, the indicator of grade V (five) resource mobilization included in the category of prepared with 67%, the indicator of grade IV (four) resource mobilization included in the ready category with 74%.

The indicators for grade VI (six) preparedness fall into the category of being prepared with a number of 63.5%, Indicators of grade V (five) preparedness fall into the category of prepared with a number of 64.5%, Indicators of grade IV (four) preparedness fall into the category of prepared with a number of 70%. Then the SDN 1 Cipanas students / I had never taken part in a volcanic disaster rescue exercise and the school did not have a disaster warning system and a salvage route map.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that SDN 1 Cipanas students' preparedness towards the risk of the eruption of Mount Gede Pangrango is included in the prepared category. However, the school had never taken part in a volcanic disaster rescue exercise and the school did not have a warning system and disaster relief track map.

Suggestions from us should be that the sixth grade is further enhanced by indicators of disaster preparedness

knowledge for large volcanic eruptions which are classified as percentages compared to class IV and class V because class VI should have better knowledge than class IV and V. It is better for SDN 1 Cipanas students realize that the area where they live is close and prone to volcanic eruptions. It is better if the SDN 1 Cipanas students must take part in the eruption self-rescue exercise in order to not panic if Mount Gede Pangrango erupts. The school should have a salvage route map and a volcanic disaster warning system.

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