

# DEVELOPING SCHOOL RESILIENCE FOR DISASTER MITIGATION: COMPARATIVE STUDY IN INDONESIAN AND JAPANESE SCHOOLS

by Siti Irene Astuti Dwiningrum, Retna Hidayah, Suwarjo, Puji Yanti Fauziah, Takaaki Koganezawa,  
Takashi Oda, Yutaka Ostuka

## ABSTRACT

Resilience school is needed for disaster mitigation. In the first year, this study aims : 1) to describe the profile of school resilience from the perspective of teachers Indonesia and Japan; to describe the differences and similarities of school resilience in Indonesia and Japan. The research conducted by employing a combination of qualitative and quantitative method using sequential mixed method. By mixing the approaches, it is expected that comprehensive data were obtained. The research took place at SMA "X" Yogyakarta in Indonesia and SMA "X" Fukuyama in Japan. Subjects were teachers who are in disaster-prone areas. The results of the study is expected to describe the differences and similarities of the school resilience of the six aspects related to the resilience of the school. (1) *increase bonding*, (2) *set clear and consistent boundaries*, (3) *teach life skills*, (4) *provide caring and support*, (5) *set and communicate high expectations*, and (6) *provide opportunities for meaningful participation*, are important aspects in building school resilience for disaster mitigation. Based on the calculation of the average of six aspects of school resilience, the result is that the average of school resilience in Japan is 17,08 (lower score = positive resilience building), and school resilience in Indonesia is 20,14 (high score = a need for improvement). That it can be concluded that school in Japan already have considerable aspect in building the resilience of schools, while Indonesia's five aspects still need improvement, because only one aspect is considered sufficient is *teach life skills*.

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