Disaster Management Sekolah Rescue: As Disaster Activity Program In Pass Fm Radio, Katapang Subdistrict, Bandung

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Abstract- Sekolah Rescue is off air radio program about disaster in Pass FM Radio. The existence of Sekolah Rescue in Pass FM Radio becomes more interesting when knowledge about the disaster in radio become real. They directly move to help the community when the disaster happened, begin with becoming a volunteer. The purpose this research is look disaster management in Sekolah Rescue. The method in this research was case study method with qualitative approach. In to collected data, used observations in Pass FM Radio and Sekolah Rescue, depth interview to announcer in the Pass FM Radio and volunteer in Sekolah Rescue. The result and discussion in this research, in pre disaster process, SR did the activity of early mitigation, education, and socialization, capacity strenghten, and promotion. Early mitigation is steps in reducing the risks, education & socialization is giving training and disaster material socialization, capacity strenghen is increasing and developing the volunteer’s skill in form of training and promotion, are dissemination information from disaster mitigation. In the process of during disaster, SR has a Team Perintis, management POSKO and emergency response. At the post disaster process, SR volunteers begin analyzing the activity result from pre disaster and during disaster through rehabilitation & recovery (REHABRECOV) and monitoring evaluation (MONEV).

Keywords-Sekolah Rescue; Pass FM Radio; disaster; Cilampeni village

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pass FM Radio is one of communication radio which is located in Sangkan Hurip Village, Katapang subdistrict, Bandung regency. At first it was established by NS Adiyuwono, Supriyatna and Saryana in 2002, as a communication media in the area of Perum Gading Junti Asri in Katapang subdistrict, however to make the community information changes easier, the Pass FM Radio has included the whole area of Katapang subdistrict since 2005.

Katapang subdistrict is one of the area which is easily affected by disaster, such as flood, tornado and fire. Sukirman wrote that,

“Based on BPBD Bandung regency mapping result, several disaster prone areas in Bandung regency are spread with the different potential disaster. Some areas such as Ciparay, Katapang, Bojongoasoang, and Dayeuhkolot are potentially got tornado. Besides them there are 6 subdistricts which are potentially got landslide such as Pasir Jambu, Ciwidey, Rancabali, Pengalengan, Pacet and Kertasari. On the other hand the area which are potentially got flood including 10 subdistrict, they are Dayeuhkolot, Bojongoasoang, Baleendah, Majalaya, and Rancaekek” [1].

Katapang becomes one of the disaster prone are, for example on March 2016, it became the largest submerged area caused by flood in Bandung regency. The Pass FM Radio which has location in this area has influenced to help the comunity surroundings giving the disaster information through on air and off air. On air programs such as the announcers give the disaster prone area about disaster in several villages. Meanwhile off air radio program, it has a special program called Sekolah Rescue. Sekolah Rescue as disaster program in Katapang subdistrict is located in Cilampeni village, as a disaster impacted village. This area is vulnerable getting landslide and flood. In Indra research
entitled “Kajian tingkat lahan kritis di SUB DAS Ciwidey-Kabupaten Bandung”, find that there are 9 villages in Katapang subdistrict which have potentially getting soil erosion. One of the village is Cilampeni village. Cilampeni village is located in the critical land which is caused by level of erosion danger, level of soil movement and level of the community pressure. Level of erosion danger and soil movement are natural caused from nature but level of the community pressure come from the density of the community residence which are not in balance with the land condition [2].

Those can cause Cilampeni village is impacted erosion danger and flood. The community continuously build houses so there are no more land left for water absorption. When the disasters happened in the villages in Katapang subdistrict, Sekolah Rescue as a disaster program of Radio Pass FM is ready to help the community surroundings, for example the disaster which usually happened is flood. Most of the members come from the community of Katapang subdistrict who are given the skill of how to face the disaster. Wulansari, Durumurti and Edo stated that by giving the community skill through knowledge of how to face disaster is called “Disaster Management” that is process of preparing and developing human resources (SDM) before the disaster happened [3]. Of course, at the beginning Sekolah Rescue formed because disaster team in the community is still a few on the other hand the total people who need help are many, therefore many people could not be helped when the disaster happened.

The existence of Sekolah Rescue in Pass FM Radio becomes more interesting when knowledge about the disaster in radio become real. They directly move to help the community when the disaster happened, begin with becoming a volunteer, giving help in public kitchen, giving trauma healing etc. This is also done by Radio Djati in Aceh. Romo –Murphy explained Radio Djati is a local radio in Aceh which start broadcasting in 2008, has transferred information about practical knowledge and learning to prepare facing the disaster (disaster preparedness) in Aceh [4]. The community in Aceh who had ever impacted by tsunami which caused many victims continuously giving information about disaster preparedness. The community became independence and able to analyze when the nature symptoms arise or nature reminder.

Fig. 1 Logogram the Sekolah Rescue

Based on this, the community radio which is located in the area of disaster not only become a distributor of the community inspiration but also can help the community to developed themselves to become independence and have creativity to face the disaster. Also in the Pass FM Radio through Sekolah Rescue. The community in Katapang do not need to wait long for the help from outsider, they have self confident and ready if the disaster happened. This is become a special phenomenon in radio’s world. People is moved to help their surroundings themselves through learning and provisioning of disaster. So the research focus on how disaster management sekolah rescue: as a disaster activity program the Pass FM Radio Katapang subdistrict Bandung.

To make it easy to analize from the management side, so we use disaster management theory from Wulansari, Darumurti and Eldo. Disaster management is said:

“A series of comprehensive effort in pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster. The activity in pre disaster is dedicated for reducing the risk of disaster, it is preventive such as: preventing and mitigation or calming but preparedness include early warning and planning when disaster happened (emergency) that is emergency investigating operation planning, emergency response and after disaster, rehabilitation and reconstruction” [3].

Suitable with the definition above, disaster management is devided into pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster. The activity of pre disaster is the level of preparing themselves before the disaster happened including preventing, mitigation and preparedness. The activity of during disaster or preparedness is the level of implementing the the mitigation procedure that had already prepared including the assessment of planning emergency operation and preparedness. The activity of post disaster is level of implementation after the disaster happened including rehabilitation and reconstruction. Therefore through disaster management analysis, can be seen planning, implementation and up to evaluation of disaster activity at the sekolah rescue.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Disaster Management phenomenon at Sekolah Rescue is a unique phenomenon because there is not always exist disaster program in the area of disaster which is guided by radio community. In addition Sekolah Rescue now helps another communities outside Katapang subdistrict. So the suitable research methods for analyzing this phenomenon is case study through qualitative approachment. The qualitative method itself is defined as “provides details description and analysis of the quality, or the substance, of the human experience” [5]. Qualitative method helps to describe and analyze the quality, content and human
experience as a research subject. Sekolah Rescue which members are Katapang community have their own story or experience in doing the activities there. In outlining this phenomenon, study case research method able to get the specification in disaster management at Sekolah Rescue.

Case Study research method is, “One which investigates the above to answer specific research questions (that may be fairly loose to-begin with) and seeks a range of different kinds of evidence which is there in the case setting and which has to be abstracted and collated to get the best possible answers to research questions “ [6]. This method becomes one of the method for investigating to answer the research questions. Besides that, to see the difference of the result finding in the field, seeing the place for researching directly and able to take the core and combine the answer of research answers.

In this research, we do the level of pre research and post research. On the level of pre research begin with literature review, is done “to find out what is already known, where it is lacking and what needs to be done to get new evidence to test existing theory” [6]. Literature review function to learn more information deeply whether it has not known yet or already known deeply about disaster management and Sekolah Rescue. Finally we found that disaster management theory is suitable with the phenomenon at the Sekolah Rescue. In searching the literature we focus on the goal of researching which want to know the disaster management done by Sekolah Rescue, followed by research question about how the disaster management level implemented.

In implementing the research, we observed and interviewed the member of Sekolah Rescue. The activity of observation is done through, “participat observation” [6]. Where the researchers get involved in the research subject which can be included into “explanatory description” [6], that the researcher can describe what he had seen and felt when observing through interviewing in the form of unstructured question and structure question. We arrived at Cilampeni Village as the office of Sekolah Rescue and saw Sekolah rescue owned facilities. Besides that, we interviewed Sekolah rescue’s head master, Cilampeni chief village as the guidance and students of Sekolah Rescue.

Finally, in post research, we write the result of literature review data, observation and the interviewed result or is called data triangulation. Is describe that, conducting the investigation. They use multiple methods to identify their findings. Like researchers reporting findings from studies that used other methodologies, case study researchers generally relate their findings to the work of others as another method of confirming and building confidence in what was discovered as a result of the study” [7].

We review again and confirm the data result from data triangulation. When there are a biased data at sekolah rescue, or has to be taken aside first before getting the correct information. All the disaster management data in Sekolah Rescue which we get from the head master and members of sekolah rescue, Cilampeni village, artefact, disaster activity, and document related with the rescue school at the Pass FM Radio.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At the year of 2010-2011, The Comunity of Pass FM Radio had issued off air program of disaster named Sekolah Rescue. Sekolah Rescue (SR) comes from the word rescue that is short of ‘Relawan Siaga Bencana Cekatan Ulet dan Efektif,’ is guided by Adiyuwono as the general chairman Radio Pass FM and the Rescue School head master. SR is started from data Radio Pass FM which contain about Katapang Community who are sensitively getting disaster impacts. Data come from two kinds of listeners, “first the community listeners, second the impacted community[..]”[8]. The community listeners are the community who always listen to the Radio Pass FM program but they do not getting impact the disaster. And the impacted community are the community in disaster area and the are getting the disaster impact.

At first, SR is only disaster training for Katapang community, Sekolah Rescue’s headmaster said, “it seems it can not be in the form of concept also. We have to build it as a real one in the form of activity” [9]. Training activity is not enough to help the community to face the disaster, so at that time he called SR as “disaster preparedness institution” [9]. SR volunteer had already known about theory of disaster only at that time. They had not got involved directly to help the community. Moreover Cilampeni village is one of the village which often got flood and easily had fire, it needed volunteer who could help them directly, therefore SR made its special learning itself, it is in form of curriculum called Management Partisipasi Penggiat Resiko Pengurangan Bencana (MP3RB) or Participation management to support reducing the risk of disaster. SR and then decided to be settled in Cilampeni village. As the village that help SR from its facilities and many others. “People when study, Cilampeni support its own finance, arrange itself, and rather than died it is increasing day by day” [9]. The village head of Cilampeni, Uus who used to be become SR volunteer is also help to develop SR, one of his effort is attracting the street children to become volunteers.
Based on curriculum MP3RB, SR volunteer must fulfill 6 levels of materials, they are: 1) care, 2) Participation, 3) supervisor assistant, 4) supervisor, 5) facilitator, 6) internal auditor. In the level of care, the volunteer is given the knowledge of disaster risks that will be happened in their area living, they are also given the knowledge about how to face the disaster when it happened. Adiyuwono gives the example,

“We live in the area of disaster for example in Manglayang Mountain, it is easily got landslide and fire. For example the area of the plane crashed so the community is taught how to find the victim of the plane crashed. It might be flood. That is called care. We must know what disaster will happen in our living area, first minimally do not live at about 35 percentage in the mountain slope. If you have to work there make the spot of evacuation. We make the spot of evacuation on a certain degree” [9].

Relawan is stimulated to recognize his area living, whether from the nature potential or disaster risk that are going to happen. It there is awareness about this it will grow their effort to take care of it. Besides that, through the introduction of kinds of disaster which will be happen, the volunteer is taught how to be strong and able to face the disaster. The volunteer at care level is given the material of how to make Induk Organisasi Relawan or the central volunteer institution (IOR) and form Forum Pengurangan Resiko Bencana or the forum of reducing disaster risk (PRD). IOR is the material to form a group in the community which live in disaster prone. The volunteer is able to lead the community to work together to face the disaster. Also in PRD the volunteer must become the communication media of disaster for the community.

At the level of participation, the volunteer has already made IOR, and IOR become their skills. This skill mean the volunteer is able to practice the IOR material given. In SR itself actually there are 26 skills which the volunteer should have. But these skills are applied in the disaster area adapted with the financial condition and the volunteer condition. For example in the disaster area there are many children have trauma because of the flood. So SR give the volunteer trauma healing material. The teachers or the tutors can be from the internal or the volunteer who has already given the material or work together with other outsider, for example from STIKES IMANUEL. “There is SR link. Not nominal but personally. We do not give the amount, there is the spirit of sharing” [10].

Different with the level of supervisor assistant. The volunteer becomes the leader in the disaster area. The volunteer bring a group of 10 people to the disaster area as the first group that analyze the area condition. They are called pioneer team. The team come first to the disaster area to find the information about the community’s need because of the disaster. Then they report it to the volunteer at in SR, and send another volunteer suitable with their need at the location. Supervisor assistant is called as the volunteer who is ready given order in giving services to the community.

The volunteer who has already had skills as a supervisor assistant may learn to become supervisor or supervise. A supervisor is given the material of management pos komando or management command post (POSKO) disaster area. Usually POSKO commander is pointed directly from Badan penanggulangan Bencana daerah (BPBD) if the volunteer is not become the commander he will be pointed to become the vice commander. So the volunteer in this level can manage POSKO. For example memorizing posko supplying network, recognizing the arrangement of the local government institution. In the local government, the volunteer must understand the arrangement of help in the regency, in the madya government, in the education and in the subdistrict.

At the level of supervising can be represent the duty of POSKO commander. The volunteer is able to recognize the weakness or shortage that exist in POSKO. Adiyuwono explained,

“For example why the water has not arrived yet? And then it is analyzed to whom they ask for the water supply? Try to ask it to Dispen, Tarsi. Social Department has a tank car if there are full of disaster happened. There is in BPPD. So they will know where to access. The managerial has already linked. He can argue, if it is wrong he can make the right one. He brings a group, pangakurkeun or pangmasakkeun. We develop the curriculum from this. What is the duty of first level. Supervisor assistant bring the group can be given order to come here and there. Dititah kaditu kadieu. Suvervisor can analyze” [10].

The volunteer must memorize the arrangement of all facilities supplying at POSKO. So supervising is able to know the institutions related with the demand and delivering water to POSKO. At the level of supervising, the volunteer is given managerial in managing POSKO and able to open the cooperation network with the government institution and private institution.

At the level of facilitator, the volunteer must share their knowledge they have during their study in SR. SR only facilitates the volunteer in sharing knowledge they have. Facilitator is not instructor or mentor, volunteer must know the place for sharing his knowledge. They have reasons. “When the activities and there are no unclear facilitator or fasilitator teu puguh. After the training there must be something valuable they have. One of them is facilitator.
So his experience will not be useless. The advantages can be seen from mature age and the ability to communicate. It must be chosen [10]. The volunteer at this level must have mature age and ready to share the knowledge. The volunteer must be able to communicate well with many people.

Finally at the level internal auditor. The volunteer become an auditor or an analyst for activity result in SR. Such as when there was a disaster in Garut, pioneer team from supervisor assistant level gives the collected data and information about the condition and the community’s need there. The volunteer from internal auditor level will give suggestion or decision in determining what must be done and who will do it, Adiyuwono added,

“Internal audit can see. We deliver instant noodle, do not deliver instant noodle, change them with Cornet, because instant noodle make the people constipation, In Garut there is a mistake about milk can. In disaster area should not use milk can because mothers will be lazy to give their baby breast feeding. At the disaster area mothers must breast feed their babies. Mother breast feeding is the best” [10].

The volunteer who become internal auditor has already been able to appreciate things related with the consumption supply for the evacuees. Indeed Instant food is easily to be cooked but hard to be digested by human intestines, especially for the evacuees who are not at their houses, they must sleep on the carpet and must take turn to go to the public toilet, if the evacuees eat instant food, it is worried they will get unhealthy disgestion. Moreover in supplying milk for the evacuees must given careful attention. Through internal audit, SR directly give information to the cooperation network in supplying the consumption to substitute instant food and milk can. From the internal auditor skill, the volunteer again will be empowered when monitoring evaluate (MONEV) at disaster management in post disaster part.

Suitable with the levels of the volunteer’s learning above, so every volunteer has his own work or duty in disaster management which are divided into pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster. The volunteer suitable with his level has his own position in every part of management above. In table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Disaster Management</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pre Disaster Process</td>
<td>Early Mitigation, Education &amp; socialization, Capacity Strengthen, Promotion</td>
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In every activity disaster, SR do these four activities, they are early mitigation, education and socialization, capacity strenghten and promotion. Early mitigation is mentioned as, “Steps to control disaster” [10]. SR does analyzing the area of disaster risk and control findings data. If there is a village which has a landslide or cracked ground, then SR helps to educate it. The volunteer will see the land condition which is cracked, for example if cracked, how long is the land, how deep and if the area in flood like what? [10]. The volunteer must know first kind of disaster happened in the village or this area and then plan the mitigation that will be done by make the standard controlling.

The investigation result of the area is seen for a week. If in a week there is a change, SR will do early detection system in a simple way. They make a spot of monitoring in disaster area, for example in flood area, is searching monitoring spot by involving the local community to detect early disaster. After that SR does educating and socializing, SR gives the education for the community in structural way as it is called “scholarship” because the community or the volunteer do not ask for the money. In socialization SR gives information pre disaster to the community through the disaster program which broadcast by Radio Pass FM.

SR besides giving the education and socialization to the community, it is also strenghten the volunteer’s expertise or the ability. It os called “capacity strenghten” in this case, SR ask training for the volunteer by making a demand letter about training to several institutions, for example to BPPD and university. At the university, usually there is a program of devotion for the community in form of coaching disaster risk which can be followed by the volunteer. SR then decided the volunteer who will be sent is facilitator candidate or volunteer at the last level in supervisor. The result is there will be formed the volunteer as a group Gladian field (Group G), become one of the expertise which must be owned by the volunteer that can be applied in the community and society.

Promoting in the activity of pre disaster is desseminate the information related with disaster knowledge which will happen suitable with the area condition. SR does promoting through broadcasting program in Radio Pass FM and television. Promoting is done to share knowledge and understand the disaster risk start from understanding kind of disaster, sign or characteristic of the disaster and how to handle it. Through the help of Radio Pass FM community,
the information about disaster in SR can be shared wildly to the community in Katapang subdistrict and its surroundings.

SR has volunteers that join with Team “Perintis Natuna”. Learn quickly disaster need. The volunteer in this team has already followed the training team in disaster reaction in BPPD, now there are 6 who had already been trained. The team becomes the first team that come to the area disaster happened. Disaster location priority is still in Bandung regency. But outside Bandung can also be helped by SR. Such as Garut which is got a landslide and flash floods.

This team consists of 8 persons to see the situation and condition disaster area and then report it to the volunteer in SR. Data collected by the Team Perintis Natuna must be completed, data source may come from primarily, secondary or tersier. Adiyuwono explains, “For example are needed diver, we do not have them, but we can find at the divers group who have A3 certificate. Need public kitchen, we cooperate with Dompet Dhuafa. Trauma healing can be held by ourselves or join […] so that is pioneer team work, if it were in war, war spy, disaster intelligence” [10].

The volunteer in this team must find the information source clearly and report them to the volunteer in SR as soon as possible. From those information it will be known what kind of urgent need the community want to in the disaster location. Their need will be adapted with the facilitilities in SR or not. If they do not have the facilitilities, SR will help to find it to other community that work on that field. For example the diver, it is different from trauma healing. Some volunteers in SR had already followed this training from STIKES and can be helped also by the students or lecturer of STIKES. “We are taught by the STIKES lecturers, we have certificate. I hope having many certificates mean legality. All facilitillators have certificates. Many trauma healing come from STIKES” [11]. SR volunteers can give trauma healing to the children as disaster victims because they already have certificate from formal institution, STIKES. Adiyuwono explained, “Because there are several vulnerable areas, all the children describe about flood, and there was a child who always shake our hand many times, i wonder why he did that. He kissed my hand back and forth. When it happened his grandmother and his mother were not on his side. Also his grandmother. We can imagine that, and like that the child could not describe, he can not do anything” [9].

Based on this story, SR volunteer try to find information deeply through drawing a picture. The children were asked to draw a picture and then explain the reason why they made those pictures. There was a child who drew two persons. When the volunteer team asked about it, he told them that he did not live with his parents. He only lived with his brother. Through the picture the volunteer can find what the picture mean. And it become the material for trauma healing activity for the children. Then trauma healing is very important to give for the children in disaster area because they need mediator to communicate their feelings of sadness, and upset about disaster which had happened.

In the activity during disaster, SR do the activity of emergency response which are divided into four activities, they are search and rescue (SAR) team, public kitchen, education and health. SAR team has a duty to find the loosing victims of disaster, the volunteer is given the training to become SAR team from BASARNAS, national institution of search and help. “If SAR, whether vertical rescue or another rescue come from BASARNAS” [11]. BASARNAS becomes one of the government institution that cooperate with SR in giving training to survive. Vertical rescue is training to rescue the victims into the safe place where the volunteer learn about reaching the victims technique and evacuation technique.

The activity in public kitchen, the volunteer also ever had training to manage the public kitchen. Public kitchen trainee is the community who expert in cooking or its called “Canoli”. They share their knowledge in cooking delicious food to others and quickly done to evacuee. Uus, as the head village of Cilampeni and as a SR builder added, “There is instructor in public kitchen using sundanese language” [12]. Training presenters about public kitchen come from the community of Cilampeni village who can speak sundanese.

And them, in the process of during disaster in education field is done through pusat bimbingan belajar (PUSBIMBEL) or central learning guidance. Adiyuwono had told, “We bring the children. Student from IKIP siliwangi had join us, the students who have education back ground. So the children in disaster area still have courage to study, do not stop [10]. The children in disaster area are given learning guidance to substitute their school time which had been lost. SR volunteers bring whiteboard and books and their study system like learning guidance. The location of their study is also made like emergency school, “So the poin is to keep the spirit of studying” [10].
At the health field, SR volunteer can not give the treatment. The volunteers only give medical check up. Before that SR go to school and university which have the event to socialize it. From this event they join to become volunteer. For example STIKES students for trauma healing and medical check up, STIA for logistic, Upi or IKIP for learning guidance.

In this process SR gives the activity of rehabilitation and recover (REHABRECOV) and monitoring evaluation (MONEV). REHABRECOV is fixing and rebuild again, SR analyze deficiency which exist in disaster area and then planning for improvement. For example when in disaster area, there are no clean water, then the volunteer will find water source to become water source. When there is no place for public toilet, then volunteer will make it by finding another water source. In disaster area Rawa Bogo Ciwidey, the mosque has no water for wudhu so the volunteer fix the mosque and build public toilet and wudhu place.

It is different in MONEV, the volunteer write the activity result from pre disaster, during disaster for the suggestion that can be used in the future. Adiyuwono said “in Jakarta is good when there is a disaster for example there is a navy base that make integrated POSKO, scouts, we write good things. In POSKO there are base and facilities nearby” [10]. Every activity that has not been done by SR will be written by internal auditor to make it into another planning. This is become the increasing services for the community who are impacted by the disaster.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Sekolah Rescue (SR) as a disaster program in Pass FM Radio had already done the disaster management which are started from pre disaster process, during disaster and post disaster. In pre disaster process, SR did the activity of early mitigation, education, and socialization, capacity strengthen, and promotion. Early mitigation is steps in reducing the risks, education & socialization is giving training and disaster material socialization, capacity strengthen is increasing and developing the volunteer’s skill in form of training and promotion, are dissemination information from disaster mitigation. In the process of during disaster, SR has a team Perintis, management POSKO and emergency response. Team Perintis is volunteer that exist in the level of assistant supervisor. The duty is analyzing the early condition in disaster area. Management POSKO is managing POSKO from supplying logistic, consumption and other stuff which is done by the volunteer at the level of supervisor. Besides that emergency response are the activities which are done by the volunteer start from searching the lost victims through SAR team, volunteer who help in the public kitchen, education in the form of medical check up and education in the form of central learning guidance (PUSBIMBEL).

At the post disaster process, SR volunteers begin analyzing the activity result from pre disaster and during disaster through rehabilitation & recovery (REHABRECOV) and monitoring evaluation (MONEV). REHABRECOV is the activity of recovery and repairing facilities at the disaster area by the volunteer. Whereas MONEV is the activity to analyze and evaluate the result of disaster activity. Suitable with all management disaster process above, SR as a disaster institution which had helped Bandung community and out side Bandung community without asking salaries. They only count on donation, participation and cooperation from another outsiders. Through SR existence, the community of Katapang subdistrict and the community out side Katapang are helped recognizing, preventing and during the disaster. Indeed SR existence help the next generation in the community to help others through the volunteers.

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