

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC GROUP ON RESILIENCE OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AFTER THE KELUD MOUNTAIN DISASTER.

Quasy-Experimental Study.

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Introduction: Natural disasters can affect the psychological well-being and mental health of people. If children do not have good endurance, they will be affected by traumatic events that initially show reactive phenomena, so they can continue and lead to psychological disorders. The purpose of the study was to describe the resilience of school-age children after the Kelud mountain disaster.

Method: This study uses a quantitative descriptive research design. Samples were collected using simple random sampling technique. The total sample is 56 respondents. The independent variable is resilience. The dependent variable is the kelud mountain disaster. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire.

Data were analyzed using chi-square statistical test. ***Results:*** In general, the recruitment ability of school-age children after the Kelud Mountain disaster in Penataran 02 Elementary School showed good ability in aspects of impulse control, causal analysis, self-efficacy, empathy, optimism and reaching out, while low capacity was emotional regulation. ***Discussion:*** Resilience can be improved through changes in emotional regulation, impulse control, causal analysis, self-efficacy, optimism, empathy, and positive abilities. For further researchers, it is expected to focus on the dominant factors that affect children's resilience.

Keywords: therapeutic group, resilience, school, children, disasters.