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 s the world is chang-
 re frequently revised.
 ould remain relatively

harm or losses.
 The National Disaster Mitigation
 Agency (BNPB) has developed an
 early warning system to lessen the
 adverse impact of eruptions of Mount
 Merapi and tsunamis in several areas.
 However, it is rare that an early

tion before the landslide happens,
 then decide whether to relocate lo-
 cals or strengthen the structure of
 the land.
 In general, the working principles
 of early warning systems for tsuna-
 mis and landslides are identical. For

early warning system is high.
 To overcome the problems, we
 should prioritize the development
 of early warning systems in certain
 areas, especially areas that have at-
 risk land and high population den-
 sity. Other factors are the existence

Australian National University's
 (ANU) environmental manage-
 ment and development program
 (EMD) and participant of Training
 of Trainer (ToT) Disaster Mitiga-
 tion Planning 2013 at Ritsumeikan
 University, Japan.

Curriculum as a subject of experiment

Paul Suparno
 YOGYAKARTA

The Culture and Elementary
 and Secondary Education
 Ministry has announced that
 schools that have applied the latest
 2013 curriculum (known as K13) for
 the last three semesters since it was
 introduced should continue to do so,
 while other schools should revert to
 the previous 2006 curriculum.

Debates highlight the reasoning
 behind the decisions quite apart
 from the advantages and shortcom-
 ings of each curriculum.
 Some countries intent on chang-
 ing their national curriculum usu-
 ally conduct experimental research
 and choose some schools as experi-
 mental samples.

They apply the new draft cur-
 riculum in those schools and inves-
 tigate whether the curriculum is re-

ally better than the previous one and
 whether it is applicable.

With such an experiment process
 the authorities seek to understand
 the weaknesses and strengths of
 the curriculum in question, so they
 can make corrections and revisions
 where needed before deciding to ap-
 ply the new curriculum for the en-
 tire nation.

K13 apparently lacked such ex-
 perimental research. The intro-
 duction was too rapid, virtually no
 experimentation was conducted,
 thus revealing the lack of prepara-
 tion of teachers, books, the system
 for grading students, understand-
 ing of expected core competences
 and in translating contents from the
 required core competence of each
 taught subject.

So the government decision to
 allow some schools to continue us-
 ing K13 can be termed as experi-

mental research, aiming to discover
 whether K13 is actually better in
 real classrooms, and to revise where
 necessary before applying it across
 all schools.

Because the process of assessing
 K13 is an experimental research, the
 schools should really adhere to the
 curriculum. They have to investi-
 gate and note all the strengths and
 weaknesses of K13. They should not
 manipulate results because of politi-
 cally related goals.

And the schools should be proud
 to be selected as national research
 samples.

Other schools with no experience
 in applying K13 have been instruct-
 ed to use the 2006 curriculum;
 hence no disruption to the learning
 process should be expected. More
 teachers will need to be trained if it
 is decided that K13 will be adopted
 nation-wide.

What should the government do?
 Pending results of the experiment, the
 government should first ensure con-
 trol over the research and its results.

By doing so, we hope that K13 is
 properly studied and revised.

Second, the government should
 prepare the national tests that are
 appropriate to K13 and the 2006
 curriculum so that students will not
 worry about their national exams,
 given that schools are using differ-
 ent curricula.

Third, train teachers in both cur-
 ricula so that they are able to help
 students actively and creatively in
 their learning process, to enable a
 high standard of competence either
 in the cognitive, affective and moral
 aspects.

The writer lectures at Sanata
 Dharma University in Yogyakarta.

Putting entrenched deflation first

Barry Eichengreen

But Draghi and his colleagues will

given fear and loathing in northern

the flexibility of labor and product