

## Gambaran Manajemen Keadaan Darurat Fakultas X Universitas X Tahun 2016

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### Abstrak

Peristiwa seperti ancaman penembakan pada mahasiswa, ledakan laboratorium, kebakaran di ruang arsip, dll adalah bukti bahwa keadaan darurat dapat terjadi di perguruan tinggi. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka dibutuhkan manajemen keadaan darurat di perguruan tinggi yang terdiri atas tahap pra, saat, dan pasca keadaan darurat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat manajemen keadaan darurat pada elemen-elemen di 3 tahap tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan Fakultas X menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan Prosedur Penanggulangan Keadaan Darurat K3L Universitas X, PP No. 21 Tahun 2008, UU No. 24 Tahun 2007, Perda Kota Depok Nomor 10 Tahun 2010, dan NFPA 2016 Edisi 2013, menunjukkan bahwa masih ada elemen pada tahap pra darurat dengan persentase terpenuhi dibawah 60%, yaitu mitigasi (25%); pencegahan (28,6%); prosedur (30%); serta pelatihan dan pendidikan (44,4%). Mitigasi mendapatkan persentase terkecil karena belum melaksanakan penilaian risiko secara keseluruhan. Sedangkan elemen lain yang mendapatkan persentase lebih dari 60% pada elemen di tahap pra keadaan darurat adalah: perencanaan umum (67,88%); sumber daya (77,8%); peringatan dini dan komunikasi (77,8%); pada saat keadaan darurat adalah: tanggap darurat (65,6%); dan pada pasca keadaan darurat adalah: keberlanjutan bisnis (69%).

Kata kunci: Manajemen Keadaan Darurat, Prosedur K3L Universitas X, pra keadaan darurat, saat terjadinya keadaan darurat, pasca keadaan darurat

Events such as threat of firing on students, lab explosion, fire in the archives room, etc. are proofs that the state of emergency can happen in college. Based on this, it needs emergency management in college. Emergency management consists of a pre-emergency, trans-emergency and post-emergency. This study aims to look at the emergency management at the elements in those 3 stages. Research carried at Faculty X Universitas X. This research uses descriptive analytic design with a qualitative approach. The results showed based on Operational Procedure on Emergency Management Universitas X, PP No. 21/2008, UU No. 24/2007, Perda Depok No. 10/2010, and NFPA 2016 Ed. 2013, showed that there are several elements on pre-emergency stage which percentages &#8213;fulfilled&#8214; are below 60%. They are mitigation (25%); prevention (28,6%); procedure (30%); and training and education (44,4%). Percentage &#8213;fulfilled&#8214; on mitigation is the least because Faculty X has not done risk assessment on every activities they do. Other elements which has percentage &#8213;fulfilled&#8214; above 60% in pre-emergency are: general planning (67,88%); resources (77,8%); early warning and communication (77,8%); in trans-emergency is: emergency response (65,6%); and in post-emergency is: business continuity (69%).

Key words: Emergency Management, Operational Procedure on Emergency Management Universitas X, pre-emergency, trans-emergency, post emergency