

Perilaku selamat petugas potensi SAR pada pelatihan penyelamatan di ketinggian menggunakan akses tali, hubungannya dengan faktor predisposisi, pemungkin dan penguat = Safe behaviour officer potential SAR on rescue training at altitude using rope access, relation to predisposing, strengthening and reinforcing factors

Liana Andryana, author

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Abstrak

Bekerja di ketinggian bagi tim SAR merupakan jenis pekerjaan yang mempunyai resiko bahaya yang tinggi seperti terjatuh, tertimpa benda, tersetrum, kebakaran, dan lain-lain. Akses tali telah diterapkan secara luas dalam setiap pekerjaan di ketinggian, namun penerapannya membutuhkan keterampilan yang baik agar resiko bahaya terjatuh dapat dicegah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kontribusi faktor predisposisi, faktor pemungkin dan faktor penguat pada perilaku selamat petugas Potensi SAR yang mengikuti pelatihan penyelamatan di ketinggian menggunakan akses tali (rope access). Desain penelitian ini adalah cross-sectional, menggunakan metode penelitian analitik korelatif dengan pendekatan semikuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, observasi, dan wawancara. Populasi penelitian meliputi seluruh Potensi SAR di daerah Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Utara yang telah mengikuti pelatihan Rope Acces di Basarnas sebanyak 1500 orang dan sampel diambil dengan teknik acak sebanyak 30 orang. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel persepsi dan pelatihan berhubungan dengan perilaku selamat, sedangkan variabel pengetahuan, fasilitas, upaya penyelamatan di ketinggian, dan dukungan tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku selamat. Direkomendasikan antara lain memastikan petugas Potensi SAR memahami posisi tubuh ergonomis, mewajibkan mengikuti pelatihan sebelum melakukan pertolongan di ketinggian, dan menerapkan reward bagi petugas Potensi SAR yang telah mengikuti pelatihan dengan baik.Working at height for the SAR team is a type of work that has a high risk of danger such as falling, falling over objects, electrocuted, fire, and others. Rope access has been widely applied in every work at height, but its application requires good skills so that the risk of falling hazard can be prevented. The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors to the behavior of potential SAR survivors who participated in rescue training at altitude using rope access. The design of this research is cross-sectional, using corelative analytical research methods with a semicitative approach. Data were collected using a questionnaire, observation, and interview. The study population covered all the SAR potential in the East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan regions that had participated in Rope Access Training in Basarnas of 1500 people and samples were taken by random sampling technique of 30 people. The results of the study showed that the variables of perception and training were related to survivors behavior, while the variables of knowledge, facilities, rescue efforts at heights, and support were not related to survivors behavior. The recommended recommendations include ensuring SAR Potential officers understand ergonomic body positions, requiring training before high altitude relief, and applying rewards for SAR Potential officers who have attended training well.