

ABSTRAK

Kebakaran merupakan bencana yang terjadi akibat api yang tidak mampu dikendalikan, serta menimbulkan kerugian. Penyebab kebakaran dapat berasal dari faktor alam maupun faktor manusia dan dapat terjadi di berbagai sektor, termasuk gedung bertingkat, rumah sakit, sekolah, pusat perbelanjaan, serta fasilitas umum lainnya. Sekolah merupakan salah satu sektor strategis yang perlu diperhatikan dalam upaya kesiapsiagaan bencana. Hal ini dikarenakan memiliki peran utama dalam meningkatkan edukasi sehingga kesadaran mengenai pengurangan risiko bencana dapat dilakukan secara berkelanjutan.

Pada penelitian ini, ergonomi partisipatori diterapkan agar warga sekolah dapat meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan mereka terhadap keadaan darurat. Pendekatan ini melibatkan sosialisasi, pelatihan, serta arahan terkait mitigasi bencana kebakaran. Metode penelitian ergonomi partisipatori bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesehatan, keselamatan, dan kenyamanan warga sekolah serta membentuk kebiasaan dalam mitigasi bencana. Hasil observasi menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan perlindungan peserta didik terhadap bencana di UPTD SDN Keleyan 2 masih belum berjalan dengan baik, terlihat dari sikap acuh tak acuh peserta didik saat simulasi awal dilakukan.

Perubahan kinerja kognitif siswa di UPTD SDN Keleyan 2 diukur menggunakan uji wilcoxon, yang menunjukkan adanya perbedaan antara hasil pretest dan post-test. Pendekatan ergonomi partisipatori terbukti berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan respons tanggap darurat siswa. Data menunjukkan bahwa sebelum penerapan pendekatan ini, rata-rata nilai perilaku siswa sebesar 12,72, sementara setelah penerapan meningkat menjadi 16,47.

Kata Kunci : Tanggap darurat, Ergonomi partisipatori, *fault tree analysis* (FTA), kebakaran.

ABSTRACT

Fire is a disaster that occurs due to fires that are unable to be controlled, as well as causing losses. The cause of fires can come from natural factors as well as human factors and can occur in various sectors, including high-rise buildings, hospitals, schools, shopping centers, and other public facilities. Schools are one of the strategic sectors that need to be considered in disaster preparedness efforts. This is because it has a major role in increasing education so that awareness of disaster risk reduction can be carried out in a sustainable manner.

In this study, participatory ergonomics were applied so that school residents could increase their preparedness for emergencies. This approach involves socialization, training, and direction related to fire disaster mitigation. The participatory ergonomics research method aims to improve the health, safety, and comfort of school residents and form habits in disaster mitigation. The observation results show that the implementation of the student protection policy against disasters at UPTD SDN Keleyan 2 is still not running well, as can be seen from the indifferent attitude of students when the initial simulation was carried out.

Changes in students' cognitive performance at UPTD SDN Keleyan 2 were measured using the wilcoxon test, which showed a difference between the pretest and post-test results. The participatory ergonomics approach has been proven to have an effect on improving students' emergency response response. The data showed that before the implementation of this approach, the average student behavior score was 12.72, while after the implementation it increased to 16.47.

Keywords: Emergency response, Participatory ergonomics, fault tree analysis (FTA), fire.