

## ABSTRAK

Tindakan penerapan tanggap darurat kebakaran melibatkan sumber daya manusia, peralatan serta kebijakan perusahaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari faktor predisposisi, enabling dan reinforcing dalam penenerapan tanggap darurat kebakaran serta mengetahui hubungan faktor predisposisi dengan tindakan penanggulangan kebakaran di PT.Petrokimia Gresik.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan metode crosssectional. sampelnya adalah karyawan yang bekerja di unit produksi amoniak PT. Petrokimia Gresik selama penelitian diambil secara total populasi yaitu sebanyak 41 orang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan perusahaan sebagai reinforcing faktor meliputi SOP peralatan kebakaran, instruksi kebakaran dan syllabus sudah diupayakan dengan baik. Faktor enabling berupa pengadaan, pemeriksaan, penggantian sarana penanggulangan kebakaran dan tim tanggap darurat kebakaran telah diupayakan dengan baik meskipun terdapat beberapa kekurangan. faktor predisposisi terdiri dari jenis kelamin, umur, pendidikan, masa kerja, pengetahuan dan sikap. Hasil analisis uji spearman didapat ada hubungan yang signifikan pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ) dengan tindakan responden. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara umur ( $p=1,000$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0,520$ ), lama kerja ( $p=1,000$ ), sikap ( $p=0,198$ ) dengan tindakan responden dalam penanggulangan keadaan darurat kebakaran.

Pelaksanaan pelatihan kebakaran sebaiknya ditingkatkan serta perlu upaya pengawasan terhadap penempatan APAR serta penambahan petunjuk arah tanda darurat.

Kata kunci : faktor predisposisi, enabling, reinforcing, tanggap darurat kebakaran

## ABSTRACT

Fire emergency response actions involving the application of human resources, equipment and company policy. The purpose of this research was to study factors predisposing, enabling and reinforcing in emergency response of fire and to know the predisposing factors related to fire prevention action Petrokimia taken strategic initiatives.

This study was a descriptive study with cross sectional method. The sample is employees who work in the ammonia production unit PT. Petrokimia Gresik during the study was taken by total population, there are 41 people.

The results showed that the policy covers the company as reinforcing factor SOP fire equipment, fire and Syllabus instructions have strived very well. Enabling factors such as procurement, inspection, replacement of fire-fighting facilities and fire emergency response team has been attempted with good although there are some disadvantages. Predisposing factors consisted of the sex, age, education, years of service, knowledge and sikap. The result of Spearman test analysis found no significant correlation between knowledge ( $p = 0.000$ ) with the actions of respondents. There was no significant relationship between age ( $p = 1.000$ ), education ( $p = 0.520$ ), duration of employment ( $p = 1.000$ ), attitude ( $p = 0.198$ ) with the action of respondents in the response to fire emergencies. Implementation of fire training should be improved and necessary efforts to supervise the placement of fire extinguisher and emergency signs additional directions.

Key words: factors predisposing, enabling, reinforcing, emergency fire response