

Kesiapan mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia dalam menghadapi bencana sebagai upaya peningkatan ketangguhan bencana (disaster resilience) di kampus tahun 2017 = The readiness of Public Health Faculty of University of Indonesia students in facing disasters as an effort to increase disaster resilience on campus 2017

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai tingkat kesiapan mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia dalam menghadapi bencana. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif berdesain cross sectional dengan sampel sebanyak 417 orang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia sudah siap terhadap bencana diantaranya dalam hal validitas sumber edukasi bencana, pengetahuan tentang langkah respon tanggap darurat, pengetahuan tentang adanya klinik di sekitar kampus, kesadaran terhadap potensi bencana di kampus, kesadaran persiapan bencana, dan kepemilikan asuransi bencana. Namun dibutuhkan peningkatan terhadap beberapa hal seperti pengetahuan sistem peringatan dini di lingkungan kampus, keikutsertaan dalam pelatihan dan simulasi bencana, langkah persiapan menghadapi bencana, dan persepsi tentang tingkat kesiapan bencana.

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the readiness level of Public Health Faculty of University of Indonesia students in facing disasters. The design of this study uses a descriptive quantitative method with a cross sectional approach and a total sample of 417 respondents. The results of this study concludes that generally, Public Health Faculty of Indonesia students are prepared in facing disasters, specifically in terms of the validity of disaster education source, knowledge of disaster response, knowledge of health clinics around the campus area, awareness of the potential of disasters on campus, awareness of disaster preparation, and owning disaster insurance. However there are also several factors, such as preparation for disasters, knowledge towards early warning systems, involvement in training or simulations for disasters, readiness in facing disasters, and perception towards the level of readiness in facing disasters that needs to be improved.