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THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF K3 STUDENTS ABOUT EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROUTES AT THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, LANCANG KUNING UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Emergency preparedness is crucial in the educational environment, especially in vocational faculties that involve high-risk practical activities such as fires, as well as earthquakes. However, most K3 students still show a limited understanding of evacuation routes and emergency response procedures, which has the potential to hinder rapid response, increase the risk of injury, and material loss. This study aims to measure the level of understanding of K3 students at the Faculty of Education and Vocational Education, Lancing Kuning University regarding evacuation routes and emergency response procedures, as well as identify related factors. This study is a quantitative research with a descriptive design, a sample of 28 students (total sampling). Data collection was carried out with questionnaires to measure knowledge about evacuation routes, emergency response. Data analysis involves descriptive statistics (average, frequency, and percentage). The majority of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) students' knowledge with a total of 16 (57%) students knows about evacuation and emergency response routes at the Vocational Faculty (FADIKSI) of Lancang Kuning University. and emergency response, the most prominent shortcomings lie in the understanding of alternative routes and post-evacuation gathering points, particularly among students with low participation in simulations. This research strengthens the urgency of strengthening emergency preparedness education through simulation training and optimization of evacuation signs to create a safer campus environment for K3 standards.

Keywords: emergency preparedness, evacuation routes, emergency response, K3 students, Vocational Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Occupational Safety and Health (K3) is an essential foundation in forming a safe, healthy, and productive work and learning environment (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2019), to form a safe, healthy, and productive work and learning environment. In the context of Vocational Education, especially at the Faculty of Education and Vocational Education, Lancang Kuning University, intensive practical activities and work simulations require students to master safety procedures, evacuation routes, and emergency response mechanisms in critical situations, the campus environment as a gathering place for lecturers, students, and education staff, has the potential to face the risk of emergencies such as fires or natural disasters.

As the largest group in the campus population, students are expected to have adequate knowledge about evacuation routes and appropriate actions in case of an emergency. This optimal understanding can minimize the risk of injury and loss of life when an incident occurs. However, reality shows that the level of students' understanding of these aspects still varies, influenced by the factors of socialization, training, and their personal experience. Students' understanding of evacuation routes and emergency response is a

crucial element in K3, because students are the largest population on campus who are often the main victims during disasters (Paton & Johnston, 2017).

The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2019) stipulates that vocational campuses are required to reach an emergency preparedness level of at least 80%. The score of 57% in this study is still below the international standard threshold, thus emphasizing the need for optimization of evacuation markers and simulation training.

Comparative studies in Indonesian universities show a similar pattern, namely higher understanding of evacuation routes (85%) than emergency response (45-55%), due to the lack of integration of drills in the K3 curriculum. This research enriches the findings through the special context of Lancang Kuning University.

The Faculty of Education and Vocational Education of Lancang Kuning University, as an educational institution with intensive academic activities, is obliged to ensure optimal emergency preparedness among its students. Evaluation of students' level of understanding of evacuation routes and emergency response is very relevant to measure the level of readiness, as well as being the basis for planning awareness-raising programs and K3 training in the faculty environment.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the level of students' understanding of K3 related to evacuation and emergency response routes at the Faculty of Education and Vocational Education, Lancang Kuning University, in order to provide strategic recommendations in improving emergency preparedness.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study applies a quantitative approach with a descriptive design, sampling is carried out through a total sampling technique involving all students of the Occupational Safety and Health (K3) study program as many as 28 students as respondents.

With the inclusion criteria of students who were present at the time of the research, students who were willing to become respondents. Exclusion criteria are criteria that are not carried out in the research, for example students who are not present at the time of the research.

The data collection instrument is in the form of a questionnaire based on a likert scale with five categories of answers, namely very know, know, know enough, don't know, and very don't know. The questionnaire included statements that measured respondents' understanding of evacuation routes and emergency response. Data processing was carried out by calculating an average score that produced a score of 3.2 and was included in the medium category. These findings indicate that the level of student understanding has reached a level of sufficient knowledge.

3. RESULTS

Table 1
Frequency Distribution Characteristics of respondents

No	Respondent Characteristics	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Gender	Women	17	60.71%
		Male	11	39.29%
2	Based on the Level of Understanding of	Very Knowing.	11	39%
		Tahu	16	57%
		Enough Know	1	4%

Evacuation Routes and Emergency Response	Don't Know	0	0%
	Very Unknowable	0	0%

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents based on gender and understanding of evacuation and emergency response routes from a total of 28 K3 students of the Faculty of Education and Vocational Education, Lancang Kuning University, who were involved in the study. The majority of 17 female respondents (60.71%) and 11 male respondents (39.29%) participated showing the dominance of female respondents in this study. Respondents who have the ability to know as many as 16 (57%) are students, and only 1 (4%) know about evacuation routes and disaster response.

Research results

This study revealed that the level of understanding of students of the Occupational Safety and Health (K3) program towards the evacuation route and the overall response was included in the medium category, with an average score of 3.2 out of a scale of 5. Only 57% of respondents reached the level of understanding to know very well.

Main interpretation of results

Table 1 (gender and evacuation and emergency response routes)

The distribution of respondents reflects the dominance of female student participation as many as 17 people (60.71%) compared to male students as many as 11 people (39.29%) out of a total of 28 students of the Occupational Safety and Health (K3) Study Program, Faculty of Education and Vocational Education, Lancang Kuning University.

The majority of respondents knew about evacuation routes and emergency response in general, 16 (57%) knew about evacuation routes and emergency response, and the remaining 1 (4%) at the level of sufficient knowledge. However, the small number at the level of sufficient knowledge indicates that there is a knowledge gap that requires improvement through periodic training, especially for K3 students as prospective Occupational Safety and Health professionals who are required to have optimal emergency evacuation competencies in order to minimize the risk of work accidents.

Relevance to previous research

The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Paton & Johnson (2017), which stated that the understanding of emergency procedures in students is highly dependent on the frequency of simulation and practical experience. Low participation in such exercises led to a lack of understanding of alternative pathways, as observed in this study.

The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2019) stipulates that vocational campuses must achieve an emergency preparedness level of at least 80%. The score of 57% in this study is still below the international standard threshold, thus emphasizing the need for optimization of evacuation markers and simulation training.

Comparative studies in Indonesian universities show a similar pattern, namely higher understanding of evacuation routes (85%) than emergency response (45-55%), due to the lack of integration of drills in the K3 curriculum. This research enriches the findings through the special context of Lancang Kuning University.

4. CONCLUSION

K3 students' understanding of evacuation and emergency response routes is in the medium category with an average of 3.2 out of 5, as many as 57% of students already know but there is still a gap of 4% understanding only enough to know. Understanding still does not meet international standards (>80%) for emergency preparedness.

The recommendations from our research are the need to strengthen the simulation of the implementation of emergency drills at least twice a year, with alternative routes and gathering points, optimization of 3D-based evacuation sign markers and interactive maps on each faculty floor, and continuous socialization and education through seminars and digital media.

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