

Safety Induction Socialization at The Pakupatan Untirta Campus to Create a Safe Campus

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ABSTRACT

Security and safety on campus are significant aspects of creating a conducive environment for the learning process. Pakupatan Untirta Campus, as a place inhabited by students, lecturers, and staff, has potential risks that can threaten safety. Therefore, socialization regarding safety induction is needed to equip the academic community with knowledge regarding preventive measures, evacuation procedures, use of safety equipment, and emergency steps that must be taken in various risky situations. This study aims to provide comprehensive knowledge to the academic community regarding safety and to create a safe campus. The methods used in this study include four steps: identifying safety risks, determining gathering points, creating evacuation routes, and creating safety induction videos as a means of socialization. The results showed that of the 11 buildings on the Pakupatan Campus, only six were equipped with light fire extinguishers (APAR). The designated gathering point is on the sports field, an area of 1,215 m². The layout for the evacuation route has also been clearly described. In addition, a safety induction video was crafted to support the socialization of safety on campus. In conclusion, this community service program was successfully implemented and presents a significant contribution to increasing understanding and awareness of safety on the Pakupatan Untirta Campus.

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INTRODUCTION

Security and safety in the campus environment are important aspects that can support the creation of a conducive learning environment (Bharata et al., 2023). The Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University (Untirta) Pakupatan Campus is one of the campus locations owned by Untirta, in addition to the campuses located in Cilegon, Ciwaru, and Sindang Sari. Pakupatan Campus of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, as a place for learning activities, has the potential for risk that can endanger the community, including students, lectures, and staff. Although the campus has been equipped with various supporting facilities, understanding of safety procedures is still limited among the academic community. This increases the risk of accidents or incidents that endanger safety in the campus environment.

Safety induction is a means of conveying information about potential safety and health hazards that can occur in the workplace (Ajmal et al., 2022; Fath, 2020; Nabila & Fasya Zakkiy Hakim, 2024). By understanding this information, workers and visitors can recognize existing risks and implement the necessary control measures to ensure their safety (Nilamsari et al., 2022). The safety induction program on campus is designed to introduce safety procedures to students, lecturers, and staff to provide the knowledge and skills needed to recognize and handle potential hazards in the campus environment. Through this program, all academic members are expected to understand the appropriate preventive and handling steps when facing emergencies, so that the risks and impacts of unwanted incidents can be minimized.

Safety induction at the Untirta Pakupatan campus has a role that is more than just fulfilling regulatory obligations. This program is an important step in raising awareness of the importance of everyday safety. With the increasing complexity of campus activities, such as laboratory activities, field projects, and dense social interactions, understanding safety aspects becomes crucial (Barbosa et al., 2019; Fath, 2020; Marhavihas et al., 2018; Muhammad Navis Mirza et al., 2024) Therefore, safety induction functions to create an environment that is not only productive but also safe for the entire academic community.

Through community service activities, the socialization of safety induction is one effective way to educate all campus members about the importance of safety. The procedures must be carried out in dealing with various risky situations. This socialization aims to ensure that the entire academic community has adequate knowledge regarding preventive measures, evacuation procedures, use of safety equipment, and emergency steps that must be taken in a dangerous situation.

However, at Pakupatan Untirta Campus, the implementation of safety induction socialization is still not optimal, so further research is needed to increase awareness and preparedness of the academic community in facing potential risks that may occur. Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows: What needs to be taken at the socialization of safety induction to create a safe campus environment? The objectives of this study are to: Analyze the steps that need to be taken in successful safety induction socialization to create a safe campus.

Through community service activities, the socialization of safety induction is expected to foster a sense of shared responsibility for safety in the campus environment. This program is not just a routine, but also a strategic step to ensure that every individual who is part of the academic community has the awareness and skills needed to maintain the safety of themselves and others.

METHOD

This community service activity was carried out at the Untirta Pakupatan Campus, in early June 2024. The first step in implementing community service with the title "Socialization of Safety Induction at the Pakupatan Campus to Create a Safe Campus" is to conduct a needs analysis and planning. The

community service team identified safety risks that might be faced in the campus environment and collected information related to existing safety procedures. In the next step, the team calculated the gathering point if something unwanted happened, created an evacuation route, and finally designed a safety induction socialization program by making a video. A depiction of each step is shown in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1. Steps of Community Service Program

Source: Personal Documentation

An explanation of the steps is as follows:

1. The first step in creating a safe environment is to admit potential safety risks on campus. It involves mapping out areas that pose potential hazards, such as blocked escape routes, flammable areas, or potential accidents in specific spaces. It is done by observing the physical campus environment, talking to relevant parties (such as security and facilities staff), and reviewing past safety incident records to identify potential risks.
2. A gathering point is a safe area for the academic community to gather after an evacuation. To determine a convenient gathering point, select a location. It is far from buildings that may collapse or pose hazards, like a fire. The chosen area should be spacious and easily accessible to everyone. The evaluation process includes measuring the available space to ensure it can accommodate the entire campus population in case of an emergency
3. Evacuation routes are paths used to direct academics to a gathering point or out of a dangerous area. To establish a vulnerable evacuation route, follow these steps: identify safe and quick paths, map the location of emergency exits, and determine strategic meeting points along the route.
4. Safety induction videos are an effective socialization tool to introduce safety procedures to the academic community. The steps to create this video involve creating a script that includes specific information about evacuation procedures, using fire extinguishers, and other emergency measures. The video should have clear visualizations of safety steps, with easy-to-understand depictions of real-life situations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the stages of the community service program are explained as follows.

Identified Safety Risk

Pakupatan Untirta Campus has 11 buildings, namely Kartiwa Building, Building A, Building B, Building C, Building D, Building E, Pusda Info Building, Doctoral Building, Language Building, Medical Building 1, and Medical Building 2. Kartiwa Building is used for meeting rooms, deputy director's room, administration room, rector's room, multimedia room, lobby, and postgraduate. Building A functions for lectures for law students and medical student practicums. Building B is used as a classroom, courtroom and auditorium for several departments, especially used by the Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB). Building C functions for the implementation of trials and TOEFL tests. Building D is a classroom with a capacity of ±

40 people. Building E, 1st floor is used for practicums while the 2nd floor is used as a classroom. The Pusda Info Building is a data and information centre service and is also used as a computer laboratory. The Doctoral Building is a building used as a courtroom, department room, and teaching and learning room for students and doctoral education lecturers from several departments. The language-building functions for various aspects related to the development, development, and maintenance of Indonesian and regional languages. Medical Building 1 functions for activities related to administration and information. While Medical Building 2 functions as a place for lecturers to work and student activities.

The safety risk assessment at the community service location showed that only a few buildings on the Untirta Pakupatan campus had adequate evacuation routes. Key safety components such as evacuation route maps, safety signs, emergency exits, and emergency stairs were evaluated. The safety risk assessment is also done by Eka Rosanti et al., (2024) and Pratama et al., (2024).

Currently, evacuation route maps are only available in Medical Building 2, while other buildings do not have this important guidance. Safety signs have been installed in Buildings A, B, C, and Medical Buildings 1 and 2, but are not yet available in other facilities. Emergency exits are only available in the Pusda Info Building and Medical Building 2, limiting safe evacuation options. Additionally, emergency stairs are not available in every building—most rely only on the main stairs, which are primarily used for daily activities. Figure 2 illustrates the layout of the Untirta Pakupatan campus, highlighting these safety gaps.

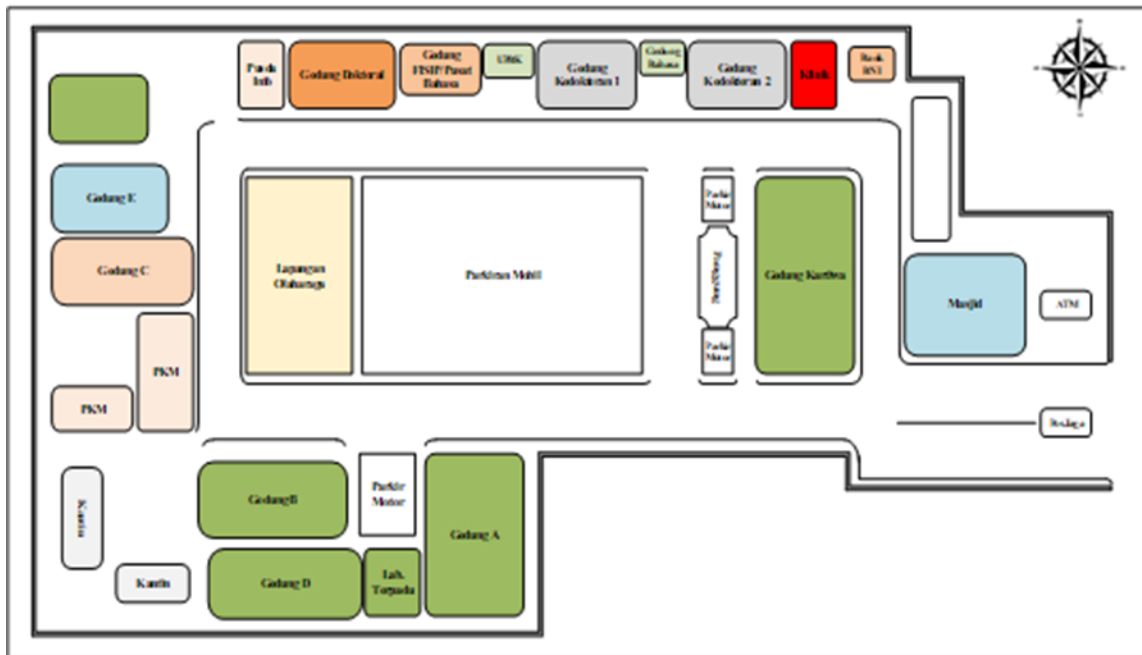


FIGURE 2. Untirta Pakupatan Campus Layout

Source: Personal Documentation

Several buildings at Untirta Pakupatan are equipped with fire extinguishers (APARs), but many are expired and may not function properly in the event of a fire. Additionally, some APARs lack date information, making it unclear whether they are still usable. The following is a list of APARs available in each building.

- Kartiwa Building has only one APAR unit.
- Building A has 40 APAR units on the first floor, but all are expired, rendering them unusable.
- Building C contains three APAR units, but all have also expired.

- Pusda Info Building has two APAR units, one each on the first and second floors.
- Building E has five APAR units on the first floor, but none display expiration dates.
- Medical Building 2 is equipped with six APAR units, yet all are expired
- Building B, D, Doctoral, and Medical Building 1 do not have any APARs available.

These findings highlight critical fire safety risks, emphasizing the urgent need for APAR maintenance and replacement to ensure campus safety. An equally important thing is to hold training on the use of APAR, as conducted by Santiasih et al., (2024), to ensure that every individual understands precisely how to operate the light fire extinguisher in an emergency.

Calculated The Gathering Point

The gathering point is a pre-existing communal facility, such as a school, hotel, place of worship, hospital, or even a former building such as an old factory or military barracks, which is used to accommodate people affected by conflict or natural disasters (Abadi Nugroho, 2020; Nugroho et al., 2021). The consideration of determining the gathering point on the Untirta Pakupatan campus is based on the area of the campus facilities and the distance between the gathering point and the buildings at Untirta Pakupatan. The chosen gathering point is the Sports Field with an area of 1,215 m² and a parking lot with an area of 2,163 m².

The distance from Kartiwa Building to the sports field is 127 meters, while the distance to the parking area is 74 meters. From Building A, the distance to the sports field is 45 meters and to the parking area is 42 meters. Building B is 44 meters from the sports field and 81 meters from the parking area. Building C is 34 meters from the sports field and 82 meters from the parking area. From Building D, the distance is 63 meters to the sports field and 91 meters to the parking area. The distance from Building E to the sports field is 44 meters, while the distance to the parking area is 87 meters. The Pusda Info Building is 33 meters from the sports field and 68 meters from the parking area. From the Doctoral building, the distance to the sports field is 33 meters and to the parking area is 53 meters. The Language Building is 127 meters from the sports field and 85 meters from the parking area. The distance from Medical Building 1 to the sports field is 84 meters and to the parking area is 46 meters. Meanwhile, from Medical Building 2, the distance to the sports field is 107 meters and to the parking lot is 65 meters.

Create an Evacuation Route

As previously explained, the evacuation route map is only available in Medical Building 2, so the Community Service team created an evacuation route map for each building on the Untirta Pakupatan campus. For example, the evacuation route map in the Kartiwa Building can be seen in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

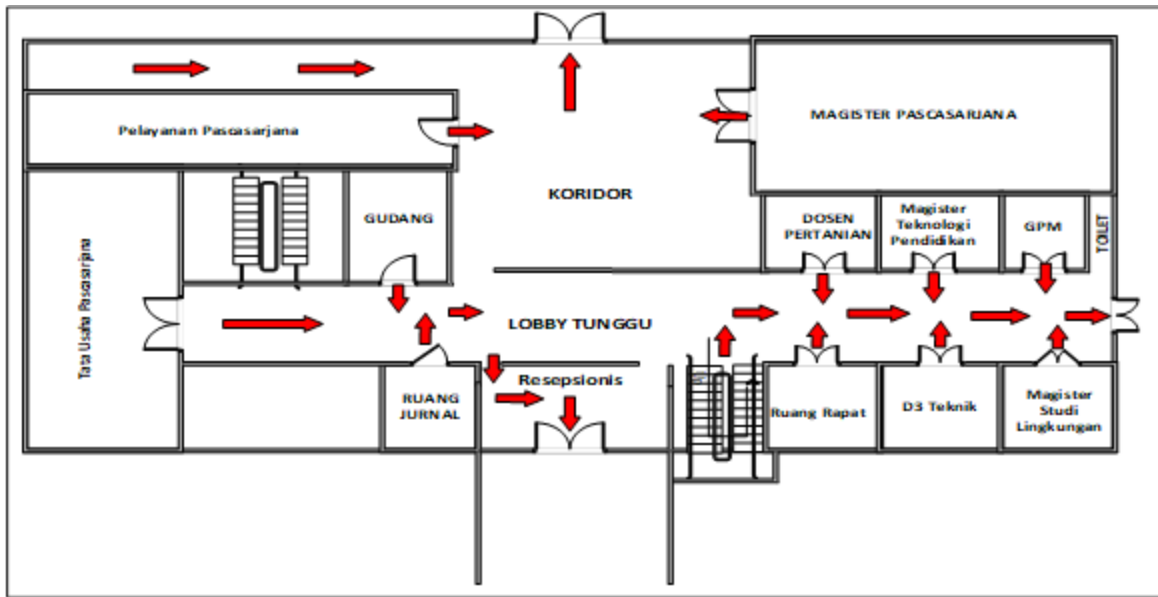


FIGURE 3. Evacuation Route Map for Floor 1 of Kartiwa Building

Source: Personal Documentation

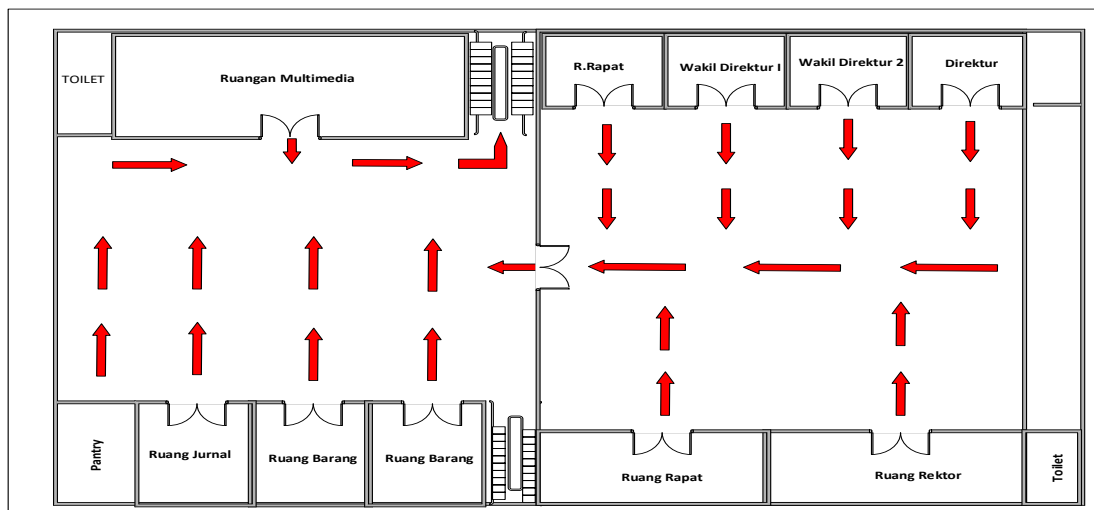


FIGURE 4. Evacuation Route Map for Floor 2 of Kartiwa Building

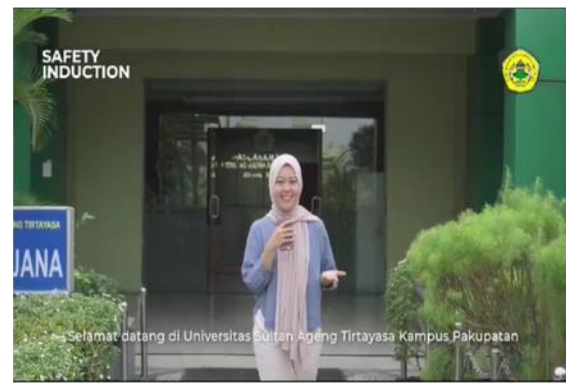
Source: Personal Documentation

Safety Induction Video

The final activity of this Community Service is to conduct socialization through a safety induction video. Figure 5 (a), (b), and (c) are clips of the safety induction video that was conducted.



(a)



(b)



(c)

FIGURE 5. (a), (b), (c). Video clip of Safety Induction at Untirta Pakupatan campus
Source: Personal Documentation

Figure 5(a) is the opening part of the safety induction video. Figure 5(b) is when a news anchor reads a script about safety induction at the Pakupatan campus. Figure 5(c) tells about the availability of APAR in one of the buildings

Nabilul Fawaid et al., (2023), Bharata et al., (2023), Muhammad Navis Mirza et al., (2024), and (Satish et al., 2020) also did the safety induction video at ULP Gedung, which is responsible for the electricity supply to the community. According to Nabilul Fawaid et al., (2023), making this video is very important to increase awareness of work safety and ensure people can face it and be more prepared. It is hoped that the safety induction video that is created can provide ongoing learning about safety and security in the campus environment.

CONCLUSION

Community service activities carried out at Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University through the Pakupatan Campus have successfully implemented a safety induction program to strengthen the safety culture in the campus environment. Through a series of activities, including identifying safety risks, determining gathering points, creating evacuation routes in each building, and socializing using safety induction videos, this program is expected to increase awareness and readiness of the academic community to face potential risks. Furthermore, effective implementation of this program can create a safer, more conducive, and less risky campus environment, as well as support the quality of learning and the welfare of the entire academic community.

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