

## CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

### A. Conclusion

It can be concluded that based on the research findings and discussion that has been described:

1. An overview of the characteristics of respondents according to age groups, the majority of respondents are in the early adult age group, namely in the range of 21-40 years at 73.30%. In addition, the majority of respondents were male with a percentage of 94.70%. Characteristics based on the final level of education are mostly in Elementary School graduates at 34.70% and not much different from Junior high school graduates at 33.30%.
2. The results of the study based on work factors obtained the results of a total of 75 respondents, most respondents were at the Gunung Malang base camp as many as 21 respondents were 28.00%. And as many as 20 respondents from Basecamp Bambang 26.70%. As well as the period of working volunteers in each base camp have an average tenure of 6-10 years for as many as 31 respondents 41.30%.
3. The results of research based on the level of knowledge obtained the results of the education level of basecamp volunteers in the moderate category as many as 36 respondents 48.00% low category 32 respondents 42.70%, and good category only 7 respondents 9.30%.
4. Of the various factors that can affect the level of knowledge of volunteers, the most common factor found was the lack of training, resulting in a low level of knowledge. Thus the a need for periodic training to maintain the knowledge and skills of volunteers while on duty.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the results of the research described above, there are several suggestions as follows;

### **1. For the Government/Related Volunteer Agencies**

The results of this study are expected to be evaluation material for the government and the manager to increase the knowledge of the volunteer team by providing education and regular training to support and maintain knowledge and skills.

### **2. For Educational Institutions**

This research is expected to add to library references and increase insight for students, especially regarding the level of knowledge of first aid to volunteers in climbing accidents.

### **3. For Future Researchers**

Further research can describe other variables from the factors that affect volunteers' knowledge level in climbing accidents. And can provide education and training that can increase the knowledge of volunteers. This study also found that the level of knowledge of volunteers in managing AMS cases is still very low. So it is hoped that future researchers can add factors and education related to AMS.

### **4. For Volunteer**

With the results of this study, it is hoped that volunteers can improve their knowledge and abilities in first aid for hypothermia, musculoskeletal trauma, Acute Mountain sickness, Basic Life Support and accident rescue procedures in climbing.