

ABSTRACT

Background : In avoiding or minimizing work accidents, what needs to be done is to carry out safe work behavior. This behavior change can be done by providing a stimulus in the form of OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) promotion. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) promotion with safe behavior among production division workers in Palm Oil Mill PT. Bungo Limbur.

Method : This study was an observational study using a quantitative approach with cross sectional methods. The population in this study were production division workers in Palm Oil Mill PT. Bungo Limbur totaling 33 workers. Sampling was done by using saturated sampling technique (total sampling) because the population was considered small and it was less than 100. In conclusion, the sample in this study only contained 33 workers.

Result : The results showed most workers ≤ 35 years old were 17 workers (51,5%), last high school education at most 23 workers (69,7%) and the most widely tenure ≤ 4 years for a total of 25 workers (75,8%). Univariate test results obtained by the application of safe behavior through OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) promotion, are safety signs, safety communication, OHS month activities, training and supervision that the majority of respondents said to follow the work procedures established by the company as many as 31 workers (93,9%), there are safety signs notifying the personal protective equipment that must be used at the work station as many as 25 workers (75,8%), communication between divisions within the scope of the company is well established as many as 24 workers (72,7%), OHS month activities are always commemorated and followed every year as many as 26 workers (78,8%), have attended training on the use of proper and correct personal protective equipment as many as 21 workers (63,6%) and supervisory activities are always carried out in the workplace as many as 24 workers (72,7%). Bivariate analysis stated there are correlation among safety communication ($r=0,827$; $p=0,000$), training ($r=0,971$; $p=0,000$) and supervision ($r=0,883$; $p=0,000$) with safe behavior in workers. Meanwhile, there are no correlation among safety signs and OHS month activities with safe behavior in workers. The dominant factor of safe behavior is training ($P = 0.000$; $B = 1,730$).

Conclusion : OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) promotion related to safe behavior among workers, were safety communication, training and supervision. Meanwhile, safety signs and OHS month activities have no correlation. Researchers suggests the company to increase the signs of dangerous conditions in the work area, involve workers more in attending meetings, presentations and discussions with internal or external parties of the company, further improve the discipline of workers in participating in the flag ceremony of OHS month, conducting fire fighting training and increased supervision.

Keywords : OHS Promotion, Safe Behavior, Company

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Dalam menghindari atau meminimalisir terjadinya kecelakaan kerja, hal yang perlu dilakukan adalah dengan melakukan perilaku kerja aman. Perubahan perilaku aman dapat dilakukan dengan cara memberikan stimulus berupa promosi K3. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan promosi K3 dengan perilaku aman pada karyawan divisi proses Pabrik Kelapa Sawit PT. Bungo Limbur.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional yang menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah karyawan divisi proses Pabrik Kelapa Sawit PT. Bungo Limbur yang berjumlah 33 orang pekerja. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh (*total sampling*) karena populasi dianggap kecil atau kurang dari 100. Jadi sampel yang diambil dari penelitian ini sebanyak 33 orang.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan usia pekerja paling dominan ≤ 35 tahun sebanyak 17 pekerja (51,5%), pendidikan terakhir paling dominan SLTA sebanyak 23 pekerja (69,7%) dan lama kerja paling dominan selama ≤ 4 tahun sebanyak 25 orang (75,8%). Hasil uji univariat diperoleh penerapan perilaku aman melalui promosi K3 yaitu rambu – rambu K3, komunikasi pesan K3, kegiatan bulan K3, pelatihan dan pengawasan dengan mayoritas responden menyatakan mengikuti prosedur kerja yang telah ditetapkan perusahaan sebanyak 31 pekerja (93,9%), terdapat rambu – rambu untuk memberitahukan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) yang wajib digunakan di stasiun kerja sebanyak 25 pekerja (75,8%), komunikasi antarbagian di dalam lingkup perusahaan terjalin dengan baik sebanyak 24 pekerja (72,7%), bulan K3 selalu rutin diperingati dan diikuti setiap tahunnya sebanyak 26 pekerja (78,8%), pernah mengikuti pelatihan mengenai penggunaan APD yang baik dan benar sebanyak 21 pekerja (63,6%) dan kegiatan pengawasan selalu dilaksanakan di tempat bekerja sebanyak 24 pekerja (72,7%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan komunikasi pesan K3 ($r=0,827$; $p=0,000$), pelatihan ($r=0,971$; $p=0,000$) dan pengawasan ($r=0,883$; $p=0,000$) dengan perilaku aman pada pekerja. Sedangkan, tidak ada hubungan rambu – rambu K3 dan kegiatan bulan K3 dengan perilaku aman pada pekerja. Faktor dominan perilaku aman adalah pelatihan ($P = 0,000$; $B = 1,730$).

Kesimpulan : Promosi K3 yang berhubungan dengan perilaku aman pada pekerja, yakni komunikasi pesan K3, pelatihan dan pengawasan. Sedangkan yang tidak berhubungan yakni rambu – rambu K3 dan kegiatan bulan K3. Peneliti menyarankan kepada pihak perusahaan untuk memperbanyak rambu – rambu tanda kondisi bahaya di area kerja, lebih melibatkan pekerja dalam mengikuti rapat, presentasi dan diskusi dengan pihak internal ataupun eksternal perusahaan, lebih meningkatkan kedisiplinan pekerja dalam mengikuti apel bendera bulan K3, mengadakan pelatihan pemadaman kebakaran (*fire fighting*) dan meningkatkan pengawasan.

Kata Kunci : Promosi K3, Perilaku Aman, Pabrik