

ABSTRACT

Background: *The main factors of accidents are caused by human factors and unsafe conditions due to lack of discipline in the work environment, tools/machines, and poor environment. This study aims to analyze the relationship between knowledge, unsafe action and management factors with work accidents in workers of palm oil processing companies in PT. X, Batang Hari Regency, Jambi*

Methods: *The research design is cross sectional. The sample of this study is 100 workers. With the total sampling technique, data collection through interviews uses questionnaires. Criteria for Inclusion of Workers at PT. X and worked for more than 1 year. Exclusion criteria for workers who are on leave, sick and unwilling to be respondents. The independent variables are knowledge, Unsafe Action, supervision, training, and SOP implementation, while the dependent variables studied in this study are accidents that occur during work. Data analysis using chi-Square.*

Results: *The proportion of workers who have experienced work accidents while working at PT. X by 51%. There was an association between knowledge (PR: 1,958; 95% CI = 0.978-2,464; value=0.008), unsafe action (PR: 1,992; 95% CI = 1,201-3,302; p value=0.005), supervision (PR: 1,753; 95% CI = 1,753-2,643; p value=0.009. There was no association between Training (PR: 1,486; 95% CI = 1,005-2,198; p value=0.069) and SOP implementation (PR: 1,187; 95% CI = 0.810-1,738; p value=0.509) with work accidents.*

Conclusion: *Lack of knowledge, Unsafe Action and lack of supervision increase the risk of work accidents. Companies must further increase knowledge, supervise workers, sanction workers who commit unsafe actions, conduct routine and thorough training and implement applicable operational standards to minimize work accidents.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Unsafe action, Supervision, training, SOP Implementation*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Faktor utama kecelakaan disebabkan oleh faktor manusia dan kondisi tidak aman karena kurangnya kedisiplinan lingkungan kerja, alat/ mesin, dan lingkungan yang buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan, unsafe action dan faktor manajemen dengan kecelakaan kerja pada pekerja perusahaan pengolahan minyak kelapa sawit di PT. X, Kabupaten Batang Hari, Jambi

Metode : Desain penelitian adalah *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini 100 pekerja. Dengan teknik total sampling, pengumpulan data melalui wawancara menggunakan kuisioner. kriteria inklusi pekerja di PT.X dan bekerja lebih dari 1 tahun. kriteria eksklusi pekerja yang cuti, sakit dan tidak bersedia menjadi responden. Variabel independent adalah pengetahuan, *Unsafe Action*, pengawasan, pelatihan, dan penerapan SOP, sedangkan Variabel dependent yang diteliti pada penelitian ini yaitu kecelakaan yang terjadi selama bekerja. Analisis data menggunakan *chi-Square*.

Hasil : Proporsi pekerja yang pernah mengalami kecelakaan kerja selama bekerja pada PT. X sebesar 51%. Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan (PR :1.958; 95% CI = 0,978-2,464; *value*=0.008), *unsafe Action* (PR: 1.992; 95% CI = 1,201-3.302; *p value*=0.005), pengawasan (PR: 1.753; 95% CI= 1,753-2,643; *p value*=0.009. Tidak ada hubungan antara Pelatihan (PR: 1.486; 95% CI = 1,005-2,198; *p value*=0.069) dan penerapan SOP (PR: 1.187; 95% CI = 0,810-1,738; *p value*=0.509) dengan kecelakaan kerja.

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan kurang, *Unsafe Action* dan pengawasan kurang memiliki meningkatkan risiko terjadinya kecelakaan kerja. Perusahaan harus lebih meningkatkan pengetahuan, pengawasan pada pekerja, Memberi sanksi pada pekerja yang melakukan *unsafe action*, melakukan pelatihan rutin dan menyeluruh serta menerapkan standar operasional yang berlaku untuk meminimalisir kecelakaan kerja.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, *Unsafe action*, Pengawasan, Pelatihan, Penerapan SOP