

## **SOCIALIZATION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY PROTECTION IN ASAM KUMBANG VILLAGE. MEDAN CITY**

**M. Citra Ramadhan\***

Email: citra@staff.uma.ac.id

**Rudi Salam Sinaga\*\***

Korespondensi Email: rudisalam@staff.uma.ac.id

**Taufik Siregar\*\*\***

Email: taufik@staff.uma.ac.id

### **Abstract**

Work safety is an important concern in achieving the goals of work activities. This activity aims to provide workers with an understanding of the laws relating to work safety. The method of activity is carried out in the form of socialization and discussion. Participants in the activity came from various elements of workers who live in the work area in the Asam Kumbang village. This activity was carried out in the Asam Kumbang village in the city of Medan. To be able to find out the response and knowledge of the activity participants who came from workers on work safety, a question and answer session was held. The results of the activities that have been carried out have increased the understanding of work safety for participants.

Keywords: Socialization, Protection, Occupational Safety.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Law No. 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Safety and Health (occupational safety law) pays attention to the basic principles of implementing occupational safety for workers. Some of them include the prevention of work accidents and explosions in work activities. Attention to the minimization of the potential for fire and countermeasures. This law also pays attention to the details of the structure of the building's functions that cover work safety such as emergency doors, protection from pollution as well as protection and assistance from various potential occupational safety disturbances for workers. Irzal (2016: 69-158) also noted the hazard impacts of the work environment, including physical, chemical, physiological, biological, psychological hazards. The potential danger posed depends on what activity is being carried out.

All work accidents must be reported to the officer appointed by the Ministry of Manpower. Occupational safety law regulates the list of jobs that require workers' health checks before work. Routine health checks should also be carried out. Companies with 100 workers or more, which have a high risk, must have an occupational health and safety management system that meets the requirements. Workers' representatives must agree on the management of the occupational safety and health system. This must be explained to all workers, suppliers and customers. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration must oversee the implementation of the system, as well as carry out regular inspections and evaluations. The lighting conditions include the working climate to avoid undesirable things such as the risk of fire in the work environment (see Mahawati, et al. (2021: 47, 77).

Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 7 of 1964 concerning Requirements for Health, Cleanliness and Lighting in the Workplace provides special requirements for the workplace. Precautions should be taken to avoid fire, accidents, poisoning, occupational disease infection, spread of dust, gases, hot fumes and irritating odors. The Ministry of Manpower has issued a new regulation on workplace health and safety that removes the regulations that existed before the 1964 regulation. This new regulation provides new guidelines for chemical and physical threshold values, and also provides guidelines for indoor air quality to create a safe workplace. worthy. Self-protection is very necessary for workers from work hazards (see Candrianto, 2020: 17, 39).

Companies must provide adequate lighting, temperature and ventilation regulation, cleanliness, storage and regular waste disposal; The company must be well constructed and made of non-combustible materials; painting walls and roofs regularly, at least every 5 years; separate bathrooms for men and women (at least 1 bathroom for every 15 workers); hygienic arrangements for each personnel; food and Drink; dormitories for personnel (if possible); arrangement of work positions and work desks; and emergency lights for the night at work.

A worker can formally request termination of employment at the institution authorized for industrial relations (industrial relations court) if the entrepreneur/company orders the worker/laborer concerned to perform work that may endanger safety, health or conflict with his morals, which this has never been done. notified to the worker at the time of making the employment agreement. This activity is carried out to socialize the protection of occupational health and safety (K3)

and procedures for the use of work tools. This activity will also explore the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for the implementation of activities in the Asam Kumbang village environment. Medan Selayang District. Medan city

## **Method**

The targets of this Community Service activity are workers in the Asam Kumbang sub-district, Medan Selayang sub-district, Medan City, whose citizens do not understand the protection of occupational health and safety (K3) and procedures for using work tools. Therefore, it is necessary to provide basic understanding to workers as a provision so that workers do not experience accidents at work. The method of this Community Service activity is carried out using the lecture, tutorial and discussion method with the participants with the following systematic implementation:

- a) The Participant Lecture Method is to provide motivation, understanding and description to participants in order to understand how to protect themselves and avoid work accidents. This lecture method is delivered by the lecturers of the Medan Area University Postgraduate Program alternately and is carried out for 60 minutes.
- b) Tutorial Method Participants are participants who get material on personal protection against work accidents and find out what impacts will happen in the future if participants follow and implement the concept of occupational health and health (K3). This stage is carried out for 90 minutes.
- c) Methods of Discussion Participants are given the opportunity to discuss the problems faced and the impact of awareness on occupational health and safety for 30 minutes.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Occupational Health and Safety.**

Occupational safety and health is a philosophy as a thought and effort to ensure the integrity and perfection of both the physical and spiritual workforce in particular and humans in general, their work and culture towards a prosperous and prosperous society. While scientific understanding is a science and its application in an effort to prevent the possibility of accidents and occupational diseases.

Occupational Health and Safety (K3) cannot be separated from the production process, both services and industry.

Work safety is safety related to machines, aircraft, work tools, materials, and their processing processes, workplace foundations and their environment and ways of doing work. Occupational Safety has the following characteristics: 1) The target is the work environment and 2) Technical in nature. The term Occupational Safety and Health varies, some call it Corporate Hygiene and Occupational Health (Hyperkes) and some are simply abbreviated as K3, and in foreign terms it is known as Occupational Safety and Health.

## 2. Occupational Health

The notion of health is always described as a physical, mental and social condition of a person who is not only free from disease or health problems but also shows the ability to interact with his environment and work (see Candrianto, 2020: 39-45). The new paradigm in the health aspect strives for the healthy to stay healthy and not just treat, treat, or cure health disorders or diseases. Therefore, the main attention in the health sector is directed towards preventing the possibility of disease and maintaining optimal health. A person's health status according to Blum (1981) is determined by four factors as follows:

- 1) Environment, in the form of physical environment (natural, artificial), chemical (organic/inorganic, heavy metals, dust), biological (viruses, bacteria, microorganisms), and socio-cultural (economics, education, work).
- 2) Behavior which includes attitudes, habits, behavior.
- 3) Health services: promotion, care, treatment, disability prevention, rehabilitation.
- 4) Genetics, which is an innate factor of every human being.

The definition of occupational health is a specialization in health science/medical science and its practices with the aim of ensuring that workers/workers' communities and their attaining the highest degree of health, either physically or mentally, or socially by means of preventive and curative efforts, against diseases/disorders- health problems caused by work and work environment factors,

as well as general diseases. The concept of occupational health today is increasingly changing, not just "health in the industrial sector" but also leading to health efforts for everyone in doing their work (total health of all at work). Sholihah (2008: 31) puts emphasis on developing a safety model such as emergency response training.

Safety cooperation with company hygiene. Occupational health has the following characteristics: The target is human and, Medical in nature. The situation and conditions of a job, whether the layout of the workplace or the materials used, have their respective risks to the health of workers. Ridley (2008) states that we must understand the characteristics of the material used and the possible body reaction to the material to minimize the material's risk to health. Knowledge of the substances used in work and how these substances enter the body is important knowledge for workers. Hasibuan, et al. (2020: 129-139); Jonathan and Rosemary (2016) reminded the protection of workers from hazardous materials.

The work accident prevention measures mentioned above are provisions given to workers considering the rate of work accidents in the Asam Kumbang sub-district in 2020-2021 is increasing, therefore careful preparation is needed before starting any work in order to maintain safety at work and reduce the risk of accidents. will happen.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Activity**

The results of the Counseling and Training were carried out for three days, starting from Monday 03 February 2021 to Wednesday 05 April 2021, smoothly and without any obstacles.

#### **a) Implementation on Wednesday, 03 February 2021**

The activity on the first day was to conduct a review or survey of the location of the Asam Kumbang village related to the increasing number of work accidents experienced by workers. In this activity, an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) was also carried out between the Medan Area University Postgraduate and Asam Kumbang Village which aims to build cooperation in .

#### **b) Implementation on Thursday, 04 February 2021**

The activities on the second day started at 10.00 WIB, the first session was opened by the head of the Community Service Team, namely Dr. Muhammad Citra Ramadhan, SH., MH. regarding the understanding of Occupational Health and Accidents (K3) to participants who become workers in the Asam Kumbang Village environment. The second session was filled by the presenters, namely Mr. Dr. Rudi Regards Sinaga. S.Sos, M.Si conveyed about the policies carried out by the Asam Kumbang Village in preventing or minimizing the number of work accidents which was of particular concern, so that the number of accidents decreased. In the third session, the speakers were Mr. Dr. Taufik Siregar, SH. M. Hum. explain the legal basis and implementation of Law no. 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Safety and Health (occupational safety law) which aims as a legal umbrella for workers in the Asam Kumbang Village environment, so that workers understand their rights and obligations as workers.

c) Implementation on Friday, 05 February 2021

Activities on the third day were the closing of Community Service activities by Postgraduate Lecturers at the Medan Area University, giving books of scientific works by lecturers, providing personal protective equipment to the participants and taking a group photo.

Picture: Activity documentation



## 2. Activity Supporting Factors

Community Service Activities received appreciation from the Village Head of Asam Kumbang Village, Mrs. Endang Wastiani, S.Kep. Ns. and all heads of the environment, namely facilitating facilities and infrastructure for lecturers and staff of the Medan Area University Postgraduate employees from the beginning to the end of the activity. The enthusiasm of the participants was very high, it was proven that the participants understood what was conveyed by the presenters accompanied by active discussions about protection against work accidents in the Asam Kumbang sub-district.

## 3. Activity Inhibiting Factors

This activity was carried out during the Pandemic so that all participants were required to follow the health protocols set by the government, but during the activity it was found that some participants did not comply with the health protocol, namely not wearing masks, so that village officials and the Community Service team had to urge repeatedly repeatedly to the participants.

## CONCLUSION

The community or the participants of Asam Kumbang Village were very enthusiastic about the socialization of Occupational Safety Protection in Asam Kumbang Village. By holding socialization to the participants, Medan Selayang Subdistrict, Medan City, so that they understand more about Occupational Health and Accidents (K3). Therefore, the participants can learn and understand their rights and obligations as workers and know what steps are being taken to minimize the increasing number of accidents. The benefits are felt by the participants, participants can use personal protective equipment provided by the Community Service Team.

## REFERENCES

- Blum, L. H, 1981, *Planning for Health: Generics for The Eighties* , New York: Human SciencesPress  
Candrianto, 2020. *Pengenalan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara Abadi.  
Hasibuan, dkk, 2020. *Teknik Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja*. Medan: Yayasan Kita Menulis.  
Irzal, 2016, *Dasar-Dasar Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja*. Kerja: Kencana.

Jonathan, GK., Rosemary WM. 2016, Maintaining Health and Safety at Workplace: Employee and Employer's Role in Ensuring a Safe Working Environment, *Journal of Education and Practice*. Vol. 7 No. 2. Pp. 1-7.

Mahawati, Eni, dkk. 2021. Keselamatan Kerja dan Kesehatan Lingkungan Industri. Medan: Yayasan Kita Menulis.

Ridley, J. 2009. Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja, Jakarta: Erlangga.

Sholihah, Qomariyatus, 2018. Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja Kontruksi. Malang: UB Press.

Undang-Undang No. 1 tahun 1970 tentang Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja.