**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP PEKERJA TERHADAP KECELAKAAN KERJA DI INDUSTRI INFORMAL : KAJIAN PUSTAKA**

*WORKER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATIONSHIPS TO WORK ACCIDENTS IN THE INFORMAL INDUSTRY: LITERATURE REVIEW*

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***ABSTRACT***

Risk is the chance that something happens that will have an impact on the goal. Risk is measured according to likelihood and consequence. The likelihood and consequences of injury and disease. and the severity of the damage or loss / injury. This study aims to describe the knowledge and attitudes of workers towards work accidents in the informal sector workers. The method used in this research is literature study which is conducted online through several trusted websites or internet sites such as Sciendirect, JSTOR, ProQuest, Cambridge Core, and Google Schoolar. This research was conducted on 25 articles consisting of 21 national articles and 4 international articles. Articles were analyzed by data extraction and processed through stages in the form of organization, synthesis, identification, and formulation. The results of the study based on 25 articles show that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of workers towards work accidents among workers in the informal sector

**Keywords: Knowledge, Worker Attitudes and Informal Industry**

# Introduction

Work accidents are one of the problems that often occur among workers and employers. Work accidents usually occur due to factors from the workers themselves and the work environment, in this case, the employer. Occupational safety and health is one of the aspects of labor protection regulated in Law Number 13 of 2003. In this labor law, one of which contains occupational safety, namely article 86 states that every organization is obliged to implement occupational safety and health measures to protect safety. Manpower and article 87 obliges every organization to implement an occupational safety and health management system that is integrated with the management of other organizations.1

Based on data from the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2013, 1 worker in the world dies every 15 seconds due to work accidents, on April 26, 2013, on the occasion of the World Occupational Health and Safety Day, states that the number of cases of work-related diseases is estimated at 160 million. each year with approximately 2.02 million deaths annually. Population studies conducted by the ILO in 2005 estimated that 8% of deaths were due to cancer, 7.5% of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, 10% of Master of Public Health Sciences Development Planning Concentration of Health Development Planning of chronic respiratory diseases and 100% of work-related pneumoconiosis.2

The number of occupational accidents in Indonesia is estimated at 121.9 million in August 2014. The number of workforce in August 2012 is almost the same, while from 2013 to 2014 the workforce in Indonesia has increased by 1.7 million as well as the number of employed people, in 2012 and in August 2013 it was almost the same. Every worker always contains a potential risk of danger in the form of work accidents, the magnitude of the potential for accidents and occupational diseases depends on the type of production, technology used, materials used, spatial planning and the building environment as well as the quality of management of the executing personnel, the number of cases of accidents caused by Work in 2001-2014 was the highest in 2013, namely 35,917 cases of work accidents (in 2011 as many as 9,891 cases, in 2012 as many as 21,735, in 2014 as many as 24,910 cases. 3

Based on literature studies on several studies, there are research results regarding knowledge and attitudes with work accidents among workers in the informal sector. In the research on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of workers with work accidents on workers who will measure the perceptions of each employee, there are 90.4% of workers who have poor knowledge and 88.52% of workers who have poor attitudes at work. 4

In the literature study on workers' actions, in the study of the relationship between knowledge and practice of using SOP and PPE on work accidents, there were workers who had poor attitudes, namely 52.3% and workers who had good attitudes, namely 47.7%. 5

In the literature study on worker knowledge, there is a research on the relationship between the level of age, education, knowledge and attitudes of workers with the practice of safety riding awareness, namely that 56.5% of workers have poor knowledge and 43.5% of workers who have good knowledge of a total of 46 respondents studied. 6

Based on a literature study on the analysis of work accident factors in tofu industry workers, there are 55.6% of workers who have inadequate knowledge and 44.4% of workers who have good knowledge of the total respondents of 45 respondents studied7

Research on occupational accidents has been carried out in Indonesia with complex problems in the informal sector. For this reason, the researcher wants to conduct a literature review on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of workers towards work accidents in the informal industry.

# Methods

This research method is descriptive using literature review studies. The data used comes from literary sources such as scientific articles / journals, books, documents, and laws. Literature searches are conducted online through trusted websites / internet sites. Data that met the inclusion criteria of the researcher were:

1. National / International journals accessed via Scienceirect, EBSCO, ProQuest, Cambridge Core, JSTOR, Google Scholar, or university official scientific article websites and published in the past 10 years (2011-2021).

2. Journals categorized as open access, full text

3. The dependent variable is a work accident.

4. Independent variables in the form of knowledge and attitudes of workers

5. Keywords: work accidents, knowledge and attitudes of workers

Data processing Data processing was done by following the steps: organize, synthesize, identify, formulate

# Results

The results of literature searches that have been carried out by researchers through internet / website sources use the main keywords "work accidents, unsafe actions, unsafe conditions, knowledge of K3". A total of 20 articles were accessed through google scholar, 3 articles via sciencedirect, 2 articles via JSTOR, 2 articles via ProQuest, and 3 articles via Cambridge Core. The total number of articles that have been found by researchers is 30 articles that are in accordance with the topic of the problem. After passing through the screening stage according to the researchers' inclusion criteria, there were 21 national articles and 4 international articles. There are 21 articles obtained through google scholar, 1 article via JSTOR, 1 article via Science direct, 1 article via ProQuest. And 1 article via Cambridge Core. Below is a screening flow chart of article selection based on inclusion criteria

# kt4.png

**Tabel 1. Synthesis Matrix of Research Results**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Penulis | Judul Artikel | Tempat | Sampel  | Metode | Hail Penelitian |
| 1. | Dalimunthe KT | Hubungan karakteristik pekerja, APD dan pengetahuan terhadap dengan penggunaan APD di pembuatan mebel jalan raya | Medan polonia | 47 | *Cross Sectional* | Ada Hubungan *pengetahuan* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 2. | Alwas L | Industrial Accident some consideration on exceting regulations | Exeting regulations | 360 major accidant | *Risk assesment* | there is a relationshp between *knowledge with* work accidents |
| 3. | Rahayu EP | Hubungan pengetahuan, sikap kariyawan dengan manajement budaya K3 | Pkanbaru | 170 | *Cross Sectional* | Ada Hubungan *pengetahu dan sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 4. | Permatasari FL | Hubungan sikap kerja terhadap keluhan muskoloskeletal di industry rumahan | industry rumahan | 20 | *Deskriftif analitik* | Ada Hubungan *sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 5. | Saputro VA | Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Penggunaan APD di industry Informal pemgeboran produksi logam | pemgeboran produksi logam | 40 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *pengetahuan* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 6. | Ramadan IM | Kecelakaan kerja pada pekerja kontruksi informal di kelurahan X Kab. Samarinda | Samarinda | 40  | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *pengetahuan* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 7. | Aswar E | Faktor-faktor yanbg berhubungan dengan kecelakaan kerja pada pekerja bengkel mobil kota Kediri  | Kota kediri | 49 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *pengetahuan* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 8. | Irlianti A | Ananlisis perilaku aman terhadap tenaga kerja dengan menggunakan metode ABC | Safety offocer | 7 tenaga kerja | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan pengetahuan dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 9. | Kalalo SY | Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan sikap pekerja nelayan terhadap kejadian kecelakaan kerja di minahasa tenggara | Diminahasa tenggara | 50 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap pekerja dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 10.  | Agivina AP | Analisis pengaruh sikap, pengetahuan, dan tempat kerja terhadap perilaku keselamatan kariyawan | In construction in company Nigeria | 81 orang | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap pekerja dengan Kecelakaan Kerja  |
| 11. | Putri FA | Hubungan Pengetahuan, Praktik Penggunaan SOP, Praktik penggunaan APD dan komitment terhadap kecelkaan kerja | PT X Tangerang | 44 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan pengetahuan pekerja dengan Kecelakaan Kerja  |
| 12. | Soliha J | Hubungan Pengetahuan dan sikap kepatuhan dengan penggunaaan APD pada pekerja PT. hutama proyek pembangunan jalan tol manado bitung tahun 2018 | PT. hutama proyek pembangunan jalan tol manado bitung tahun 2018 | 55 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan sikap pekerja dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 13. | Yovi EY | Strategy to disseminate occupational safety and health international to porestry workers | porestry workers | 24 safety issue | *Analysis reserach* | there is a relationshp between *attitude with* work accidents |
| 14. | Nugroho, DS | Gambaran perilaku risiko terhadap pekerja las di CV Usaha Jaya Kudus tahun 2015 | CV Usaha Jaya Kudus | 31 pekerja | *Analisis kualitatif indept interview* | Ada Hubungan *sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja  |
| 15. | Rorimpandey M | Hubungan Pengetahuan, sikap dengan penggunaan APD di pekerja bengkel las | Bengkel Las | 52 Pekerja | *Case Control* | Ada Hubungan *unsafe Action* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja  |
| 16. | Zhang H | Hubungan perilaku keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja pada pekerja PT Anheka dhilogam karya chipera klaten | Cipera klaten  | 84 | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 17. | Al faris I | Perilaku Tenaga Kerja dan Lingkungan kerja yang dimoderasi factor pengalaman dan tingkat pendidikan terhadap kontruksi kecelakaan kerja | Kontruksi kecelakaan kerja | 3 lokasi proyek | *survey* | Ada Hubungan *sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 18. | Setiawan R | Hubungan implementasi inspeksi K3terhadap angka kecelakaan kerja di PT Indo Acidatama | PT Indo Acidatama | 24 pekerja | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja  |
| 19. | Rodiguize JL | Work Related- accident in the maritime transport sector | In transport sector | 468 workers | *Literature Rieview* | there is a relationshp between *knowledger* with work accidents |
| 20. | Guo, S | Time-Statical laws workers unsafe behavior in the construction industry | In construction industry |  |  *Metha Ananlysis*  | there is a relationshp between *knowledge* awith work accidents |
| 21. | Asilah N | Analisis Faktor Kejadian Kecelakaan Kerja Pada Pekerja Industri tahu | Pekerja Informal Industri tahu | 66 | *Cross Sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap pekerja* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 22 | Kurniawan Y | Hubungan Pengetahuan, keleahan, beban kerja dan sikap kerja terhadap kecelakaan kerja | Pelabihan Tanjung Emas Semarang | 42 pekerja | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap pekerja* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 23. | Ubaidillah | Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap mengenai peta hazard dengan praktik pencegahan kecelakaan kerja | Industri Manufaktur | 50 pekerja | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap pekerja* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 24. | Zulichah T | Hubungan Pengetahuan dan sikap pekerja dengan tindakan pertolongan pertama pada kecelakaan | Studi di PT Z | 58 Pekerja | *Cross sectional* | Ada Hubungan *sikap pekerja* dengan Kecelakaan Kerja |
| 25 | Rudyanti E | Relationship oh safety and helath knowledge with work accident in batik knife grfaic in PT X | batik knife grfaic in PT X | 31 | *Cross sectional* | there is a relationshp between *knowledge* awith work accidents |

 **Discussion**

 The results of the study generally state that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of workers with work accidents in the informal sector. Various factors influence work accidents that lead to poor attitudes and lack of knowledge at work. 8

All articles mention that in the study sample who experienced work accidents with different accident rates. And the informal sector workers are very at risk of experiencing work accidents, with the existence of various articles showing that many workers have had accidents. This makes the informal sector have a great potential for workplace accidents because it is classified as flexible, there are not too many rules, and there is no supervision in the informal sector.9

Based on the results of searches for articles that have been carried out in the topic of knowledge problems with occupational accidents, there are 15 articles. Consists of 12 national articles and 3 international articles. All of the 15 articles have a significant relationship between knowledge and occupational accidents among workers in the informal sector. This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo in Yuliana (2017), knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of someone knowing about objects through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc.). So knowledge is various kinds of things that are obtained by a person through the five senses. 10

Work accidents caused by activities of knowledge and attitudes of workers can result in the productivity of a company being reduced, and lead to a decline in the economic level of the company.11 Poor knowledge and bad attitudes are a thing in the work environment that can cause the risk of work accidents in an industry . Workers are components of a project that need personal protection and the risk of accidents they will experience during the work process12

. This also explains that work accidents are caused by poor knowledge and attitudes of informal workers as well as ignorance of what workers do. And workers really need supervision regarding occupational safety and health in an informal industry as well as socialization of occupational safety and health. 13

The unfavorable attitude of informal industry workers when doing their work, such as ignoring the regulations in the industry, joking at work, then disregarding the use of PPE, besides doing their work and unsafe conditions of workers, then this allows risky workers. will have a work accident. 14

Based on the results of tracing articles that have been carried out in the topic of the status of workers' attitudes with work accidents, there are 10 articles. Consists of 9 national articles and 1 international article. All of these articles have a significant relationship between attitudes and work accidents among workers in the informal sector. This article on worker attitudes has a significant relationship with work accidents among workers in the informal sector. This is in line with the Gothic theory which states that the attitude of a worker determines the actions of the worker at work15

Based on the results of tracing articles that have been carried out on the topic of unsafe condition status problems with work accidents, workers' attitudes and knowledge are the result of human human error or the result of a lack of supervision and management in the application of work safety in the informal industry, because attitudes and knowledge are very influential. workers against workers in informal industries. 16

**Conclusion**

The results of a study of 25 articles indicate that in general all workers experience work accidents. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of workers with work accidents in twenty five articles. In addition, knowledge has a significant result, where fifteen articles have a relationship between knowledge and work accidents. Then for the employee attitude variable, ten articles have a relationship between attitude and work accidents.

Informal companies should pay special attention to their workers by applying safe working methods, namely knowledge of workers at work, which is good as well as attitudes of workers by providing regulations and sanctions for violators and socializing the importance of increasing workers' knowledge and good employee attitudes at work .

For workers, they must be aware of the importance of workers' knowledge and attitudes. Therefore, workers should follow the regulations in the informal industry and do safe things that reduce the risk of work accidents that can harm the workers themselves.

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