

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR PERSONAL DAN PEKERJAAN DENGAN PERILAKU BERBAHAYA PADA PEKERJA PROYEK TOL CINERE – JAGORAWI SEKSI 3 PT PP PRESISI TBK

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Abstrak

Industri konstruksi merupakan penyumbang kasus kecelakaan kerja terbesar di Indonesia dengan rata-rata kejadian sekitar 32% setiap tahunnya. Penyebab dominan terjadinya kecelakaan kerja ialah perilaku berbahaya, dimana terdapat temuan perilaku berbahaya di Proyek Tol Cinere – Jagorawi Seksi 3 seperti tidak menggunakan alat pelindung diri dan bekerja dengan posisi tubuh tidak tepat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan faktor personal dan pekerjaan dengan perilaku berbahaya pada pekerja Proyek Tol Cinere – Jagorawi Seksi 3 PT PP Presisi Tbk. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross-sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* dengan sampel sebanyak 90 pekerja. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner dan lembar observasi, serta uji statistik yang dipakai ialah uji *chi-square*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor personal yang meliputi pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), pelatihan ($p\text{-value}=0,022$), stres kerja ($p\text{-value}=0,007$), dan motivasi ($p\text{-value}=0,010$) dengan perilaku berbahaya. Adapun pada faktor pekerjaan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengawasan ($p\text{-value}=0,019$) dengan perilaku berbahaya. Disarankan perusahaan memberikan edukasi terkait perilaku berbahaya dan program penyegaran pada saat sebelum bekerja, menerapkan kebijakan *reward and punishment*, dan meningkatkan frekuensi pengawasan.

Kata Kunci: Faktor Pekerjaan, Faktor Personal, Pekerja Konstruksi, Perilaku Berbahaya

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONAL AND JOB FACTORS WITH UNSAFE ACTIONS AMONG WORKERS OF THE CINERE - JAGORAWI TOLL ROAD PROJECT SECTION 3 PT PP PRESISI TBK

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Abstract

The construction industry is the most significant contributor to work accidents in Indonesia, with an average incidence of around 32% annually. The dominant cause of work accidents is unsafe actions. There are findings of unsafe action in the Cinere - Jagorawi Toll Road Project Section 3, such as not using personal protective equipment and working with improper body position. This study aimed to determine the association between personals and job factors with unsafe actions in Cinere - Jagorawi Toll Project workers Section 3 PT PP Presisi Tbk. The research method used was quantitative with a cross-sectional study design. The sampling technique employed was total sampling, with a sample size of 90 workers. The research instruments used were questionnaires and observation sheets, and the statistical test used was the chi-square test. The analysis showed that there was a significant association between personal factors, including knowledge (*p-value*=0,000), training (*p-value*=0,022), work stress (*p-value*=0,007), and motivation (*p-value*=0,010) with unsafe actions. As for job factors, there was a significant association between supervision (*p-value*=0,019) with unsafe acts. It is suggested that companies provide education related to dangerous behavior and conduct refresher programs before work, implement reward and punishment policies, and increase the frequency of supervision.

Keywords: Job Factors, Personal Factors, Construction Workers, Unsafe Actions