

Unsafe action and incident accident work on workers fish and shrimp processing in Tempura Area

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Abstract

Accident work is an incident that did not occur desired that can cause loss of time, assets, or casualties on the spot work. risk factors accident work influenced by *Unsafe Actions* and *Unsafe Conditions*. The purpose of the study Is To analyze the influence of hazardous Actions on the occurrence of accident work for workers in the Tempura area of PT X.

Types of research use include quantitative studies with cross-sectional designs. The population of workers in the PT X tempura area totalled 87. The sampling technique sample use *total sampling*. Data collection method with Interview. Data was analyzed using *Chi-Square*.

Research results show that respondents with high *Unsafe Action* were as many as 45 (51.7%), and those who had experienced accident work were as many as 44 (50.6%). There is a relationship between *Unsafe Action* and the occurrence of accident Work with *p-value = 0.001*. For companies, it is better to give regular socialization of K3 regarding *Unsafe Action* good through education or training and implement and supervise K3 regulations optimally for workers expected to increase K3 awareness and compliance standard procedure applicable work in place Work.

Keywords: Unsafe Action; Accident Work; Fish and Shrimp; Tempura Area

1. Introduction

An accident is an incident that did not occur or is anticipated to happen Because of a factor intentional or not expected. Accident consequence work related with the work process company [1]. Accident figures work is an indicator of safety work in a company. The company owns the Zero Accident Award, a national program called K3 culture. No occurrence of accident work can prevent lost working time or hours [2].

The mortality rate because of accident work and disease consequences Is high. According to the International Labour Organization, about 380,000 workers, or 13% of the total workforce, die every year because of disease consequence work or accident on the spot work. Due to work, more than 374 million people are sick, injured, or injured every year [3]. Total accidents keep increasing, reaching 220,740 in 2020, 234,370 in 2021, and 265,333 in 2022. The victims did not only experience injuries and disabilities but also died. The death toll was 4,007 in 2020, 3,410 in 2021, and 6,552 in 2022 [4].

Accident work is enough to load a big load on society. Many factors cause the occurrence of accidents work [5]. Accident work is influenced by actions that are not safe and are unsafe conditions [6]. Action is unsafe because of poor behaviour, lack of knowledge, physical disabilities, and fatigue [7]. Deviant actions from the correct procedure can cause an

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accident called Unsafe Action [8]. Condition no safe can happen: Extreme weather, equipment not worthy of use, lack of lighting, fatigue, lack of rest, and excessive working hours can cause action no safe [9].

Study Aswid obtained a mark p -value = 0.007 that Unsafe Action is connected with accident work on workers' production accessory components [3]. There are connections between action no safe and the occurrence of accident work [10],[11]. As many as 50% of workers do action no safe and 64% experience condition no safe [5]. Total accident Work: The most experienced workers at PT X are scratched in place work (58.5%) [12].

PT X. is a company engaged in manufacturing product fish and shrimp processing. Based on the results of the study's introduction, in 2022, seven workers will experience this accident work. In 2023, there will be nine workers who will experience accidents, and in 2024, there will be two workers who will experience accident work. Interview results with Safety Officer PT X. showed that accidents and lots of Work happen due to carelessness of employees, such as splashed oil, cuts, and so on, conditions that can trigger accidents.

Studying this is necessary to support the Zero Accident Award, a national program K3 cultivation and results study. This can give information on minimizing incidents. Unsafe action will be used as material evaluation in effort prevention accident work. Based on identifying the problem above, the influence of hazardous action and incident accident work is analyzed.

2. Research Methods

Types of research quantitative with design Cross Sectional. Variables are free in the study this Unsafe Action and variables are dependent on incident accident work. The population is workers in the Tempura Plant 2 area of PT X. In 2024, there were 87 workers. The sample in the study This total sample was 87 people. Data collection methods were obtained through interviews using a questionnaire. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test. The research location was in the Tempura Plant 2 Area of PT X. and was carried out on July 20-28, 2024. The research requires permission to conduct an ethics study at the Institute for Community Development and Service, Cirebon Health Sciences College, with No: 82/B/STIKes Crb/III/2024

3. Results

Table 1 Distribution frequency Unsafe Action and Accident Work

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Unsafe Action</i>		
Tall	45	51.7
Low	42	48.3
<i>Accident Work</i>		
Once	44	50.6
Never	43	49.4
Total	87	100

Table 1 shows that respondents with high Unsafe Actions are as many as 45 (51.7%), and respondents with low Unsafe Actions are as many as 42 (48.3%). Respondents who have experienced accidents work as many as 44 (50.6%), and respondents who have never experienced accidents work as many as 43 (49.4%).

Based on table 2. obtained that respondents who have Unsafe Action low no once experience accident work as many as 30 (71.4%) and respondents who have Unsafe Action tall once experience accident work as many as 32 (71.1%). the obtained mark p -value of 0.00 shows a connection between unsafe action and incident accident work.

Table 2 Relationship Unsafe Action with Incident Accident Work

Unsafe Action	Accident Work				Total		P-Value
	Once		Never		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Tall Low	32	71.1	13	28.4	45	100	0.001
	12	28.6	30	71.4	42	100	
Total	44	50.6	43	49.4	87	100	

4. Discussion

Research results obtained an existing connection between Unsafe Action and incident accident Work p-value of 0.001, in line with Al Khiqni's research (2024), which states There is a connection between action no safe and accident work [5], [12], [13]. Unsafe Action is an action that does not fulfil safety and can cause risk of work accident [14]. Unsafe behaviour deviates from dangerous rules for yourself, others, or their equipment [15]. One factor that causes direct accidents is that Work is an action that is not safe [16]. 88% of cases of accident work caused by behaviour no safe, 10% because of condition no safe, and 2% because not allegedly or no can predict [17].

Accident work is an incident that did not occur desired and is often suspected can cause lost time, assets, valuables, property, or loss of life during the work process industry [18]. Most of the welders ever experience accident work by 76.3% [13]. Based on the results of the field interview, the work experienced by workers was a big accident because they slipped and splashed oil hot. This is caused by the existence of actions or behaviours of understaffed workers. Be careful in doing work.

Obtained that respondents who have unsafe action low no once experience accident work as many as 30 (71.4%) and respondents who have unsafe action tall once experience accident work as many as 32 (71.1%), things this due to base on results field interview obtained that part big respondent do work deviate from existing procedures, working within a hurry or no be careful, lack of concentration, and forcing self for work although in condition fatigue, stress, and drowsiness. This can result in a risk of the occurrence of accident work. Condition: This can happen because of a lack of awareness; workers will behave safely to minimize the occurrence of an accident in place of work.

Actions that are not safe are the reason for the main accident work, and factors related to fatigue are related to accident work because they can cause improvement of accident work [9]. Presentation is the highest level of unsafe Action, namely joking or chat moment Work (55.4%) that causes accident work [12].

Companies so that they can study regulations and supervision related to safety and health work [10]. Workers are expected to comply with applicable laws, use complete PPE, and remind colleagues that they work if Action is not safe in place [5]. Party management for increasing K3 counseling through socialization and training, in addition to that, K3 awareness among workers must improve in a way active [19].

5. Conclusion

Respondents with high *Unsafe Action* were as many as 45 (51.7%), and respondents with low *Unsafe Action* as many as 42 (48.3%). Respondents who have experienced accidents work as many as 44 (50.6%), and respondents who have never experienced accidents work as many as 43 (49.4%). The obtained mark p-value of 0.00 shows a connection between *Unsafe Action* and incident accident work.

For companies, it is better to give regular socialization of K3 regarding *Unsafe Action* good through education or training and implement and supervise K3 regulations optimally. Workers are expected to increase K3 awareness, use complete PPE, and comply with the applicable standard procedure work in place.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest.

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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