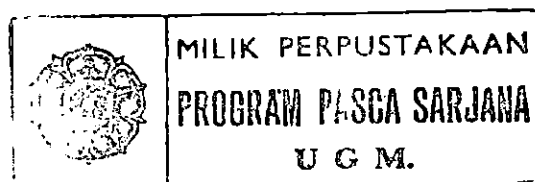


## INTISARI

Analisis kerugian akibat kecelakaan kerja di PT. Fertile Indah Textile Industry masih perlu terus dilakukan karena kerugian yang ditimbulkan tidak hanya dialami oleh pihak perusahaan, tapi juga para pekerja, keluarga pekerja, dan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kecelakaan kerja menurut lokasi kerja, sumber kecelakaan, corak kecelakaan, bagian tubuh yang cidera, dan tingkat keparahan; mengetahui perbedaan proporsi jenis kelamin terhadap jumlah kecelakaan kerja, mengetahui hubungan antara lokasi kerja dengan tingkat keparahan, mengetahui apakah ada perubahan waktu kerja hilang dan kerugian yang dialami karena terhentinya proses produksi akibat kecelakaan kerja dari tahun 1999-2002; mengetahui besarnya kerugian ekonomi yang dialami perusahaan karena terhentinya proses produksi.

Penelitian ini bersifat suvei dengan pendekatan retrospektif terhadap 102 kasus yang terjadi antara tahun 1999-2002. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah data sekunder yang ada di PT. Fertile Indah Textile Industry. Analisis data dengan menggunakan tabel, grafik, uji Kai Kuadrat ( $\chi^2$ ), uji Anava satu jalur dan Kruskal Wallis Test.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 72,54% kecelakaan kerja terjadi di tempat kerja dan 27,45% di luar tempat kerja. Kecelakaan kerja terbanyak terjadi di lokasi kerja *weaving* (25,67%). Sumber penyebab kecelakaan kerja terbanyak berasal dari mesin (24,32%), perkakas kerja tangan (13,5%), benda panas dan bahan mudah terbakar (13,5%). Bagian tubuh yang cidera terbanyak pada jari tangan (28,37%) dengan corak kecelakaan terbanyak adalah terbentur dan terpukul (masing-masing 27,92%). Menurut tingkat keparahan, kecelakaan kerja yang terjadi banyak yang merupakan kecelakaan sedang (35 kasus). Ada perbedaan yang sangat signifikan ( $p = 0,000$ ) antara jenis kelamin dengan terjadinya kecelakaan kerja, ada hubungan yang sangat signifikan ( $p = 0,004$ ) antara tingkat keparahan dengan lokasi kerja. Kerugian kecelakaan kerja berupa waktu kerja dan terhentinya proses produksi dari tahun 1999-2002 tidak mengalami perubahan yang bermakna ( $P \geq 0,05$ ). Berdasarkan perhitungan standard waktu dan biaya bahan baku didapati kerugian karena terhentinya proses produksi akibat kecelakaan sedang dan berat sebesar Rp. 1.296.000.828,8,-. Bila dihitung berdasarkan harga jual dengan margin 12% untuk kain mentah (*grey*) maka kerugian sebesar Rp.1.941.312.444,8 dan 40% untuk kain yang sudah diwarnai maka kerugian sebesar Rp.3.447.039.548,8. Kerugian yang dialami pekerja akibat terhentinya proses produksi (berdasarkan UMR) dari tahun 1999-2002 sebesar Rp. 23.463.000 dimana kerugian lebih banyak pada pekerja laki-laki dan lebih banyak pula pada lokasi kerja *weaving*. Waktu kerja hilang dari tahun 1999-2002 sebanyak 8.395 jam.



## ABSTRACT

Analysis of loss caused by work accident at PT. Fertile Indah Textile Industry still remains to bring about for the resultant loss is not experienced by the firm only, but also the workers, their families, and society. The purpose of study was to describe location-based working accident, source of accident, type of accident, injured part of the body, and degree of seriousness, to observe proportional difference in gender to the number of working accident, to observe the correlation between work location and degree of seriousness, to observe whether there was a change in the loss of working time and the loss found for stoppage of the process of production caused by work accident in the period of 1999-2002; to observe the magnitude of economic loss found by the firm for the stoppage.

This research did survey in nature under retrospective approach to 102 cases occurring in the period 1999-2002. The secondary data were collected from PT. Fertile Indah Textile Industry. The data were analyzed by means of table, graph, Chi Square ( $\chi^2$ ) test, One Way Anova and Kruskal Wallis Test.

The result of study indicated that 72,54% of work accident occurred in the location of work and 27,45% out of the work location. Most frequently work accident occurred in the location of weaving (25,67%). The source of causing work accident mostly frequent came from machine (24,32%), manual tool (13,5%), hot and flammable objects (13,5%). Injured part of the body was most frequent on finger (28,37%) with the types of accident were most frequent collision and stroke (each 27,92%). According to the degree of seriousness, the occurrence of work accident was most frequent moderate accident (35 cases). There was a very significant different ( $p = 0,000$ ) between gender and the occurrence of work accident, there was a very significant correlation ( $p = 0,004$ ) between the degree of seriousness and work location. Work accident loss in the form of working time and the stoppage of production process in the period 1999-2002 and it was found that there was no significant change ( $p \geq 0,05$ ). According to the calculation of standard time and the expense of raw material, it was found a loss for the stoppage of production process caused by moderate and serious accident in the amount of Rp. 1,296,000,828.8. Based on the selling price with 12 percent of margin for raw fabric (grey) it was found a loss of about Rp. 1,941,312,444.8; while 40% for colored fabric it was found a loss of Rp.3,447,039,548.8 The amount of workers' financial loss due to the stoppage of production (according to the Minimum Regional Wage) was about Rp. 23.463.000,- in the year of 1999-2002 in which the loss was more on male workers and on the weaving area. The loss of time in working was about 8,395 hours in 1999-2002.