

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** *International Labor Organization* (ILO) memperkirakan setiap tahun sekitar 2,3 juta orang di seluruh dunia meninggal karena kecelakaan atau penyakit akibat kerja. Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) Ketenagakerjaan mencatat terjadinya tren peningkatan angka kecelakaan kerja. Pada tahun 2017, angka kecelakaan kerja yang dilaporkan di Indonesia sebanyak 123.041 kasus, sedangkan tahun 2018 mencapai 173.105 kasus dengan nominal santunan yang dibayarkan mencapai Rp. 1,2 triliun.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui jenis kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja yang terjadi pada industri telekomunikasi serta upaya pencegahan yang telah dilakukan dalam menghadapi risiko kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja melalui manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja.

**Metode:** Tinjauan sistematis dilakukan berpedoman pada Kami menggunakan pedoman *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses* (PRISMA). Pencarian literatur dilakukan pada basis data *Pubmed*, *Google scholar*, *ClinicaKey*, *Cambridge Core*, *ScienceDirect*, dan *EBSCOhost* untuk jurnal berbahasa Inggris yang diterbitkan antara tahun 2010 dan 2020. Jurnal-jurnal yang terpilih kemudian disaring berdasarkan abstrak dan tinjauan teks lengkapnya serta dilakukan ekstraksi data.

**Hasil :** Didapatkan 38 jurnal yang memenuhi kriteria dengan 14 jurnal melaporkan yang diidentifikasi terkait upaya pencegahan kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja pada industri telekomunikasi, 7 jurnal melaporkan upaya pencegahan di kawasan Asia seperti efisiensi regulasi dan kepemimpinan, pengembangan teknologi, dan pelatihan khusus bagi tenaga kerja, dan 24 jurnal membahas jenis jurnal membahas jenis kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja yang dikelompokkan kedalam dua jenis pekerjaan, yaitu *indoor* dan *outdoor*. Potensi bahaya khusus industri telekomunikasi dibagi dalam lima faktor penyebab yaitu, faktor kimia, faktor biologi, faktor fisik, faktor ergonomis, dan faktor psikologi. Manajemen memiliki pengaruh besar dalam melakukan pencegahan dan peningkatan produktifitas karyawan melalui pengendalian bahaya, pengawasan, dan penyedehanaan regulasi. Efektifitas pengawasan bergantung pada tingkat pemahaman dan kesadaran karyawan pada budaya kerja selamat. Secara keseluruhan upaya pencegahan dan penanganan masalah kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja dilakukan setelah sebuah *incident* terjadi, seperti kejadian hampir celaka (*nearmiss*). Dalam beberapa kasus *accident* lebih dulu terjadi dan menimbulkan kerugian sebelum dilakukan tindakan pencegahan.

**Kesimpulan :** Meskipun telah diimplementasikan, penerapan manajemen keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja industri telekomunikasi dikawasan Asia Pasifik masih kurang maksimal. Upaya pencegahan kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja masih terpusat pada efisiensi biaya melalui deregulasi yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan ekonomi, dan peningkatan daya saing perusahaan.

**Kata Kunci:** Telekomunikasi, Kecelakaan Kerja, Penyakit Kerja, Pencegahan.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that every year around 2.3 million people worldwide die from accidents or occupational diseases. The Social Security Administration (BPJS) for Employment noted an increasing trend in the number of work accidents. In 2017, the number of work accidents reported in Indonesia was 123,041 cases, while in 2018 it reached 173,105 cases with a nominal compensation of Rp. 1.2 trillion.

**Objective:** To find out the types of accidents and occupational diseases that occur in the telecommunications industry as well as the prevention efforts that have been taken in dealing with the risks of occupational accidents and diseases through occupational safety and health management.

**Methods:** A systematic review was carried out based on We use the guidelines Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes (PRISMA). Literature searches were carried out on the Pubmed, Google scholar, ClinicalKey, Cambridge Core, ScienceDirect, and EBSCOhost databases for English-language journals published between 2010 and 2020. The selected journals were then filtered based on their abstracts and full-text reviews and data extraction was performed.

**Results:** 38 journals met the criteria with 14 reporting journals identified related to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in the telecommunications industry, 7 journals reported on prevention efforts in the Asian region such as regulatory efficiency and leadership, technology development, and special training for workers. and 24 journals discussing types of journals discussing the types of accidents and occupational diseases which are grouped into two types of work, namely indoor and outdoor. The potential hazards specifically for the telecommunications industry are divided into five factors, namely chemical factors, biological factors, physical factors, ergonomic factors, and psychological factors. Management has a major influence on preventing and increasing employee productivity through hazard control, supervision, and regulatory simplification. The effectiveness of supervision depends on the level of understanding and awareness of employees on safe work culture. Overall, efforts to prevent and handle work-related accidents and diseases are carried out after an incident occurs, such as a near miss. In some cases, accidents occur first and cause losses before preventive measures are taken.

**Conclusion:** Even though it has been implemented, the application of occupational safety and health management in the telecommunications industry in the Asia Pacific region is still not optimal. Efforts to prevent occupational accidents and diseases are still focused on cost efficiency through deregulation related to economic activities and increasing company competitiveness.

**Keywords:** Telecommunications, Work Accidents, Occupational Diseases, Prevention.