

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ON TOURISM SECTOR TOWARD ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the important industrial sectors. The tourism sector is an industry that employs many workers and a source of income for the country. The existence of both natural attractions and tourist facilities surround artificial and is a pleasant place to visit. Leisure visitors in tourist areas should also be accompanied by protection of the safety and health while in tourist areas. This study aimed to analyze the implementation of work safety in the tourism sector. This reserach using critical analyze methode.

The results showed that of some of the focus of research, there are some things that still need improvement, including the lack of a comprehensive policy between the government concerned, the tourism offices, labor offices and health offices concerning safety in the tourism sector, safety facilities such as portable fire distinguisher on public facility are still lacking. There has been no regular monitoring of related parties.

Advice that can be given in this study was made a few policy between tourism offices, labor offices and health offices authorities to implement health and safety in the tourism sector and be monitored regularly

Keyword: safety and health on tourism

A. Introduction

Health and Safety is the certainty that the working conditions, work processes, equipment and work environment as well as healthy and safe worker for doing the job, so avoid workplace accidents and occupational diseases. Safety scope of activities covering all areas, both formal and informal sector. Safety purpose is to protect workers and industrial assets from losses from workplace accidents and occupational diseases. With the implementation of safety is expected to occupational risks can be controlled and can provide economic benefits and high productivity.

Tourism is one of the industrial sectors that offer major product in the form of services. Industrial tourism sector is not free from the risk of danger of accidents. Occupational hazards contained in the tourism sector comes from the work process, working equipment, and the behavior of the tourism sector workers. The

number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2014 reached 9.44 million visits. This figure is up 7.19 percent compared with visits during 2013, amounting to 8.80 million visits (CBS, 2014). International arrivals rose as much as 5 percent in Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East, as well as 4 percent in the United states, according to figures released by the World Tourism Agency of the United Nations (UNWTO). Safety regulations in No. 1 of 1970 states that every workplace shall enjoy the protection of health and safety at work. In addition to Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism said that tourism employers have an obligation to provide comfort, hospitality, security protection and safety of tourists tourism and provide protection to high-risk activities.

Tourism is one sector of the amplifier source of state income. Facing the free market competition in both the ASEAN and global level, the tourism sector must be ready to provide the

best services to the tourists either domestic or foreign. One indicator that the tourism ministry is a guarantee of safety and health in the tourist area. Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this research is what are the potential sources of danger in the tourism sector and what are the safeguards that have been implemented government safety at this tourist sector.

This study aims to 1). Identify potential sources of danger in the tourism sector, 2). Analyzing the hazard control accidents and health problems in the tourism sector

B. Method

The method used in this study is a critical review of the literature or studies safety tourism sector in Indonesia

C. Result and discussion

In general, by type tourist attraction is divided into two, namely nature and artificial tourism. Nature tourism is a major tourist attraction derived from nature. Examples of natural attractions is a mountain or mountain, sea, marine parks, waterfalls, lakes, beaches and rivers. While the artificial tourism is the main man-made attractions, such as playground, museums, historical and archaeological heritage sites. In addition the scope of the study safety tourism sector is also associated with the facility which is located in the area of tourism, including hotels and restaurants

Based on the theory of occupational accidents Ilci (International Loss Control Institute) work accident occurred because of the interaction of several factors: 1) Lack of Control, 2) Basic causes personal factors and job factors, 3) Immediate Causes, substandard action and Substandard condition, 4) Incident , contact with energy and substances, 5) Loss. Schematically depicted in a work accident in the scheme below:

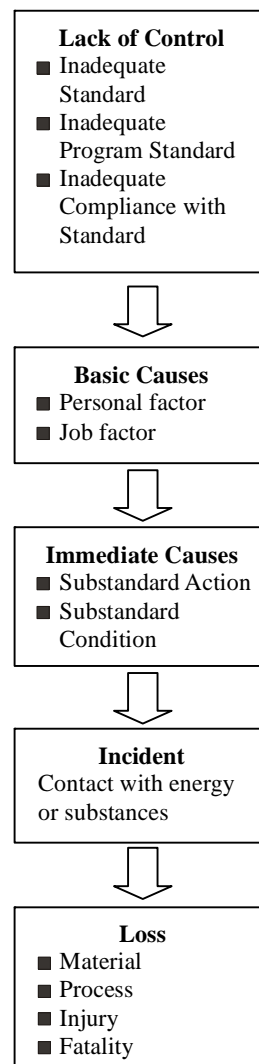


Figure 1. ILCI Loss Causation Model

Lack of control

Lack of management control of hazards in a tourist spot. The absence of control of hazards in tourist spots can be caused by three things: 1) There is no policy that menyeluru about tourism safety, 2) there are however less policy could be implemented, 3) Lack of compliance with policies.

First there is the danger that adequate control policies. In Indonesia, the regulation concerning the safety of tourism still partially regulated. For example, Law No. 10 Year 2009 regarding tourism does not provide any technical explanation form the management obligations of the safety in the tourism sector. Managers of tourist attractions should have a commitment to tourism safety. The commitment

embodied in the form of licensing and subsequent policies and implications for the provision of facilities safety in the tourism sector. Example no safety procedures when located in the tourist area, the playground is not all vehicle functions controlled his tools, at the hotel, lodging, or entertainment places are not all available fire extinguisher.

Secondly, there is a policy or program, but does not meet the standards. For example in marine tourism transport ship buoy number provided on generally less than the number of passengers. With facilities while not all are in a condition unsafe for use. The number of passengers often exceeds the capacity should be. In terms of tourism sector workers, not all of them received training about safety in the tourism sector

Third, there is no adherence to the program. Meaning there is no certainty about the result of a breach of these rules. Viewed from the side there has been no legislation or appointed official overseeing the safety in the tourism sector

Basic Causes

Basic causes of two, namely the human factor and the factor of the job. The human factor is very important in the implementation of safety tourism sector. Human factors mentioned include inadequate physical and psychic abilities, knowledge, skills, work experience, health status and motivation. Factors job be a source of danger is the lack of supervision or control, no working procedures, inadequate equipment and machinery of work, working conditions eg noise, temperature, radiation, chemicals, machinery and equipment that is dangerous.

Tourism sector workers should have a good basic knowledge safety. Knowledge may include knowledge about the sources of danger that exists around a tourist attraction, the knowledge to control hazards in tourism and knowledge of procedures safety tourist attraction. For example on tourism bus driver. Often found that the tourism bus driver working more than 8 hours a day, without a break this happens because of ignorance of the travel agent or driver on a

driver driving safety limits. The result is fatigue in the driver. The next human factor is the lack of skills. For example at the hotel. Hotel is a facility that is widely available around the tourist areas and has a risk of fire. Not all employees can operate a fire extinguisher.

Risk of danger that comes from the work of, among others, the absence of supervision or control of the manager. This supervision includes supervision of working procedures, supervision of machinery, equipment, supervision of maintenance, supervision of the work attitude. For example in areas or high-risk rides like roller coaster, tornado, lightning should be checked periodically to make sure the machine and safety belt functions. At the beach attractions, must be equipped with beach uniformed rescue workers. There must be clear rules that visitors who swim at the beach should be near the beach attendant / guard sea. Not all beach attractions are equipped with surveillance of sea guard.

Immediate Causes

Immediate causes of two, which acts under the standards and conditions below standard. Action under standards that operate the machine without having authority, failure to warn, use of safety equipment but inaccurate, hasty in doing the job and working under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Substandard conditions derived from the absence of a guide or barrier between the dangerous and the tourist area of safe, no signs of safety in tourism, poor housekeeping, sanitary food available at the tourist rarely gets control. The parking area is also rarely gets attention (Bagyono, 2005)

Incident

Incident or accident is an undesiredevent that is likely to cause the loss of material and non-material eg injury to persons, damage to property, loss of working hours and the disruption of the production process. The accident that occurred at the tourist attraction between landslides in Pacet Mojokerto attractions, rides in Dufan jammed suddenly, tour buses rolled in Probolinggo, several cases of drowning while swimming at the beach.

Loss

Losses experienced by tourism operators in case of accidents is the loss of material, namely the provision of insurance claims to victims. Losses are generally impinge on both human visitors, workers and managers in the form of major injury or major illness, serious injury or illness, illness or minor injury. Damage to property in the form of catastrophic events, major, serious and minor. Similarly, a loss in the process as well be catastrophic, major, serious, and minor (ILCI, 1990)

D. Conclusion

There is no policy to regulate safety in the tourism sector in Indonesia comprehensively. Regulation is still normative and technical yet. There is no standard safety tourism sector. Similarly, the safety features are not yet fully available attractions. From the results of the study suggested the need for legal protection of

tourism management in efforts to protect the safety and comfort of visitors and employees. In addition it should be made a standard or assessment or safety certification in tourism carried out by an independent institute

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