

An Overview of The Causes of Work Accidents in the Komodo's Bite Workers in Komodo National Park

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Abstract

Work accident which occurred in workers at Komodo National Park is a Komodo dragon bite work accident. According to Genesis, the Komodo dragon's bite of the year 2009-2014 12 cases had occurred in the Komodo dragon bite of the Komodo National Park. The conditions of the lack of fences between komodo with humans aimed at maintaining the authenticity of the wildlife habitat of the Komodo dragon komodo can lead to attacking and biting the workers. This research aims to find out the cause of the accident bite komodo. This research is descriptive research with qualitative approach. Informant this research consisted of workers who had ever been bitten by Komodo dragon and the Head of the Section Management of Komodo National Park. This research was conducted during January 2015 in Resort Loh Buaya Komodo National Park. Results of the study known direct cause of unsafe behavior i.e. a wayward workers in the use of the personal protection equipment (PPE) and wayward against SOP rules and regulations as well as the condition is not as safe as the condition of the guard post in the absence of a security door and the condition of the track is still natural. In addition the existence of indirect causes, namely the provision of PPE that has not been adequate, the lack of a work safety and health training, supervision has not been effective, as well as a communications SOP that has not been effective.

Keywords: Unsafe act, unsafe condition, Komodo National Park.

1. Introduction

Komodo National Park as one of the world heritage and biosphere reserve, in 2013 has become a nominated seven wonders of the natural world and become a tourist destination in the world. Komodo National Park is also one of the places the conservation of one of the ancient species *Varanus Comodoensis*. Based on the incidence of bites of Komodo, it was reported that from the year 2009 to 2014 has occurred 12 cases of bites/attacks against workers or komodo dragons against citizens who live around Komodo National Park area (vestibule of the Komodo National Park, 2013).

Suma'mur (2009) in his book explaining that the accident happened varies greatly depending on the type of work and the process of the work done. Any accident does not happen by chance but there is a cause. The cause of the accident was caused by the presence of direct cause and the cause is not immediately which a factor that contributes to causing the accident is.

In general the Komodo's bite work accident caused due to the lack of fences between the activity of the komodo with humans for the sake of maintaining the sustainability and authenticity of the wildlife habitat of the komodo dragon, komodo dragon can attack workers so that when feeling hungry and distracted. In addition it is also caused by the behavior of workers who are less careful and not being able to avoid the dangers that exist in the workplace. According to Birds (1967) cited by the toughest (2007) States that the existence of the unsafe act and unsafe condition shows weak management controls safety and health Workplace safety and health programs such as Work which is not specific and not appropriate.

Based on the explanation, then it needs to be examined further the cause of accidents so as to be able to prevent and minimize accident komodo's bite on workers in Komodo National Park through the Work safety and health programs that are specific and appropriate.

2. Method

This research is descriptive research with qualitative approach made during the month of January 2015 in resort Loh Buaya Komodo National Park. Informant this research consisted of workers who had ever been bitten by Komodo dragon and the head of the Section management of Komodo National Park the total area amounted to 4 research informants. Data collection was done with interviews with informants' deep research, observation and examination of documents, and then conducted triangulation of the data.

3. Result

3.1 *Work Accident Bite Of The Komodo Dragon Komodo National Park*

Komodo dragon bite incident based on data from the 2009-2014 has been going on 12 cases of bites that occur on either the komodo community around and in the Komodo National Park workers. In 2013, the informant who served as tour guide once bitten by Komodo dragon that causes sores torn and bleeding on the feet. The incident happened in the forest while guiding guests in the areas of crocodiles. Komodo attacked suddenly which cannot see the Komodo dragon who is in the bushes/high grass around the path of the track. The informant who served as the Rangers ever bitten by Komodo dragon in 2014 at the guard post resort Loh New Komodo National Park. The victim was bitten in the foot causing cuts and rips the leg veins and bleeding occurs unbroken. The incident occurred while the victim was about to give the leftovers to the deer and the Komodo dragon attack unexpectedly and then biting the leg of the victim. In addition, there are also some cases bites other Komodo dragons on komodo where workers go up and into the guard post and then biting the workers who were in the guard post.

3.2 *The Direct Cause Of The Komodo Dragon Bite Accidents In Komodo National Park*

3.2.1 *Unsafe Act*

Observationally still found the presence of workers/guide who is not complying with the code of conduct in performing Scouting, as still found the presence of guides who use glasses rayband Scouting at the time and acted as cameraman for the visitor in the group when there is only one course guide and awakens the komodo dragon that is being berisitirahat to react in order to attract the attention of visitors. Found unsafe behavior of workers who do not use a complete and adequate PPE in work as there are still many workers did not use safety shoes, not all workers using protective caps/head in doing Scouting tours as well as not carrying backpacks that beirisi first aid and not a minimum standard means of communication.

3.2.2 *Unsafe Condition*

The absence of fences aims to keep the authenticity of the wildlife habitat of the komodo dragon is an ancient animal. Observationally found existence of unsafe conditions that can cause the occurrence of an attack or bite of the komodo Dragons of whom there is still a guard post that does not have security doors as well as the condition of the staircase there is still a gap between the stairs, causing the komodo can get into the guard post and attacked workers where the komodo dragons often were around or below the guard post. Note that the condition of the track the track still naturally and through the Woods and hills may cause the occurrence of an attack or other accidents such as komodo dragons drop, wooden or brick was bitten by a snake. The existence of the komodo dragons can be found around the guard post, forests or hills as well as the komodo dragon is very sensitive to the fishy odor and the movement suddenly.

3.3 *Indirect Causes Of Work Accident Bite Komodo In Komodo National Park.*

3.3.1 *Providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*

Provision of personal protective equipment provided by Hall National Park has not been adequate and appropriate. Self protective tools are available such as the shoe is not a safety shoes, hats and uniforms sometimes are still provided by workers. Komodo National Park Hall parties already provide mandatory branched stick used guides at the time of the activities pemanduaan tours to help banish the Guide and protect themselves from the attacks of the komodo dragon.

3.3.2 *The Working Safety And Health Training*

Has never done the work safety and health training in Komodo National Park. Training provided to workers that is only in the form of training techniques and the introduction of nature scouting life wildlife komodo dragon as well as the potential that exists in Komodo National Park which was given at the time of starting work.

3.3.3 *Standard Operational Procedures (SOP)*

Based on the results of the in-depth interviews noted that already available in the SOP Komodo National Park and based on an examination of the documents it is known that there are 4 SOP i.e. SOP Handling cruise ship visits, SOP entry clearance area, handling of forest fires and SOP SOP interpretasi nature that contains the activity stages of Scouting nature tourism in Komodo National Park. The SOUP was printed in book form and given to the workers as well as yet of the existence of training or penyuuluhan to the workers about the SOUP.

3.3.4 *Supervision*

Based on the results of the in-depth interviews in mind that supervision is carried out by the head of Komodo National Park Management Section and head of the resort. The results of the scrutiny usually given a reprimand to workers who make mistakes or violations, but oversight is not done routinely.

4. Discussion

4.1 Description Of The Komodo Dragon Bite Accidents In Komodo National Park

According to Frank e. Birds, accidents are unwanted events causes bodily harm on humans as well as damage to property due to contact with a source of energy (Ramli, 2010). In general the komodo's bite work accidents occur due to unsafe conditions such as the lack of a border to keep the authenticity of the habitat of the komodo, the condition of the guard post and the conditions surrounding the unsafe path as well as the behavior of workers who are less careful and less alert. This is in accordance with the opinion of Heinrich (1931) stating the unsafe act and unsafe is the direct cause of the accident and to prevent the occurrence of an accident then the unsafe and unsafe condition should be eliminated (Santoso, 2004).

Accidents can be prevented by performing Repair Work safety and health management by setting the Work safety and health programs that are specific and appropriate. Hence the need for the support and commitment from top management to the safety of workers by setting the Work safety and health programs such as the provision of adequate self protection tool, the granting of Work safety and health training, supervision and provision of medicines and adequate first aid and evacuation for further treatment in hospitals (Andi, et al, 2005).

4.2 Description Of The Direct Cause Of The Komodo Dragon Bite Accidents In Komodo National Park.

4.2.1 Unsafe Act

Some studies state that the direct cause of the crash was 80% are caused by unsafe behavior and the rest are condition is not secure, so it can be inferred that the unsafe behavior influence the occurrence of accidents (Dwi, et all, 2011). Unsafe act can dikuragi/prevented by increasing the awareness and attitudes of workers so that more care about the safety of her. These efforts can be carried out by the porch of the Komodo National Park by providing education, Health and Work Safety campaign or safety training. In addition, Geller (2001) explain that behavior change can be done by improving supervision as well as the awarding of reward and punishment so that it can make workers to always behave safely.

4.2.2 Unsafe Condition

Efforts are being made to make the management of a high building will not be effective if the absence of a limiting or safety because the door caused by the behavior of komodo itself which can go up to a guard post or to a tree. In addition, the condition of the track the track still naturally through the Woods and hills as well as the absence of fences for the sake of keeping the authenticity and preservation of the wildlife komodo can cause the occurrence of an accident or attack the komodo's bite and also other accidents such as falling over, slipped and impaled the wood and was bitten by the snake. Komodo National Park Hall party has put up a sign warning signs around/line tracks as komodo's Lair, the existence of a sign is not out of line track that aims to let workers or tourists to remain always vigilant and always be careful so as to prevent the occurrence of accidents komodo's bite.

4.3 Description Of Supporting The Cause Of The Accident In The Komodo Dragon Bite Of The Komodo National Park

4.3.1 Providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

According to Green (2000) in Rais, et al (2009), stated that the availability of the means/tools is the enabling factor against the formation of behavior the use of PPE. This is in accordance with the results of the research Pudjowati (1998) make it clear that the availability of protective tools enough to be one of the factors that facilitate the formation of behavioural compliance use of PPE. According to law No. 01 in 1970 about the Safety Article 14b stated that administrators/entrepreneur is obligated to provide free of charge all the required self-protection tools on labor.

PPE is the last control if control of administrative and technical controls which do not provide enough protection against hazards in the workplace. Therefore the management of Balai Komodo National Park need to provide adequate and appropriate PPE with the potential danger is accompanied by supervision and regulations relating to the use of PPE in order to protect workers from the hazards of komodo's bite.

4.3.2 Training Safety And Occupational Health

Occupational health and safety training is an activity in which workers acquire knowledge of dangers of working accident, obtain new skills, educating workers to confront potential dangers so as to have a safe work behavior and care about safety conditions in the workplace (Ramli, 2010).

Salinding (2011) mentioned that training tailored to the needs of workers can be done by looking at the existing accident data. It is in accordance with the opinion of Ramli (2010) who suggested that the information accident

ever occur is an important input in the design of a safety training due to appropriate training will lead to a more efficient performance and will be able to reduce accidents. Appropriate training will increase knowledge and awareness of workers in secure to behave so as to prevent accidents, therefore the management of komodo National Park Hall need to conduct training occupational safety and health Work in order to increase the knowledge and awareness as well as the skills of workers so that workers can behave safely and can prevent the occurrence of accidents.

4.3.3 Standard Operational Procedures

According to Chamadiah (2004) cited by Lutfi (2013) explains that SOP was made to create an occupational health and safety as well as to keep any activities or work process can run in accordance with predetermined stages. Safety rules and procedures that are applied should be easy to understand and not difficult to implement in the workplace as well as should the existence of strict sanctions in case of irregularities or violations of safety rules and procedures that have been made and also carried out repairs at regular intervals in accordance with the development and condition of the work. The submission of information or socialization SOP in book form is less effective because the content is too long and less attractive so it makes workers do not read it which causes the workers did not understand the working procedures and the content of the Handbook.

According to Gybson (1996) in Zomrotun (2012) stated that the standard work procedures and regulations management is an external factor that can affect the behavior of workers. This is in accordance with the results of the research Novridianti (2012) stating that there is a relationship between the availability of a SOP to the behavior is safe, therefore, to ensure that the standard has been created it needs to be done very much with maximum control of the company. A good supervision of the management of Komodo National Park Hall will be able to reduce the violations that sometimes still done by workers.

4.3.4 Supervision

Notoatmodjo (2007) explained that the oversight is a process to measure the implementation of an activity or program that has been set. The intense scrutiny and periodically will help find out the dangerous conditions and unsafe behaviors so that business can do repairs (Sarwono, 1991). The supervisor is a key element in Job Safety and health programs because the supervisor is the person who directly relate directly to the work and workers as well as knowing the conditions of the workplace. The scrutiny at regular intervals can be used to ensure that the system runs according to plan, so that in the event of irregularities, then the management can take immediate remedial measures and monitoring can be done through observation, report or through periodic meetings (Ramli, 2010).

5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, conclusions can be obtained as follows:

1. The direct causes of accidents are caused by the existence of a komodo dragon bite unsafe act, namely the use of the worker in compliance using complete and appropriate PPE standards, disobedience against SOP where there are still workers who use glasses rayband and became a cameraman for workers when there is only 1 group guided tours as well as the existence of the unsafe condition, namely the absence of a security door, the condition of the track the track which still overgrown grass/high bushes.
2. The indirect cause of the accident was caused by the bite of the Komodo program safety and health work is not specific and accordingly such as provision of PPE which is not yet adequate and appropriate standards, not the existence of occupational health and safety training, supervision has not been routinely done as well as Communications SOP in book form has not been effective.

Conclusion based on the above, it is recommended to the porch of Komodo National Park to further enhance the knowledge and awareness of the workers to behave safely by doing training, and to conduct surveillance and to provide facilities adequate PPE as well as conducting technical control by making the door safety guard post and clean the area around the line of the track so that a similar accident does not happen again.

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