

ABSTRACT

Farmers' health and safety are very important considering the community's staple food is produced from agricultural land. The fulfillment of occupational health and safety of farmer groups can improve agricultural output. This research was conducted to study the factors associated with workplace accidents in rice farmers in Jatirembe Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency.

An observational analytic with cross-sectional method was used in this research. The study population was the farmers in Jatirembe village. A particular group consisted of a total number of 80 farmers who were taken with a simple random method as a sample size from the population of 100 farmers. The independent variable measured in this study is the number of the farmers' accidents taking place in the field, while the dependent variable is any characteristics, unsafe actions, and unsafe conditions. Data is collected by interviews with the respondents and questioner of fatigue. Those are then analyzed with the systematical process applying the chi-square frequency test.

The results showed that work accidents that had occurred were exposed to sharp objects, injured by animals or plants, fainted due to dehydration and hot weather, shortness of breath due to inhalation of pesticides, sprains at work, and being electrocuted by a mousetrap. Factors characteristic of farmers that cause workplace accidents include age, years of service, education. The results of statistical calculations state that factors related to work accidents in agriculture are age, years of service, use of personal protective equipment, use of agricultural machinery, sunburn or lightning strikes.

Keyword: workplace accidents, farmers

ABSTRAK

Kesehatan dan keselamatan petani sangatlah penting mengingat bahan makanan pokok masyarakat dihasilkan dari lahan pertanian. Terpenuhiya kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja kelompok petani dapat meningkatkan hasil pertanian. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mempelajari faktor yang berhubungan dengan kecelakaan kerja pada petani padi di Desa Jatirembe Kecamatan Benjeng Kabupaten Gresik.

Desain penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah petani padi di Desa Jatirembe sebanyak 100 orang, diambil sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* dengan besar sampel 80 orang. Variabel bebas yang diteliti dalam penelitian ini adalah kecelakaan kerja petani padi, sedangkan variabel terikatnya adalah karakteristik petani, faktor perilaku yang tidak aman, faktor kondisi yang tidak aman. Data diperoleh dari hasil wawancara dengan responden dan kuesioner keluhan kelelahan yang dilaksanakan saat malam hari atau saat jam istirahat petani. Data dianalisis dengan *chi-square* tests.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kecelakaan kerja yang pernah terjadi adalah terkena benda tajam, terluka karena hewan atau tumbuhan, pingsan karena dehidrasi dan cuaca panas, sesak nafas karena menghirup pestisida, keseleo saat bekerja, dan tersengat listrik perangkap tikus. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah usia, masa kerja, penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri, penggunaan mesin pertanian, sengatan matahari atau sambaran petir berhubungan dengan kecelakaan kerja pada petani padi.

Kata kunci : kecelakaan kerja, petani