

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Development in Indonesia is increasingly developing along with advances in science and technology. This is also followed by the industrial sector which uses advanced technology to help create efficiency and effectiveness of work so as to produce high quality products. The application of K3 is one of the important factors in creating efficiency and effectiveness in work.

The implementation of K3 in Indonesia is still not optimal. Director of Finance for the Manpower Social Security Administration, Herdy Trisanto, said that the number of work accidents in Indonesia reached 8,900 cases from January to April 2014. According to the Head of the Ergonomic and Work Environment Norms Supervision Section, Ministry of Manpower, Muhammad Fertiaz, based on data from BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, the number of cases reached 105,182 cases with 2,375 fatalities in 2015.

Law No.1 of 1970 concerning occupational safety and health, states that occupational safety and health is an effort to provide protection to workers and other people from potential hazards that come from aircraft engines, work tools and materials, along with energy, as well as protection from the hazards of the work environment, the nature of work, the way of working, and the production process. Sutrisno and Kusmawan, R (2007: 7), state that work safety is a part of science whose application is as a supporting element for a person to be safe while at work and after doing his job. OHS performance review and improvement factors need to be done to ensure the suitability and effectiveness of the implementation according to the K3 Management System (Nur Hidayat, 2016).

Indonesian workers are expected to have the competence to be able to compete in the era of globalization. Human Resources (HR) who are reliable, competent in their fields, and can apply all the knowledge they have obtained can certainly make a business or industry develop and have good competitiveness in

the quality of the product or service produced. One form of labor discipline is to implement K3 so that work accidents can be avoided to a minimum (Ragil Kumoyo Mulyono, 2015).

PDAM or Regional Drinking Water Company is one of the regionally owned business units, which is engaged in the distribution of clean water for the general public. PDAMs exist in every province, district, and municipality throughout Indonesia. PDAM is a regional company as a means of providing clean water which is supervised and monitored by the regional executive and legislative officials.

A modern state-run drinking water company has existed since the Dutch colonial era in the 1920s under the name Waterleiding, while during the Japanese occupation the drinking water company was named Suido Syo.

The work environment is something that is around the workers and which influences him in carrying out the tasks assigned (Nitisemito, 1996: 25). Sedarmayati (2001: 2) defines that the work environment is the entire tooling tool and material faced, the surrounding environment in which a person works, his work methods, and work arrangements both as individuals and as groups.

In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, article 27 paragraph 2 states that "every citizen has the right to work and a living that is decent for humanity, and in the Amendment in article 28 it is stated that everyone (including workers) has the right to health services. Furthermore, Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights stipulates that everyone has the right to protection of human rights, including the health sector.

Knowledge, attitudes, and work environment conditions are considered to have an important role in the formation of perceptions of OSH implementation which form the basis for the formation of OHS behavior. Therefore it is necessary to conduct research to determine the effect of attitudes, knowledge, and work safety on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis. In order to know more about the importance of attitude and knowledge of K3 on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problems above, the problems solved in this study can be formulated as follows: How is the influence of attitude and knowledge of work safety on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis

1.3 Research Purposes

From the formulation of the problems that have been described, the following research objectives can be determined:

1. The influence of attitudes on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis.
2. The influence of work safety knowledge on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis.
3. The influence of attitude and knowledge of work safety on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis.

1.4 Benefits of Research

The research conducted will provide several benefits and uses for various parties including:

1. The theoretical benefits:
 - a. Authors can add insight into work safety on employee performance.
 - b. The author gets answers about the variables studied.
2. Practical benefits:
 - a. Campus can add insights to students about the importance of work safety on employee performance.
 - b. Readers can add insight into work safety for employees and make this study a reference for almost the same research, especially regarding K3.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Problem

Based on the various existing problems, there is a need for problem limitation due to the limitations of the author to examine the problem in general.

The author focuses on examining the problem of the influence of attitudes and knowledge of work safety on the performance of employees of PDAM Tirta Terubuk in Bengkalis.

1.6 Writing System

In order to facilitate the discussion and detailed description in this thesis report, the report is prepared with the following writing systematics:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 explains the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the research objectives, the benefits of the research, the scope and limitations of the problem, and the systematics of writing.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

In Chapter 2 describes previous research, theoretical basis, framework of thought that is used as a guide in the thesis.

CHAPTER III : METHOD AND COMPLETION PROCESS

Chapter 3 describes the location, time and object of research, types and sources of data, population and samples, sampling techniques, data collection techniques, data processing techniques, scale measurement, validity and reliability testing, data analysis methods, research hypotheses, research models, research type, concept definition and operational variables, research schedule and budget.

CHAPTER IV : RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter 4 contains the results of the testing, discussion and limitations of the research results.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In Chapter 5, the writer will describe the conclusions obtained from the discussion as well as the suggestions that the writer will convey.