

Pengaruh pengawasan ketenagakerjaan terhadap keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja di Indonesia (analisis data setelah era reformasi) = Effect of labour inspection against occupational safety and health in indonesia data analysis after the reformation era

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tesis ini bertujuan membahas masalah tingkat kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja (K3) di Indonesia saat ini faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi dan bagaimana pengaruh pengawasan ketenagakerjaan terhadap K3. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif dan Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder, yaitu data nasional dan provinsi periode 2009-2013. Berdasarkan analisis deskriptif diperoleh beberapa kesimpulan (1) sampai saat ini secara umum tingkat kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja secara umum belum mendapat perhatian yang besar; (2) sekalipun porsi terbesar pengawas ketenagakerjaan ada di provinsi-provinsi di pulau Jawa, namun tingkat pelanggaran norma K3 maupun tingkat kecelakaan kerja dan pelanggaran norma K3 masih terkonsentrasi di Pulau Jawa; (3) pengawasan ketenagakerjaan di Indonesia selama periode 2009- 2013 secara keseluruhan tidak efektif. Hasil estimasi data panel 33 provinsi 2009-2013 dan data provinsi di pulau Jawa menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kecelakaan kerja di Indonesia, memiliki hubungan antar waktu, dan makin besarnya porsi perusahaan yang ikut program Jamsostek, kecelakaan kerja justru meningkat. Sedangkan estimasi data panel provinsi di pulau Jawa dan Sumatera 2009-2013 menunjukkan bahwa beban pengawasan yang terlalu berat, dan peningkatan pelanggaran norma telah meningkatkan kecelakaan kerja secara signifikan dan cukup besar. Faktor yang paling besar pengaruhnya terhadap peningkatan angka kecelakaan kerja adalah skala perusahaan. Koefisien regresi skala perusahaan menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan angka kecelakaan kerja sangat sensitif terhadap peningkatan skala perusahaan.

ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to discuss the issue of the level of occupational health and safety (K3) in Indonesia is currently the factors that influence and the influence of the labor inspection of the K3. The methodology used is deskriptif analysis and data used are secondary data, ie the data of national and provincial 2009-2013. Based on the descriptive analysis obtained some conclusions (1) to the current general level of health and safety in general has not received the most attention; (2) although the largest portion labor inspection in the provinces on the island of Java, but the level of norm violation and accident rate K3 and K3 norm violations are still concentrated in Java; (3) labor inspection in Indonesia during the 2009-2013 period as a whole is not effective. The results of the panel data estimation 2009- 2013 33 provinces and provincial data on Java show that the rate of workplace accidents in Indonesia, having a relationship over time, and the increasingly large portion of companies participating in the Social Security program, workplace accidents increases. While the provincial panel data estimation in Java and

Sumatra 2009-2013 showed that the load is too heavy surveillance, and an increase in violations of norms of workplace accidents has been increasing significantly and quite large. Faktor the greatest influence on the increase in number of accidents is the scale firms. Regression coefficients indicate that the growth of the company scale number of accidents is very sensitive to the increase in scale companies; This thesis aims to discuss the issue of the level of occupational health and safety (K3) in Indonesia is currently the factors that influence and the influence of the labor inspection of the K3. The methodology used is deskriptif analysis and data used are secondary data, ie the data of national and provincial 2009-2013. Based on the descriptive analysis obtained some conclusions (1) to the current general level of health and safety in general has not received the most attention; (2) although the largest portion labor inspection in the provinces on the island of Java, but the level of norm violation and accident rate K3 and K3 norm violations are still concentrated in Java; (3) labor inspection in Indonesia during the 2009-2013 period as a whole is not effective. The results of the panel data estimation 2009- 2013 33 provinces and provincial data on Java show that the rate of workplace accidents in Indonesia, having a relationship over time, and the increasingly large portion of companies participating in the Social Security program, workplace accidents increases. While the provincial panel data estimation in Java and Sumatra 2009-2013 showed that the load is too heavy surveillance, and an increase in violations of norms of workplace accidents has been increasing significantly and quite large. Faktor the greatest influence on the increase in number of accidents is the scale firms. Regression coefficients indicate that the growth of the company scale number of accidents is very sensitive to the increase in scale companies, This thesis aims to discuss the issue of the level of occupational health and safety (K3) in Indonesia is currently the factors that influence and the influence of the labor inspection of the K3. The methodology used is deskriptif analysis and data used are secondary data, ie the data of national and provincial 2009-2013. Based on the descriptive analysis obtained some conclusions (1) to the current general level of health and safety in general has not received the most attention; (2) although the largest portion labor inspection in the provinces on the island of Java, but the level of norm violation and accident rate K3 and K3 norm violations are still concentrated in Java; (3) labor inspection in Indonesia during the 2009-2013 period as a whole is not effective. The results of the panel data estimation 2009- 2013 33 provinces and provincial data on Java show that the rate of workplace accidents in Indonesia, having a relationship over time, and the increasingly large portion of companies participating in the Social Security program, workplace accidents increases. While the provincial panel data estimation in Java and Sumatra 2009-2013 showed that the load is too heavy surveillance, and an increase in violations of norms of workplace accidents has been increasing significantly and quite large. Faktor the greatest influence on the increase in number of accidents is the scale firms. Regression coefficients indicate that the growth of the company scale number of accidents is very sensitive to the increase in scale companies]