

EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH EFFORT POSTS FOR BATIK INDUSTRY WORKERS IN WIJIREJO, PANDAK, BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: The batik industry presents high occupational health risks due to chemical exposure, non-ergonomic working postures, and limited implementation of personal protective equipment (PPE) usage.

Objective: This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Occupational Health Service Post (OHS) among batik industry workers in Wijirejo, Pandak, Bantul using the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, Product).

Method: A qualitative approach was applied with data collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.

Result: The evaluation results in the context stage indicate that the work environment complies with safety standards according to Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 5 of 2018; however, risks such as musculoskeletal disorders and chemical exposure remain. In the input stage, the number of cadres and members meets the standard set by Minister of Health Regulation No. 100 of 2015, but the cadres have not received formal training, and funding still relies entirely on the state budget (APBN). The process stage shows that activities have been carried out adequately, although the organization lacks a clear structure and administrative tasks are not yet independently managed by cadres. The OHS Post in the batik industry is categorized as Madya, with improved worker knowledge and health behaviors, although the reduction in occupational disease cases remains insignificant.

Conclusion: The study concludes that OHS Post has had a positive impact on workers' health behaviors. However, strengthening cadre capacity, developing a clear organizational structure, and diversifying funding sources are necessary. Occupational diseases are primarily caused by chemical exposure, while ergonomic risks particularly musculoskeletal disorders are prevalent among elderly workers.

Keywords: Occupational Health Services, Evaluation, Occupational Diseases

EVALUASI POS UPAYA KESEHATAN KERJA PADA PEKERJA INDUSTRI BATIK DI WIJIREJO, PANDAK, BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Industri batik memiliki potensi risiko kesehatan kerja yang tinggi akibat paparan bahan kimia, postur kerja tidak ergonomis, dan kurangnya implementasi penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD).

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pelaksanaan Pos Upaya Kesehatan Kerja (UKK) pada pekerja industri batik di Wijirejo, Pandak, Bantul menggunakan model evaluasi CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product).

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi.

Hasil: Hasil evaluasi pada tahap *context* menunjukkan lingkungan kerja telah memenuhi standar keselamatan sesuai Permenaker No. 5 Tahun 2018, namun masih terdapat risiko *musculoskeletal* dan paparan bahan kimia. Pada tahap *input*, jumlah kader dan anggota telah sesuai Permenkes No. 100 Tahun 2015, namun kader belum pernah mengikuti pelatihan resmi, sumber pendanaan masih sepenuhnya bergantung pada APBN. Tahap *process* menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan telah berjalan baik meski belum memiliki struktur organisasi yang jelas dan kegiatan administrasi belum dilakukan mandiri oleh kader. Pos UKK Batik berada pada kategori *Madya* dengan adanya peningkatan pengetahuan dan perilaku pada pekerja, meskipun penurunan kasus penyakit kerja belum signifikan.

Kesimpulan: Kesimpulan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pos UKK memberikan dampak positif terhadap perilaku kesehatan pekerja, namun diperlukan penguatan kapasitas kader, pengembangan struktur organisasi, dan diversifikasi sumber pendanaan. Penyakit akibat kerja didominasi oleh paparan bahan kimia, sedangkan risiko ergonomi gangguan muskuloskeletal didominasi oleh pekerja lansia.

Kata Kunci: Upaya Kesehatan Kerja (UKK), Evaluasi, Penyakit Akibat Kerja,