

Implementation of OHS in Beraban Tourism Village East Selemadeg District Tabanan Regency

Abstract— This study is entitled Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in Tourism Activities in Beraban Tourism Village East Selemadeg District, Tabanan Regency. . The purpose of this research to obtain an overview of OHS implementation in tourist activities in Braban tourism village. The type of data used is qualitative data and quantitative data while the data source is based on primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques used are observation, interview and documentation study. Data is processed and analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. The research location is in Beraban Tourism Village, Selemadeg Timur District, Tabanan Regency. This village was designated as a tourist village in 2001. The in rapidly increasing tourism development, especially in Bali, encouraged tourism sectors in this village to provide new tourist attractions with various concepts. Environmental factors and regional potential are considered to make this village developed as a tourist place. Although tourism is closely related to pleasure, this activity also has risks both in management and in its implementation. The risk meant here is an accident that can befall tourists visiting there. In the management of Beraban tourist village, there has not been seen any attention from the government or the public regarding public safety at tourist attractions offered to tourists visiting there. So that causes a lack of control over the risks that exist. Based on preliminary observations it is known that one of the factors contributing to the reduced number of tourists currently visiting there is that the safety is not guaranteed when traveling

.Keywords—OHS, tourist village

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays tourism is no longer a secondary need. Everyone needs tours to compensate for the activities they do for several working days. This is a promising business opportunity for businesses in the tourism sector. Many tourist sites, both natural and artificial, were built to meet the demands of the community, resulting in business competition. Increasing the number of tourists who come to visit a tourist destination must be accompanied by an increase in management so that tourists feel safe, comfortable and guaranteed health. Especially in the tourism sector which provides many attractions and presents tourist attractions that affect the safety of tourists visiting there. Safety includes the safety of facilities and infrastructure of tourist attractions / working environment conditions, the safety of tour guides and tourists, as well as the safety of working methods / procedures when carrying out duties at work. If these three components of safety can be fulfilled, they can minimize the risks of unwanted accidents. In general, safety aspects including the presence of infrastructure, facilities, facilities and rescue personnel, in

many tourist attractions are still neglected. Management of tourist attractions should integrate infrastructure and safety equipment in it from the beginning (1). So that the development of OHS becomes very important not only for tourists but also for the management of tourist destinations. Because with the implementation of OHS the manager of tourist destinations and tourists who travelling will avoid the risk of accidents. The intended management is systematic steps that begin from planning, directing, coordinating and supervising. Management (2) refers to a set of roles performed by a person or group of people or it can also refer to functions attached to that role.

Guaranteed the safety of tourists at tourist destinations now has become part of the demands of the community so that tourists are interested in coming to these tourist destinations. Even in 1991 the WTO had recommended efforts to be taken for tourism security, namely that "each country should develop a national policy on tourism safety that is aligned with efforts to prevent risks for tourists". Risk can be defined as the magnitude of the chance of a hazard causing adverse effects (harm), in the form of disease, health problems, accidents or injuries. While hazard or often also referred to as potential danger is anything that has the potential to cause adverse effects (3). Various types of hazards can be found in tourist areas with a variety of activities and characteristics. One of the tourist areas that have a hazard for the community is a tourist village.

Village tourism is a form of integration between attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities that are presented in the form of community life structure that integrates with applicable procedures and traditions (4). This opinion means that the success or failure of a tourism village is highly dependent on the commitment and cooperation among the people. One of the tourist villages in Tabanan Regency is the Beraban tourism village.

Determination of this village as a tourist village because it has met the requirements, including good road access so that it is easy for tourists to visit by using various types of transportation. This village has interesting objects in the form of nature with trekking tours, boating and camping. Packed local food can be served for tourists who visit there. And no less important is the community and village officials receive and provide high support to the tourist village (CBT). Community Based Tourism (CBT) is tourism that emphasizes environmental, social and cultural sustainability in one package. It is managed and owned by the community, for the community with the aim to enable visitors to increase

their awareness and learn about the community and the local way of life (5). The concept of CBT will also involve the community in the decision-making process, especially related to the acquisition of income, employment opportunities, and preservation of the environment and indigenous culture, which in turn fosters the identity and pride of the local population that grows due to increased tourism activities. The concept of CBT is also the implementation of people's economy in the real sector, which is directly implemented and enjoyed by the people themselves. In this Beraban tourism village, the community is involved both as pecalang tour guides who secure the village, PKK women who provide local food and some residents' houses are used as accommodation when there are tourists who want to stay at this tourist village. This condition is the same as the tourism village requirements stated by Nuryanti (3). Because there are two main concepts in the components of the tourist village: 1) Accommodation: a portion of the residence of the local population and / or units that develop on the concept of residence..2) attraction: The whole of the daily life of the local population along with the physical setting of the village location which enable the integration of tourist as active participation such as dance course, languages and others that are specific.

This tourism village is located in East Selamadeg Subdistrict, Tabanan Regency which has been established as a tourist village since 2001. As a tourism village, Beraban Village has extensive rice fields that can be used as trekking and subak tours because of its beautiful rice field views. Many cyclist tourists come because the village has a ring road and the manager also provides horse-riding tours for visitors who come there. Not only that, the village of Beraban also has a beach that is often used for bathing and camping tours by installing tents. The wide river in this village, the Yeh Hoo River (Tukad Yeh Hoo) is also very potential to be developed as a boating tour from the estuary to the river by involving fishermen groups there. For the purpose of accommodation, the tourism village of Beraban has empowered community houses that are managed as homestays with village culinary specialties served to tourists who intend to stay at this village. These village potentials are managed by the community to support the existence of a tourism village. The existence of several tourist attractions and tourist attractions in this tourist village poses a risk not only to tourists who visit but also to managers. The risk referred to here is to nature and the environment such as flora and fauna. Based on preliminary research conducted, tourist attractions that are packaged such as trekking routes from corn plantations and rice fields pose a risk of slipping because the road is still made of on the ground and rocks, especially during the rainy season. Biological hazards can also occur because some areas sometimes found the presence lizards, snakes and wild dogs. In addition, in some places there are scattered leaves, so the area seems dirty. There are mosquitoes in the area of corn plantations that have the potential to become vectors of disease, especially livestock such as pigs and cows that are located close to residents' homes that are used as homestays. This tourism village also provides underwater activities in the form of

boating tours after trekking. Boating tour poses the risk of drowning. Furthermore, the presence of flammable dry branches is also potentially dangerous for tourists. In this tourist village, smoking bans have not yet been enacted in some areas, plus residents who smoke are potential chemical hazards to visitors. In general, aspects of safety, including the existence of infrastructure, facilities and personal rescue in the tourist village is still neglected. The management of tourism villages that present a lot of tourist attractions / tourist attractions should integrate infrastructure and safety equipment in the first place. Lack of attention from the government and the public towards public safety in tourist attractions such as this tourist village causes a lack of control over existing risks. Because traveling is not only a fun activity, but the safety factor in traveling is also a concern. So that safety becomes important both for the manager of the tourist village and for tourists who visit there. For this reason, managers must be equipped with knowledge about Occupational Safety and Health

Occupational safety and health are thoughts and efforts to ensure the integrity and perfection of both the physical and spiritual workforce in particular and human beings in general, the work and culture towards a just and prosperous society. Work safety is a series of efforts to create a safe and secure work atmosphere for employees who work in the company concerned. Work safety is technical and the goal is the work environment. Work safety relates to machinery, aircraft, work tools, materials and processing, the workplace foundation and its environment and ways of doing work. Work safety also involves the entire process of production and distribution of goods and services (6). The purpose of work safety is to protect workers from their safety rights in carrying out their work for the welfare of life, ensuring the safety of everyone else at work, and increasing production (7).

Philosophically, OHS can be interpreted as a thought and effort to ensure the integrity and perfection of both the physical and spiritual of workforce in particular and humans in general, their work and culture towards a just and prosperous society. The Occupational Safety and Health (OHS) Program is specific meaning that the occupational safety and health program cannot be created, copied, or developed at will. An OHS program is based on real conditions and needs in the workplace in accordance with the potential hazards of the nature of activities, culture, financial capabilities, and others. OHS programs must be specifically designed for each company so that they cannot simply imitate or follow the directions and guidelines of other parties (8). The effectiveness of the occupational safety and health program is highly dependent on the commitment and involvement of all workers. The involvement of workers will increase productivity. The most important elements of an occupational safety and health program are statements and policies of companies, organizations and personnel, maintaining working conditions to meet safety requirements, making reports and analyzing causes of accidents and providing first aid facilities for accidents (9).

The purpose of occupational safety and health is so that each workforce receives a guarantee of occupational safety and health both physically, socially and psychologically, as well as protecting the workforce at work (10) because potential hazards and risks are everywhere. Hazard or often also referred to as a potential hazard is anything that has the potential to cause adverse effects. While risk can be defined as the magnitude of the chance of a hazard causing adverse effects (harm), whether in the form of disease, health problems, accidents, or injuries (3). Various types of hazards have the possibility to be found in tourism areas with various activities and characteristics. Because accidents can occur without our ability to avoid. For this reason, it is necessary to map out what hazards and risks exist in tourist attractions so that it can be seen how the application of OHS in Beraban tourism village, Selemadeg Timur District, Tabanan Regency.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research location chosen was Beraban tourism village, East Selemadeg District, Tabanan Regency. Based on the type, the data used in this study is qualitative data including data that is not in the form of numbers or that cannot be calculated. These include the village topography, village government structure and data related to village potential. Based on the source, the data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study are the results of informal interviews with village officials, Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and the community in the Beraban tourism village related to the application of safety in tourist attractions in when tourists tour some tourist objects owned by this village. by conducting question and answer activities directly or face to face with parties who have links with the object of research. In the collection of data using documentation studies, namely the type of data collection conducted by researchers to examine various materials that are then processed and analyzed. The research used is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to describe things as they are by describing the information obtained from triangulation data collection, namely by comparing data obtained from interviews with village officials, Pokdarwis and tourist guides who are considered to know the application of OSH in tourist attractions, observations made by researchers and documents related to the problem. So that later the results obtained can be tested for validity and can be described in the discussion. presented, interpreted or systematically described.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Overview of the Village and Potential of Beraban Village

Beraban Village is located in the District of East Selemadeg, Tabanan Regency, Province of Bali has 10 banjars, namely: Br. Ulundesa, Br. Gegalang, Br. Batanbuah Kaja, Br. Batanbuah, Br. Beraban, Br.

Batugaing Kaja, Br. Batugaing, Br. Hamlet, Br. Sinjuana, Br. Nyanyi. The area of Beraban Village is 3.1552 km² with a population of 1636 people with various professions such as farmers, fishermen, laborers, civil servants, private employees and traders. With a small population, it is very easy to manage. In 2001, the village of Beraban which is about 24 km from the city of Tabanan was declared a tourist village marked by the signing of an inscription by the Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia I Gede Ardika. Beraban tourism village has great potential in the field of agro-tourism. Beraban Village can be reached with a distance of about 55 km from the trip by car. The location of Beraban Village is also very strategically located near Jalan Raya Tanah Lot, making this tourist village in the city of Tabanan well known in the world of tourism. Transportation to this tourist village is very easy and inexpensive. So it is affordable for all people who want to visit this tourist village.

The Beraban tourism village consists of 15 traditional banjars and is inhabited by approximately 1,700 family heads. The village community of Beraban upholds Tri Hita Karana (a harmonious, balanced and harmonious relationship between man and his God, man and man and man and his environment. This tourism village has also been an ambassador for Tabanan regency in the Pekraman village competition on the entire island of Bali. This village has a great influence on rice stocks in Bali because the Beraban tourism village has a large area of rice fields. In the village of Beraban there is also a large river that empties into the Indian Ocean, the river is named the river Yeh Hoo (tukad Yeh Hoo). The current in the Yeh Hoo River is quite swift and there are also many good rapids, so the river is suitable for tourists who enjoy rafting. The village of Beraban is also rich in Balinese architecture buildings from native houses which are still very thick with various carvings that have an entrance gate. Beraban Beach has good sand and waves. Desa Beraban also has several accommodations in the form of hotels and small inns. In this village there is also a place to shop for food or unique items to be used as souvenirs at the local village traditional market.

Whereas the potential of the tourism village of Beraban is as follows:

a) Rice fields

Beraban tourism village has a vast expanse of rice fields because this village is one of the producers of rice in Tabanan. During the rainy season people are growing their fields. However, during the dry season they prefer to plant corn. This vast expanse of rice fields can be used as trekking area and subak tour. Moreover, in this village there is a ring road that is often passed by cyclist tourists because of its natural beauty and also Didin's villa which prepares horses for tourists to get around.

b) River

In the village of Beraban there is also a large river that empties into the Indian Ocean, the river is named the Yeh Hoo River (Tukad Yeh Hoo). The current in the Yehoo River is quite swift and there

are also many good rapids, so the river is suitable for tourists who like rafting.

c) Buildings Architectural / Temples

Another potential possessed by the Village of Beraban is the existence of building architectural owned by most of the people here. The houses have architecture that is still thick with carvings found on the entrance gate. In this tourist village, there is also a temple, Batan Bingin Temple, which is also a unique temple which is a special attraction.

d) Beach

Beraban Beach has an estuary to the Indian Ocean. This white sandy beach with very good waves to make a distraction when tired. Even the Beraban beach is often used as a place for family camps for both villages. This is the reason for research on the safety aspects in the Aling-Aling Waterfall area, Sambangan Village, in the hope that in the future all tourism activities that take place in it can run well, safely and comfortable both for managers especially for tourists who visit so that the image of tourist attraction is maintained well too. in and tourists by installing tents. This potential can be developed into a business area by renting tents and making camps. There is also a group of fishermen who present themselves, "Garang Buyung", who are ready to take tourists if they want to go boating after enjoying a trekking tour.

B. Application of OHS to trekking, boating and beach tourism attractions

The application in Beraban tourism village includes tourist attractions, tourism village managers and visitors. This is to prevent accidents when traveling. The application of OHS in this tourist village can already be said to be good even though it is carried out simply. The application of OHS in this tourist village will be elaborated as follows:

a) Application of OHS in trekking tourist attractions

Potential dangers / hazards that can occur when trekking are slipping, falling and bitten by insects. Remembering the trekking path that will be traversed is sometimes slippery and full of dry twigs and leaves. For this reason, the application of OHS to the trekking location is as follows:

1. The trekking location has been installed OHS signs considering that the track has crossed the rice fields an plantation as well as crossing resident housing
2. Before trekking, the location of the trekking has been checked whether it is appropriate to pass, remembering that during the rainy season sometimes the location becomes very muddy and filled with twigs and leaves. For that, once a week the community works together to clean the trekking location.
3. After the location is ready and declared safe, tourists will be guided to walk around the trekking location which ends on the banks of the Yeh Hoo river.

b) Application of OHS in boating tourist attractions (Tukad Yeh Hoo)

1. River boating tourist attractions have also been installed OHS symbols, the number of rafting and rapids that will be traversed
2. Check the road to the river considering the road is sloping and very muddy during the rainy season
3. Check the water conditions in the upstream river. One officer will communicate via HT with a guide who takes tourists on a boat.
4. The boat has been equipped with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in the form of a buoy
5. Once declared safe, the guide will bring tourists who have finished trekking to do boating tours.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the tour guide at a boating location, who called them selves as "Garang Buyung" almost never had serious accident that be fell tourist when the carry out trekking and boating tour in Tukad Yeh Hoo. To anticipate accidents when travelling in Beraban Village Tourism Village there is service community health centre (Puskesmas 2) which is maximized for inpatient services

C. The application of OHS to the Tour Guide

One of the goals of OHS is provide a sense of security and comfort to tour guides as they work to guide tourist to enjoy tourit attractions. Detremination of tour guides in the village of Beraban consist of most young people who have self taught language skills. They are interested in being trained by tour aware groups (Pok Darwis) then while on duty in pairs with senior tour guide. In the village of Beraban, where the population is almost as large as farming, the activity of guiding tourist is an additional job that they get, so that are always exited when the tourist come. Personal Protektiv Equipment (PPE) is used by tour guide, among others :

1. Jacket as a tool to protect themselves from heat, rain and leaves when they are trekking.
2. Life jacket for the tour guides who will guide the tourists while boating
3. HT that will be used to communicate among the tour guides
4. First aid kit to anticipate the accidents during trekking and boating trip

For personal hygiener tour guides, there are a number of things that must be considered before they work in relation to the application of OHS, including

1. Every guide who will be assigned must be in a healthy state physically and spiritually
2. Every tour guide must pay attention to personal hygiene including appearance by wearing a jacket that still has a good and clean function
3. Bring HT to communicate with other guides when facing problems that cannot be solved by themselves
4. Bring a first aid kit to anticipate if an accident occurs when guiding tourist trekking and boating. Remembering the trekking paths on paddy fields and cornfields are the possibility of mosquitoes or insects that will bite the tourists who pass there. Likewise, in some locations

there are dry branches which can hurt tourists if they are not careful to cross them.

5. Each tour guide is equipped with OHS training including first aid training in accidents.

D. Application of OHS for tourists

Beraban tourism village has a vast expanse of rice fields. In the rainy season when we visit this village we will be welcomed with green rice fields in most of its territory. This village is one of the rice producing villages in Tabanan Regency. The beauty of nature is not only that we can enjoy it during the rainy season but in the dry season, the land which originally planted with rice has been replaced by cornfields. No wonder if this village relies on its natural beauty as a place for trekking and cycling. There was even one villa in this village that provided horses for tourists who wanted to ride. However, the risk of an equestrian tourism accident is large enough to not be sold again. Safety of tourists when traveling is the responsibility of the manager. For this reason it is very important for the manager of the tourism village to pay attention to aspects of OHS when traveling. For that in the tourist village Beraban tourists who will do trekking and boating tours there are several things that must be considered, including:

1. Before going on a trekking trip tourists will be given directions about the trekking routes to be traversed
2. The guide will explain the rules during the trip because tourists will also be taken to temples around the village. To be able to enter the temple there are some rules that must be followed by tourists considering the temple is a sacred location as a place of worship. For example there is a prohibition for menstruating women entering the temple area.
3. Tourists will be directed not to wear slippery shoes or sandals when trekking and wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as hats, glasses and jackets
4. At the time of arrival at Tukad Ye Hoo, tourists will be taken across by boat and equipped with buoys to anticipate accidents during boating. Especially for those who can't swim.

Beraban tourism village also has a beach which is commonly known as the Beraban beach. This beach has a direct flow of water that empties into the Indian Ocean. When viewed this beach is very beautiful with black sand owned. Many tourists who visit this beach to enjoy the flow of water or just plant themselves in the black sand. Some even set up tents for camping. From mapping hazard / potential hazards that might occur at this tourist spot is a reverse flow. Reverse flow or commonly known as rip current is one of the dangers that must be watched. Reverse flow is water that moves back to the sea after there are waves coming from the sea to the beach. This reverse flow can drag people to the sea. Other potential hazards that may arise from a jellyfish attack. Jellyfish are often on the beach and attack visitors. As a result of this attack we can experience redness and itching and pain. The next potential hazard is the presence of E-coli bacteria which can cause diarrhea, heat, vomiting and abdominal pain. To conserve it while bathing in the sea water, don't drink it. Take a shower

and rinse the body with fresh water when you finish bathing on the beach. Other potential hazards are sea urchins and sunburn. Sea urchins that have sharp spines are worth watching out for. Because if the prick can cause fever. Besides the hazard that cannot be underestimated when going to the beach is the hot sun. Because the hot sun can burn the skin and cause irritation. For this reason, tour guides are equipped with sufficient knowledge about the first aid so they are able to provide first aid in the event of a hazard at this tourist site.

Another tour that can be sold by the tourism village of Beraban and become an attraction is the architecture that is owned by most of the houses there. Thick Balinese style carvings are found at the entrance of the house and temples in this village. From the results of observations made at the time of the study can be mapped the dangers that may arise when visitors travel to this place is related to access. The main adverse effects are falling, slipping or tripping, especially the risk is higher in the group of toddlers, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Some of the dangers at the entrance include the reach of the stairs is too high, steep and slippery. For this reason, the manager has installed relling stairs and made materials for making stairs from materials that are not easily slippery.

People in this place have begun to realize the importance of safety and comfort of traveling. The people of Beraban village want to revive this tourist village. As what Beraban I Gekel Village Berekel said, (20/5) one of the causes of the sluggish tourist visits to the Beraban tourism village is the presence of tourists' concerns about health services. Astika further said that currently the tourism agency has provided 5 million assistance family load to develop environmental sanitation. Besides that, the village and sub-district readiness to develop Community Health Centre Servive (Puskesmas 2) are maximized for the provision of inpatient services.

IV. CONCLUSION

Tourist attractions that are served by the tourism village of Beraban are trekking tours and boating tours. When viewed from the hazards and accidents that may arise while traveling can be categorized as small. However, it cannot be underestimated and the application of OHS must still be carried out. The OHS applied in the Beraban tourism village can be said to have been good even if it was implemented improvised. This can be seen from the attributes that exist at tourist sites such as the availability of buoys for boating tours, OHS signs and Puskesmas 2 services that can received hospitalitation as well as some OSH related notifications such as the use of anti-slip footwear during the rainy season, availability of first aid kit which is always carried by tour guides as well as the prohibition of menstruating women from entering temple tourism to maintain the sanctity of the temple as a tourist attraction. Although the availability is not optimal, because some attributes must be replaced because of age.

Accidents at tourist sites can cause material and material losses both to visitors and to managers. Even the

managers themselves must bear both losses. Besides having to provide compensation also related to the image of the tourism village if an accident occurs when tourists travel there. To avoid this, managers should be more aware of the Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) used, and replace PPE that have been outdated like buoys. Besides that, in a boating trip, a safety helmet is needed, considering that along the path there are a lot of rafting and rapids, so that there is the potential for an accident to crash during boating. With guaranteed safety when traveling, more tourists will visit because they feel comfortable traveling in this Beraban tourist village.

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