

ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH FACTORS IN STREET FOOD VENDORS IN PENJOMPONGAN RAYA, CENTRAL JAKARTA

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Abstract

Street vendors typically sell using carts containing oil, stoves, and gas. Many street vendors work environments are frequently exposed to burn hazards, such as hot oil, hot pans, fire, electricity, and stoves. Objective: To examine occupational accidents, the causes of occupational accidents, and potential solutions to address these causes for street food vendors in Penjompongan Raya, Central Jakarta. Method: This research is qualitative, conducted through in-depth interviews. Informants in this study are street food vendors in Penjompongan Raya, Central Jakarta, with a total of 10 informants. Data collection techniques included observation and interviews, using questionnaires as data collection tools, and data analysis through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Research Findings: Occupational accidents were identified among street food vendors, with contributing factors including fatigue, stress, and work environment. Conclusion: There are three primary causes of occupational accidents among street food vendors: fatigue, stress, and work environment factors.

Keywords: Causes of Occupational Accidents, Occupational Accidents, Street Food Vendors

Introduction

Good work is defined as having secure and guaranteed employment with favorable working hours and conditions, supported management, and opportunities for training and development. It is evident that good employment can enhance health and well-being across societal life, protecting individuals from social exclusion. However, it can be observed that some individuals are still subjected to poor and unsafe working conditions (GOV.UK, 2019). In Indonesia, according to the Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia) in 2021, the working population ranges from 15 to 64 years old (Indonesian Service of Wellbeing, 2015). Age groups suitable for employment are considered part of the workforce, where occupational risks persist.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) reported that 270 million workers worldwide suffered injuries, 160 million were affected by work-related diseases, and 2 million died from workplace issues (Rustandi, 2016). Furthermore, statistical data from the Badan Pusat Statistik show that the number of workplace accidents fluctuated yearly, with 110,285 incidents recorded in 2015, resulting in 2,308 fatalities. In 2016, there were 101,367 accidents with 2,382 deaths. In 2018, the figure rose to 114,148 accidents, and in 2019, it decreased to 77,295 incidents. In workplace safety, hazard potentials form the basis for assessing their impact on workers and are used for control measures. These hazards can be influenced by human, environmental, and technical factors. Biological, chemical, electrical, and mechanical hazards are additional risk factors (Ramadhan, 2021).

The food and beverage industry has seen substantial growth, with an annual development rate ranging from 8.16% to 8.25% between 2015 and 2016. This growth has led to the creation of

numerous job opportunities, ensuring the sustainability of the sector in the long term. According to data from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) collected in 2016, there were 15,540,000 adolescents in Indonesia employed in this industry (Budimen et al., 2017). In 2023, Indonesia reported 370,747 workplace accidents, with 93.83% involving paid employees and 5.37% unpaid workers. Additionally, 21.034% of cases in DKI Jakarta involved paid employees, while 1.980% were unpaid workers. The food and beverage industry is responsible for 25% of all accidents in assembly areas, with a significant proportion occurring in the food sector. Approximately 15% of injuries are classified as severe, resulting from falls, trips, and slips (Utami et al., 2021).

Street vendors, who sell their goods at temporary locations or with easily movable tools, play a significant role in the informal urban economy, especially for impoverished city residents with limited capital and skills (Nurhayati, 2015). Due to the diverse needs of humans aligned with the expansion of social welfare and education, casual sectors become essential in providing job opportunities for individuals with low education levels and limited knowledge and experience (Fatmawati, 2014). These vendors often work in environments exposed to potential hazards such as hot oil, open flames, electricity, and stoves, posing risks such as burns (Haryani & Mulyana, 2020).

The primary goal of occupational health and safety is to protect individuals in the workplace and ensure their well-being related to business activities. In today's world, an individual's motivation to work stems from their desire to lead a normal life, with all jobs performed to meet daily needs, regardless of the associated risks. According to Dani (2014), terms related to prosperity and well-being involve reflection and efforts to ensure the dignity and holistic well-being of the workforce, contributing to a just and thriving society. Additionally, inadequate preparation regarding well-being components is another factor contributing to workplace accidents (Sanjaya, et al., 2012). Work can impact health, and health can, in turn, affect work. Efforts to improve workers' health must consider various ways that job roles and working conditions can either enhance or compromise physical and mental well-being (Weil, 2017).

Workplace accidents are often attributed to worker fatigue. According to Maharja (2015), work fatigue is a physical state caused by prolonged activity and decreased motivation. Factors contributing to work fatigue in industries vary significantly, including environmental elements such as noise, high temperatures, poor lighting, and vibrations, which hinder effective work performance. Gender, age, nutritional status, workload, and working hours are key factors influencing fatigue, alongside physical workplace conditions (Juliana et al., 2018). Hakim (2017) found that workplace stress has both positive and negative impacts, with consequences such as work fatigue, stress, and even depression. High stress levels affect performance, ultimately harming the business through reduced efficiency, lack of creativity, poor navigation, and, surprisingly, the development of counterproductive behavior in the workplace.

This preliminary study, conducted on April 29, 2024, involved interviews with 10 street vendors at Penjempongan Raya, Central Jakarta. The findings revealed that these vendors experience fatigue while working, including symptoms such as dizziness, weakness, and shoulder, leg, and hand discomfort. Additionally, 10 vendors reported experiencing oil splashes while frying, with one vendor sustaining a burn injury from hot oil while handling a frying pan, and two vendors experiencing burns from soup splashes. Furthermore, 10 vendors reported cuts from knives while slicing ingredients. A serious workplace accident was reported, involving a vendor whose cart was hit by a vehicle while trading on the roadside. Additionally, vendors frequently endure heat exposure during outdoor sales. Although the noise from passing vehicles initially disrupts the environment, vendors eventually adapt to their roadside trading locations. Lastly, three vendors expressed stress when sales are slow and customers are scarce. This study underscores the physical and psychological challenges faced by street vendors in such working conditions.

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled "Safety and Occupational Health Analysis of Street Food Vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta." This research focuses on the handling and actions tailored to workers' needs to promptly, effectively, and efficiently prevent and treat work-related injuries and illnesses. Both aspects are crucial to ensure the prevention of accidents. In addressing the research problem, the objectives are: 1) to identify work accidents among street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta; 2) to determine the factors causing work-related accidents among street food vendors; and 3) to explore solutions for addressing the underlying causes of accidents in this setting.

Method

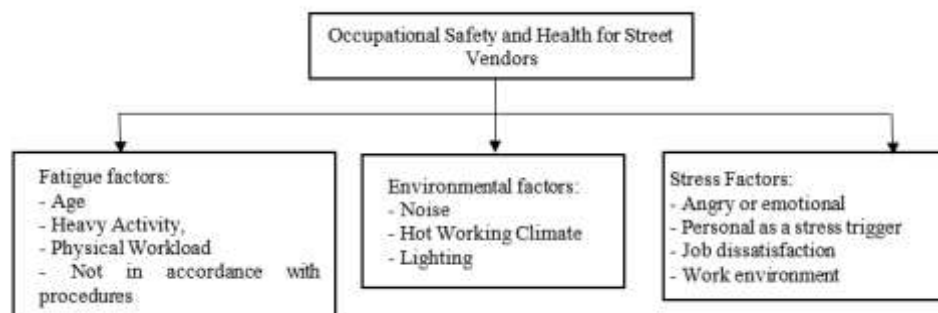


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 1, it can be explained about the conceptual framework entitled "Occupational Safety and Health for Street Vendors," which visually organizes various factors affecting the well-being of street vendors into three main categories: Fatigue Factors, Environmental Factors, and Stress Factors. These factors include age, physical workload, deviations from safety procedures, noise, hot working climate, lighting conditions, emotional states, personal circumstances, job dissatisfaction, and work environment. The interconnectedness of these factors is demonstrated, highlighting how they contribute to the occupational safety and health of street vendors.

The research employs a qualitative method, which, as explained by Sugiono (2019), is based on philosophical foundations to study scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher acts as the primary instrument. This research focuses on understanding workplace accidents among street food vendors at Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta through in-depth interviews. The research is conducted at the same location, as suggested by Sugiyono (2016), to gather reliable data. Data sources are categorized into primary and secondary data, with primary data directly collected from the main subjects at the research site, namely the owners of street food stalls at Penjompangan Raya. Secondary data are gathered from reports, books, and journals relevant to the research topic. Subsubjects of the study, as defined by Sugiyono (2019), are those directly involved and provide credible information related to the investigation. The unit of analysis includes workplace accidents, their causes, and solutions for street food vendors at Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta.

In this study, data collection was carried out using various methods to ensure comprehensive and reliable findings. Observations were conducted following Sugiyono (2017), focusing on qualitative data by observing street vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta. Additionally, in-depth interviews were utilized as suggested by Sugiyono (2018), where questions were crafted to explore health and safety factors among street food vendors. The study incorporated research instruments, including voice recorders and questionnaires, as emphasized by Sugiyono (2016), to accurately capture and analyze subjective data. Documentations, such as photographs, were also used to strengthen research findings as per Sugiyono (2018). Data analysis involved systematic reduction,

data presentation, and drawing conclusions, guided by Sugiyono (2015), ensuring that the information gathered was meaningful and credible through triangulation for validation purposes.

Results

1. Overview of Research Location

This research was conducted in Penjempongan Raya, Tanah Abang Village, Bendung Hilir District, Tanah Abang District, Central Jakarta. The area was chosen due to the presence of 10 street food vendor owners who sell various food products. The research focused on these vendors to understand their business operations and challenges. Data collection was carried out directly at the street food stalls, where interviews and observations were conducted. The data collection took place over two days, from June 19-20, 2024. Interviews were used to gather qualitative insights, while observations helped in understanding the vendors' interactions with customers and their business environment. This combination of methods allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the street food vendors' practices in the study area.



Figure 2. Research Location of Street Food Vendors in Pejompongan Raya, Central Jakarta

2. Characteristics of Informants

Table 1. Subject Data Based on Name, Age, Address, Business Name, Length of Time Selling

No	Name	Age	Address	Business Name	Years of Operation
1	Mr. Ari	43 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Rawon Surabaya	10 Years
2	Mrs. Rosalia	34 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Sate Ayam Pak Heri	33 Years
3	Mrs. Fina	25 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Nasi Goreng Dan Sate	2 Years
4	Mr. Herman	36 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Sate Tegal Lumayan	10 Years
5	Mr. Ismail	48 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Ayam Penyet	10 Years
6	Mrs. Zara	25 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Nasi Uduk Gandaria	20 Years

7	Mr. Taufik	29 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Mie Ayam Bakso	4 Years
8	Mr. Rizal	43 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Pecel Lele Ayam Goreng	6 Years
9	Mr. Nursalam	63 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat	Seafood 88	23 Years
10	Mr. Akmal	20 Years	Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta	Mie Ayam	2 Years

Based on the data presented in Table 1, Subject Data Based on Name, Age, Address, Business Name, and Length of Time Selling, it is evident that the subjects are diverse in terms of age, business tenure, and types of businesses. The subjects range from Mr. Ari, aged 43 years with a business tenure of 10 years, to Mr. Akmal, aged 20 years with 2 years of operation. All businesses are located in Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat, covering various culinary ventures such as Rawon Surabaya, Sate Ayam Pak Heri, Nasi Goreng Dan Sate, and many others, demonstrating a broad scope of entrepreneurial activities in this area. The variation in business tenure highlights the different levels of experience among the subjects. While Mr. Ari has been operating for a decade, others like Mr. Akmal are relatively newer to the business scene. This contrast indicates a range of challenges and achievements encountered by business owners at varying stages of their entrepreneurial journeys. Additionally, the diversity of business types showcases the multifaceted nature of the local economy in Penjempongan Raya, Jakarta Pusat. From traditional culinary businesses to more specialized food services, the data illustrates the entrepreneurial spirit and the varied business opportunities present within this region.

3. Work Accidents at Street Food Vendors in Penjompongan Raya, Central Jakarta

In the section 4.3.1, "Work Accidents Among Street Food Vendors at Penjompongan Raya, Central Jakarta," a detailed discussion is provided regarding work-related accidents experienced by street food vendors. A total of 10 informants were interviewed, and findings from in-depth fieldwork revealed various incidents, including cuts from knives, burns, scalding with hot water, splashes of hot oil, exposure to hot steam, fatigue, dizziness, work-related stress, noise, and slips while working. The data collected from these 10 vendors indicated the most common types of accidents: knife cuts (10 informants), oil splashes (10 informants), work-related fatigue (10 informants), and stress (7 informants), with fewer incidents of slips (3 informants), punctures from satay sticks (2 informants), exposure to hot steam (2 informants), eye irritation from smoke (2 informants), and exposure to embers (2 informants). These results highlight the frequent occurrence of specific accidents such as knife cuts, oil splashes, and work-related fatigue among street food vendors.

Based on the data collected from 10 street food vendors, work accidents are prevalent, with knife cuts, oil splashes, and fatigue being the most common incidents. These accidents not only pose physical risks but also impact the mental well-being of vendors, leading to stress and anxiety. The frequency of these incidents highlights the urgent need for enhanced safety protocols and preventive measures to minimize risks and ensure a safer working environment. Furthermore, slips and falls were found to be significant contributors to workplace incidents, often occurring due to uneven surfaces or wet conditions in the vendor areas. This emphasizes the necessity of implementing proper flooring and drainage systems to mitigate these hazards. Additionally, the data indicates that long working hours contribute to physical exhaustion, making it imperative to introduce breaks and manage workloads to reduce the risk of accidents. The findings point to the critical need for comprehensive risk management strategies tailored specifically to the challenges faced by street food vendors in the Penjompongan Raya area. By addressing these issues, vendors can improve their safety standards and

create a more secure environment, ultimately enhancing both their productivity and overall well-being.

4. Factors Causing Work Accidents Among Street Food Vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta

This section examines work accidents experienced by street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta, involving 10 informants. Through in-depth interviews, data were gathered highlighting various factors contributing to these accidents. Key factors identified include fatigue, which is often a result of long working hours and physical strain; stress, which stems from dealing with a high volume of customers and managing business pressures; and environmental factors, such as unsafe working conditions or inadequate infrastructure that pose risks to vendor safety. Additionally, these findings underscore how these factors interplay to increase the likelihood of accidents. Fatigue affects concentration and decision-making abilities, while stress can exacerbate physical vulnerabilities, and environmental hazards create a precarious work setting. Thus, addressing these multidimensional aspects is crucial for reducing work-related accidents among street food vendors.

a. Fatigue factor

Based on the interviews conducted with 10 street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta, several factors contributing to fatigue were identified. Bapak Ari mentioned experiencing fatigue during his lunch breaks, noting that even short breaks helped rejuvenate him. Ibu Rosalia shared that prolonged standing led to physical discomfort, including aches and sweating due to heat exposure. Ibu Fina described feeling overwhelmed and physically drained during busy hours, often resorting to taking short breaks and medication to manage fatigue. Pak Herman and Pak Ismail highlighted similar challenges, including headaches and excessive sweating, attributed to the physical demands of their work environment. These findings indicate a consistent experience of physical and mental fatigue among street food vendors, impacting their overall well-being and work performance. In summary, the interviews revealed that street food vendors frequently experience fatigue characterized by symptoms such as dizziness, physical exhaustion, muscle aches, and sweating. This collective feedback underscores the need for interventions to address these challenges, potentially through rest breaks, improved working conditions, and health support mechanisms to enhance the vendors' working experience and productivity.

b. Stress Factors

Stress is a common aspect of the food street vendor profession, often communicated through feelings of dissatisfaction, anger, frustration, and annoyance. Based on data collected from ten street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta, seven vendors reported experiencing work-related stress during their daily operations. Interviews with these vendors revealed various sources of stress, including slow customer traffic, high customer demand, and the pressure of ensuring timely and accurate service. For instance, informant Ibu Fina noted that stress arises during times of low customer turnout, while Pak Herman expressed stress stemming from the challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Similarly, Pak Ismail and Pak Rizal discussed stress linked to managing large crowds and the resulting accidents due to hurried work. These findings highlight how stress impacts street vendors in different ways, primarily due to fluctuating customer volumes and the need to meet increasing demands efficiently.

c. Environmental factors

The environmental factors affecting street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya Jakarta Pusat were revealed through interviews with 10 informants. These interactions highlighted several concerns, including heat exposure near cooking areas and noise from passing vehicles. Ibu Rosalia expressed discomfort from sweating heavily due to the intense heat, while Ibu Fina shared her

experience of slipping due to a slippery floor caused by leftover water near the washing area. Despite these challenges, both vendors acknowledged that they had developed coping strategies to adapt to these difficult conditions. Furthermore, the vendors highlighted the resilience required to maintain their businesses amidst these environmental factors. Ibu Rosalia, for example, noted that while the noise had become a part of her daily routine, it could still be overwhelming at times. Similarly, Ibu Fina emphasized her efforts to keep the area clean to prevent accidents. Despite these ongoing issues, both vendors have managed to create a sense of normalcy in their selling environments, demonstrating their ability to thrive despite adverse conditions.

Mr. Herman described issues with poor lighting, especially during nighttime operations, which hindered his visibility when grilling satay. Additionally, he recounted an incident where a gas leak led to a minor explosion. Despite the scare, there were no severe injuries. Meanwhile, Mr. Ismail and Mrs. Zara also reported experiencing slippery floors due to oil residues, which resulted in falls and minor accidents. These insights underline the significance of creating safer and more comfortable working conditions to mitigate environmental risks. Furthermore, Mr. Taufik highlighted that wet floors after rain posed a significant hazard, leading to frequent slips. He also noted occasional gas leaks but assured that they were managed promptly without major accidents. Mr. Nurzalam expressed concerns about health issues like dizziness and fatigue, attributing them to the demanding work environment and sudden weather changes, which exacerbated discomfort. Overall, the interviews reveal that despite the challenging conditions, vendors have developed coping strategies to manage the risks associated with environmental factors in their workplace.

Discussion

1. Work Accidents at Street Food Vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta

Work accidents are unexpected events that can disrupt daily activities and result in injuries, damage to property, or loss of valuable resources. These accidents are closely linked to modern work processes, where fast-paced environments can increase the likelihood of incidents. According to Martiwi (2017), the work environment includes all spaces such as rooms, fields, and other areas that are integral to the workplace setting. The study involving 10 street food vendor informants highlights that work accidents commonly occur during work hours. These informants experience physical fatigue, dizziness, and excessive sweating while working. This aligns with Singh's (2016) findings, which associate pressure in kitchens with high air temperature, humidity, intense lighting, and wind currents. Exposure to such working conditions can lead to heat-related health issues, such as heat strokes and impaired circulation. Furthermore, prolonged working hours exceeding 40 hours can exacerbate fatigue, impacting employees' ability to maintain safety awareness. This sluggishness in safety awareness can increase the risk of accidents and negatively affect the overall work environment.

This research shows that workers who work longer than required experience very dangerous work environment injuries (Yeh 2017). The informant explained that when carrying out the action of processing cooking ingredients, they experienced a knife cut on their hand, oil splashes on their hand and face, oil spills when lifting a frying pan, cooking steam hits their face, and even slips due to the floor. This is consistent with the findings of So Hee (2017), which showed that the face, arms, and hands are the parts of the body that are most often injured in kitchen-related work accidents, such as slipping, tripping, being cut, and slipping, burned. The informant explained that he had experienced a gas cylinder leak while working, but there were no serious burns and fires and had a work accident falling off a motorbike after work. According to (Kemdikbud, 2013), Welfare and Welfare (K3) Events can be expected to almost occur as an accident or incident, especially a troublesome event, which if the conditions are slightly different can cause injury, loss of property/hardware, fire and

other work accidents.

Every worker who does a job certainly gets a different work accident, from 10 informants of street food traders certainly have work accidents experienced seen from the type of business. This is in accordance with the findings of Yasuo's research (2014) which states that the possibility of accidents varies depending on the type of work done..

2. Factors Causing Work Accidents Among Street Food Vendors in Penjompongan Raya, Central Jakarta

a. Work Fatigue Factor

The body's defense mechanism against danger is work fatigue so that additional recovery is needed. This condition, commonly referred to as "fatigue", varies from person to person, but all of them lead to decreased endurance, work capacity, and productivity. Work fatigue is described as reduced efficiency at work (Rahayu, 2022). Another definition states that work fatigue is a sign that the body is experiencing decline both mentally and physically. (Lating and Wa, 2022). Based on the results of interviews with 10 street food vendors, they experienced fatigue, dizziness, and aches while working, coupled with long working hours which made workers experience fatigue while working. When viewed from the results of Rosdiana's research (2019), in general the main impact of extreme working hours is the physiological effect, namely reduced desire to rest at night or at dawn due to unusual work. working hours, decreased original work limits due to feelings of instability, fatigue, and reduced concentration at work due to working for too long. This examination is in accordance with Krisdiana's research (2022), whose findings show a relationship between work weakness and responsibility.

Based on Irfandi (2021), there is a clear relationship between work fatigue and responsibility, highlighting how various factors contribute to physical and mental strain in the workplace. The research categorizes the causes of diseases related to work into five distinct groups: actual causes, which include noise, vibration, radiation, and extreme temperatures; substance causes, particularly synthetic compounds; organic causes, involving microorganisms and infections; ergonomic causes, such as improper positions and monotonous tasks; and psychosocial causes, which include excessive responsibility, monotonous work, and high work pressure (Ministry of Health, 2022). These groups underscore how a wide range of factors, both physical and psychological, can impact the well-being of employees. Each category addresses specific aspects, from environmental factors to psychological stressors, indicating the complexity of work-related health issues. The inclusion of psychosocial factors highlights the significant impact of workload, pressure, and repetitive tasks on employee fatigue and overall health.

b. Work Stress Factors

A person's feelings, thoughts, and conditions are influenced by stress, namely a state of tension. Extreme pressure can affect the capacity of individuals or representatives to control the climate and work they do (Handoko in Indah & Purnama, 2021). Based on the results of interviews conducted with 10 street food vendor informants, they explained that they experienced stress while working because of the demands of the work they did and dissatisfaction with the results of the work. This is in line with the results of the study, According to Saleh, Russeng, and Tadjuddin (2020), a person will experience stress at work if their expectations of their work do not match their abilities.

Since the emergence of the desire for productivity in the work environment, the issue of work pressure has become a significant concern. Work pressure negatively affects individuals by inducing fear, constant anxiety, and an increased emotional burden that impacts mental and physical well-being. As a result, individuals struggle to maintain a healthy balance between work responsibilities and personal life. Moreover, work pressure often leads to disruptions in

productivity, collaboration, and the overall performance of teams, creating challenges for both middle-class workers and specialists. Additionally, work pressure can result in interpersonal issues within organizations, such as strained relationships during leadership meetings and difficulty in achieving cohesive teamwork. As workers face escalating demands, they are more likely to experience burnout, which affects not only their individual performance but also the collective efficiency of the workplace. Thus, managing work pressure is crucial for fostering a supportive and sustainable work environment.

According according to Robbins in Guridno (2021), individual factors are significant indicators in identifying work-related stress. These factors encompass personal life elements such as family issues, financial difficulties, and intrinsic characteristics. These variables play a crucial role because they influence how individuals perceive and cope with stress. Essentially, work stress often stems from internal individual struggles, making it a reflection of underlying psychological and personal challenges. Furthermore, Robbins highlights that significant individual variables that contribute to stress are rooted in a person's inherent tendencies. This implies that the manifestation of work stress is not solely external but is influenced by an individual's fundamental predispositions. These predispositions interact with work demands, shaping the intensity and nature of stress experienced. Thus, understanding these individual factors is essential for managing and mitigating work-related stress effectively.

c. Work Environment Factors

The workplace plays a crucial role in the success of employees and the overall organization. It serves as a foundation where individuals complete their tasks and contribute to the organization's goals. A positive work environment fosters a sense of well-being and allows employees to perform effectively. According to Luthans (2015), the work environment encompasses the physical and psychological conditions under which employees carry out their daily tasks. When employees feel comfortable and secure, they are more likely to be productive and confident in their ability to complete tasks efficiently. Additionally, a supportive workplace enhances employee morale and engagement. When the environment is conducive to collaboration, communication, and support, employees are motivated to contribute to the organization's success. A well-structured work environment ensures that employees are not only able to carry out their duties but also thrive in their roles, leading to a positive impact on the overall performance of the organization.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with 10 street food vendors, informants explained that they experienced heat while working, slipped while working, and felt disturbed by the sound of vehicles on the side of the road. This is in line with the results of the study, Afandi (2018) Workspace planning which includes the layout and arrangement of work equipment, comfort, and work environment conditions such as lighting and noise, is closely related to worker comfort in working. Job execution can be influenced by these variables. The condition of a person's usefulness in fulfilling his obligations is greatly influenced by air flow, room temperature, and lighting the right light. In addition, the research findings of Setyowati (2018) based on the findings of the research she conducted explained that the workplace has a positive and significant impact, where employees will perform better in organizations with better working conditions..

3. Solutions that will be implemented to overcome the causes of accidents among street food vendors in Penjompangan Raya, Central Jakarta

The relationship between workers and work equipment, materials and processing procedures, workplace foundations, and how to do work, are all aspects of occupational safety and health (K3). Related to the Words Welfare and Welfare (K3) is a field that is cross-disciplinary and is expected to maintain security, welfare and prosperity of individuals involved in work or business. Welfare relates to the state of mind and body of everyone in the work environment including workers and protects

them from the risk of injury or illness. Welfare is associated with conditions in the work environment and plans to eliminate or reduce the risk of risk and loss to a reasonable level. (Mardhiyana, 2016).

Activities carried out to overcome the causes of accidents to street vendors in Penjompong Raya, Central Jakarta, namely:

a. Counseling

Counseling by providing data on Words related to Safety and Welfare (K3) needs to be provided, because street food vendors need to do this. realize K3 and the importance of K3 data applied in the workplace. Provide guidance on work environment risks, threats to a safe and well-being place, equipment used, the workplace, and individuals visiting the work environment. Provide advice on the dangers to well-being and well-being that can occur from any risks that are expected to occur to oneself, equipment, the workplace and individuals visiting the work environment other than workers. Provide advice on work accidents and the types of accidents that can occur in the work environment. Direct the best way to prevent and overcome each risk and risk that is expected with the dangers that may arise. In this section, we show street vendors that dangers and risks can be found in our daily environment as well as in the workplace. So applying the OHS perspective in our routine routines is very important. Street vendors will be taught how to deal with danger, stress, and fatigue, as well as how to handle situations where they are in a dangerous situation.

b. Training

Training in an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) setting involves a continuous process aimed at preparing individuals to work safely and healthily. It is essential for fostering a culture where safety becomes a priority for all workers. According to the Worldwide Relationship of Wellbeing Experts, a core concept in OHS is the readiness of workers to perform their tasks safely, emphasizing that every worker should be equipped with the necessary skills to ensure a safe working environment. Each workplace and industry demands unique OHS measures tailored to its specific requirements and risks. Therefore, training and coaching play a crucial role in instilling and enhancing safety practices. These programs aim to develop the competencies needed to handle safety challenges and ensure that all workers understand and adhere to OHS protocols. Safety programs often include briefings, training sessions, and drills that focus on the welfare and well-being of employees. By addressing potential hazards and promoting proactive safety measures, these programs help reduce injuries and accidents in the workplace, contributing to a healthier and more secure working environment.

c. Use of Personal Protective Equipment

Because of the risks that may occur, workers must know the motivation behind PPE and the dangers that may be present in the work environment. Customers are exclusively responsible for their knowledge of how to use PPE safely and correctly. In this way, data will emerge because of fear of something that might happen and expect workers to know the impact and dangers. The movement of using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is very important because it can prevent the development of sexually transmitted diseases and work accidents due to work. Given that the mindset has not become an action, changing the perspective into a movement requires levels such as understanding, direction, framework, and recognition. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is often used by workers, but in reality not all doctors can use it properly. Some doctors certainly know how to avoid work accidents, especially by using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). There are even specialists who have discussed health and well-being training. However, the workforce does not prepare or implement it in the work environment. Therefore, workers experience risks or work accidents. This is the same thing that is found in the field, where street vendors understand that they know the results if they do not wear individual defense devices while

working, but they do not really see it in the field. In a serious way because the accidents that occur are not fatal accidents, street vendors also realize that they are not used to using personal protective equipment such as hoods, gloves, head covers and head covers, thus hindering their work. development when completing work.

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted with ten street food vendors in Penjempongan Raya, Central Jakarta, several key findings were obtained. Througgh in-depth interviews, it was revealed that workplace accidents were prevalent, including burns, cuts from knives, punctures from satay sticks, scalding from hot water, oil splashes, fatigue during work, dizziness, stress, noise, and slipping incidents. Further analysis of the interviews highlighted that three main factors contributed to these accidents: fatigue, stress, and environmental factors. The use of protective gear such as gloves, aprons, and masks, along with comprehensive training programs, plays a critical role in promoting safe and healthy work practices. These programs aim to equip vendors with the necessary skills to minimize the risk of injuries and accidents. Additionally, welfare initiatives that include safety briefings and preparedness are essential in addressing safety concerns and reducing workplace incidents.

Based on the research findings, several recommendations can be made. For street food vendors, it is essential to address workplace safety and health by providing insights into the factors contributing to accidents and suggesting preventive measures. Engaging in initiatives organized by local authorities can facilitate the dissemination of crucial information about managing hazardous situations and reducing workplace accidents. These activities promote a safer working environment by educating vendors on handling emergencies, managing stress, and combating fatigue. For future researchers, this study provides valuable insights into workplace safety and health among street food vendors in Penjempongan Raya, Central Jakarta. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for further exploration into this topic, contributing to the development of effective strategies for enhancing safety practices within this sector.

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