



IMPLEMENTATION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN ALAS HARUM BALI TOURISM DESTINATION

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ABSTRACT

Tourist safety is an important aspect in tourism activities and must receive serious attention from the management from a tourism destination. This is also one of the tourists' satisfactions with services which in turn will burden the image destinations around the world. Alas Harum Bali is a popular tourist destination that has been established since 2014. Alas Harum Bali is a greenery lush tropical rice terraced inspired. Alas Harum Bali also provides a choice of rides and attractions including extreme swing, super extreme swing, swing bed, couple swing, sky bike, giant sky bike, and flying fox. The attractions that are most in demand by tourists are the extreme and super extreme swings. Even though swing tourism activities are widely known by tourists, the management and tourists must still pay attention to the occupational health and safety procedures that are implemented. This is to prevent accidents that are certainly not desirable. This research uses a qualitative approach that is descriptive. Primary data was obtained from informants, namely workers and tourists from Alas Harum Bali. Secondary data was obtained from observations at Alas Harum Bali as well as literature, documentation and previous similar research. The results show tourist attractions in Alas Harum Bali belong to tourism activities related to adventure activities because in their implementation there are elements of challenge or test of guts, draining emotions, risks that must be anticipated, and of course there are new experiences gained from adventure tourism activities. The implementation of occupational safety and health at Alas Harum Bali is good, but needs to be improved, especially in the provision of adequate and suitable personal protective equipment, especially when there are high of visitors.

Keywords: alas harum bali tourism destination; occupational safety and health; tourism destination

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism on the island of Bali is a mainstay sector for development which continues to be developed to support the economy of the Balinese people. This is done because Bali does not have natural resources such as oil and gas, forest products, or large-scale manufacturing industries as do other regions in Indonesia (Sudana & Sukana, 2018). Tourism activities aim to obtain profit/ economic benefits for managers of a destination, especially local communities as host and provide satisfaction to tourists as guest on the products sold. These two things should form an integration that can benefit both parties. This satisfaction includes the professionalism of performance and hospitality guide when serving tourists, adequate tourism support facilities, and the most important thing is the safety and health of tourists or often abbreviated as occupational safety and health (Wiratami & Bhaskara, 2018).

Occupational safety and health mentioned in this study emphasizes the perspective of occupational safety applied to tourism. This occupational safety includes the safety of tourist destinations and conditions of infrastructure/work environment, the safety of tourists and tourists, and travel safety. work/procedures in the administration of tourist destinations. If these three components of work safety are met, then the risk of unwanted accidents can be minimized. In general, safety aspects, including the availability of infrastructure, facilities, equipment and rescue workers are still neglected in many tourist attractions. Security infrastructure and equipment must be integrated into the management of tourist destinations from the start. The lack of government and public attention to the security of tourist destinations as a whole causes a lack of risk management (Negara & Suandari, 2022). Lack of safety standards is one of the causes of accidents in tourist areas. In fact, quite a number of tourist destinations do not have emergency services at all, even though there are quite a number of visitors, especially domestic tourists. We cannot assume that disaster could happen at any time. By improving the security aspects of tourist destinations, it can at least minimize disaster risks.

Alas Harum Bali is a popular tourist destination that has been established since 2014. Alas Harum Bali is a greenery lush tropical rice terraced inspired, with 8 hectares area. Located in Tegallalang, Gianyar Regency. Designed to provide a memorable experience, for adventure seekers to fun and instaworthy photo hunters. Alas Harum Bali also provides a choice of rides and attractions including extreme swing, super extreme swing, swing bed, couple swing, sky bike, giant sky bike, and flying fox (Alas Harum Bali, 2023) . The attractions that are most in demand by tourists are the extreme and super extreme swings. Even though swing tourism activities are widely known by tourists, the management and tourists must still pay attention to the occupational health and safety procedures that are implemented. This is to prevent accidents that are certainly not desirable. This is the reason why research on the implementation of health and safety in the Alas Harum Bali area is carried out, with the hope that in the future all tourism activities that take place in it can run well, safely and comfortably for managers, especially for visiting tourists so that the image of a tourist attraction remains intact well awake. The aim of this research is to assess the Alas Harum Tourist Destination has implements occupational safety and health.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach that is descriptive. Observational descriptive qualitative research methods are used to collect data by observing and describing the phenomena studied without manipulating variables or testing hypotheses (Creswell, 2014). This study aims to understand the phenomenon under study by describing it in detail and depth, so as to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of a phenomenon. This research was conducted at Alas Harum Bali in June 2023. The data sources used in this study were primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from informants, namely workers and tourists from Alas Harum Bali. Secondary data was obtained from observations at Alas Harum Bali as well as literature, documentation and previous similar research. The data obtained in this study will be analysed qualitatively using descriptive-qualitative techniques. The data obtained is sorted into manageable units, synthesized so that patterns are found, what is important and what can be learned and then decided what can be told to others(Bungin, 2007).

RESULTS

General Description

Alas Harum Bali is one of the popular tourist destinations in Bali which offers a breathtaking terrace rice field and jungle which has various instagramable photo spots. Walking down the path that will lead you to a glass flooring, made from 6cm thickness of glass, a dancing bridge of 35m lengths, a Gorilla cave, *Pekak Brayut* curved, and more than 5 kinds of bird nests that can be found within the lush greenery and across the area. Alas Harum Bali is also famous for its selection of challenging attractions such as extreme swing, super extreme swing, swing bed, couple swing, sky bike, giant sky bike, and flying fox. Super extreme swing performed on 28 meters from the ground, maximum weight 200 kg, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, and get one time swing with 15 time pushes, insurance covered, and using full harness (Alas Harum Bali, 2023).



Figure 1. Super Extreme Swing

Extreme swing performed on 15 meters from the ground, maximum weight 200 kg, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, get one time swing with 15 time pushes, insurance covered, and using full harness (Alas Harum Bali, 2023).



Figure 2. Extreme Swing

Swing Bed performed on 20 meters from the ground, maximum weight 400 kg, maximum for 4 person, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, get one time swing with 15 time pushes, insurance covered (Alas Harum Bali, 2023).

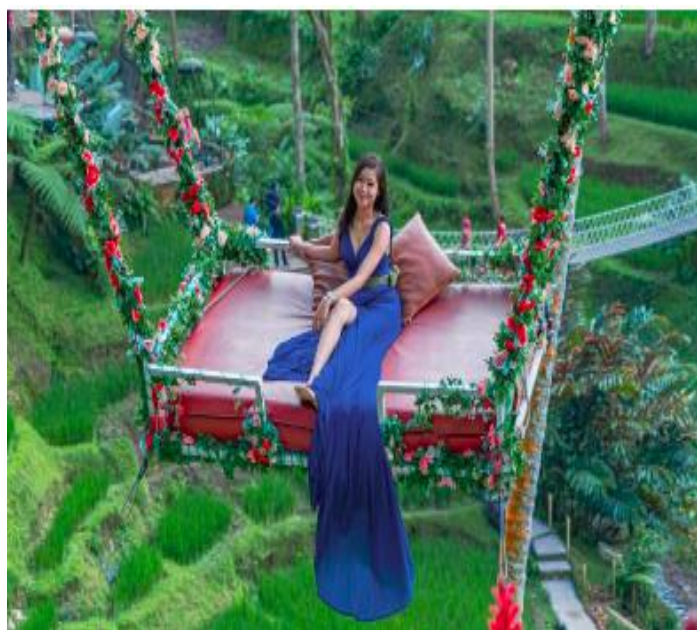


Figure 3. Swing Bed

Couple swing performed on 20 meters from the ground, maximum weight 200 kg, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, and get one time swing with 15 time pushes, insurance covered, and using full harness (Alas Harum Bali, 2023).



Figure 4. Couple Swing

Sky bike perform on 15 meters from the ground level with 30 meters length, minimum high 155cm, maximum weight 90 kg, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, insurance covered, using full harness and helmet (Alas Harum Bali, 2023) .



Figure 5. Sky bike

Giant sky bike performed on 15 meters from the ground level with 50 meters length, minimum high 150 cm, maximum weight 150 kg for 2 persons, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, insurance covered, using full harness and helmet (Alas Harum Bali, 2023) .



Figure 6. Giant Sky bike

Flying fox performed with length 300 meters, maximum weight 90 kg, minimum age 7 years old with minimal weight 35 kg, maximum age 70 years old with good condition, insurance covered, using full harness and helmet, with two launches (Alas Harum Bali, 2023)



Figure 7. Flying Fox

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health at Alas Harum Bali

Work safety in a place cover various related aspects with the conditions and safety of facilities and production infrastructure, people, and ways of working (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 1970). The role of occupational health and safety is very important to ensure the safety of the human body and soul at work. In this study the workplace used is Alas Harum Bali. The implementation of Occupational Safety and Health at tourist attractions applies to three components related to the application of attractions (extreme swing, super extreme swing, swing bed, couple swing, sky bike, giant sky bike and flying fox), tour guides and tourists. The application of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) in the tourism sector is needed to reduce the risk of workplace accidents for visitors and workers at tourist sites (Mulasari et al., 2020).

Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health for Workers

The main objective of implementing Occupational Health and Safety is not only focused on the location or attractions that are carried out, it is also a series of efforts to create a safe working atmosphere for workers to accompany tourists when carrying out attractions (Sudana & Sukana, 2018). Occupational Health and Safety that has been implemented by the management at this time is quite good including the following: (a) workers are divided into 2 work shifts to stay productive (morning shift and afternoon shift); (b) ensuring that workers are physically and mentally healthy before being assigned; (c) workers are required to follow safety briefing every time they start a shift; (d) workers must attend special training as attraction guide; (e) availability of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers; (f) employees are provided with handy talky (HT) to facilitate communication with other employees; (g) There is a first aid kit that can be used. Implementation of an Occupational Health and Safety Management System is a way to reduce the impact of work accidents and maintain the health of employees or workers. The aim of this implementation is to make the work atmosphere safe, efficient, and productive.

Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System begins with a policy and planning process, implementation and evaluation and review (Labindao et al., 2019). One of the factors that can increase tourist visits is public trust in tourism services,

including the security and safety factor of visitors at tourist attractions (Sari & Soegiarto, 2022).

Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health for Tourists

The safety of tourists in traveling is one of the obligations and responsibilities of the manager of a tourist destination. This is also one of the benchmarks for a tourist destination that is feasible or not to be visited, especially regarding the aspect of tourist safety (Dzikri & Sukana, 2019). Occupational Health and Safety that has been implemented by the management at this time is quite good including the following: (a) tourists will be given instructions that are tailored to the attractions to be selected; (b) each attraction has requirements that must be followed by tourists such as weight, minimum age, maximum age, and health condition; (c) availability of a first aid kit in case of an accident; (d) has cooperated with the nearest clinic in the event of an accident; (e) fire extinguishers and hydrants are available at several points; (f) availability of occupational health and safety symbol; (g) evacuation routes available; (h) there are several assembly points available; (i) The stairs have been equipped with a handrail; (j) it is mandatory to use personal protective equipment for each attraction, such as a body harness and helmet; (k) information boards are available at several points, which contain the current location and a general map of Alas Harum Bali. Lack of management control of hazards in a tourist spot. The absence of control of hazards in tourist spots can be caused by three things: a) There is no policy that is comprehensive about tourism safety, b) there are however less policies could be implemented, c) Lack of compliance with policies (Sujoso, 2015).

Factors that influence the occurrence of accidents

Factors that influence the occurrence of accidents are: (a) age: Age that is past the productive age can result in someone not being able to do their usual activities. This is usually related to the stamina or physical condition of a person and the length of time he is working or doing activities so that he gets tired easily and loses focus. Guides or instructors who are tired or not in a fit condition are not allowed to work; (b) illness: Extreme tourism prohibits anyone who is sick from enjoying or guiding attractions because it can pose a risk if their physical condition is not healthy; (c) weather: weather like rain and night time are also not recommended for this tourism activity because it is dangerous for both workers and tourists; (d) Not checking in advance equipment and personal protective equipment such as body harness, radio/handy talky, and helmet; (e) do not use safety equipment that must be used during attraction activities; (f) not listening to directions or instructions that have been given correctly when traveling or doing something that is prohibited or outside the directions given by a tour guide or instructor. Basic first aid skills are also very much needed by tourism place managers. By knowing the potential risks and their prevention, we as visitors will feel safe to visit tourist attractions. With the implementation of occupational health and safety, is expected to minimize the occurrence of things that are not desirable to tourists (Lestari, 2022).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this research is : (a) tourist attractions in Alas Harum Bali belong to tourism activities related to adventure activities because in its implementation there are elements of challenge or test of guts, emotional drain, risks that must be anticipated, and of course there are new experiences to be gained from these adventure tourism activities; (b) The application of Occupational Health and Safety at Alas Harum Bali is already good, but needs to be improved, especially in the provision of adequate and suitable personal protective equipment (PPE), especially when there are high numbers of visitors.

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