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Implementation Of Ship Crew Health Qualifications Based On The 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) At PT. Conocophillips At PT. Sejatera Bahari Abadi Palembang Branch

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the implementation of ship crew health qualifications based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) at PT. Eternal Maritime Prosperity Palembang. In this research the author used qualitative data. Based on the description and discussion that the author has conveyed in the previous chapter based on data from the field, library and office regarding the Health Qualifications of Ship Crews Based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) and the PT Health Protocol. Conocophillips at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi Palembang Branch, the author can draw a conclusion from this research, namely that the implementation of crew health qualifications at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi is in accordance with the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) regulations.

Keyword: Implementation, Ship Crew Health Qualifications

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 17,000 islands. Therefore, transportation facilities by sea are very much needed to support the flow of trade in reaching areas between one island and another through both national and international waters. Sea transportation is considered more economical when compared to land and air transportation, because sea transportation has a greater load capacity compared to both types of transportation. The potential and role of sea transportation is not yet fully supported by a conducive safety and security system as well as adequate facilities and infrastructure. Various obstacles arise in efforts to improve the quality of service coverage, improve facilities and infrastructure, including maintaining and improving the safety of transportation service users.

It is recognized that the government still has a lot of challenges in improving the performance of transportation services. Therefore, the government, through its work program, continues to strive to meet the level of deficiencies, levels of reliability, safety and satisfaction of service users, both through developing human resources (ship crew), fleet worthiness,

technical conditions, both facilities and infrastructure, operational management and the quality of law enforcement in maritime transportation sector. From a regulatory aspect, the Government has produced Law Number 17 of 2008 concerning Shipping which is the legal umbrella for implementing maritime transportation development programs to overcome maritime transportation problems involving transportation in waters, ports, multimodal transportation, navigation, and ensuring the welfare of ship crew members. In an effort to ensure the welfare of ship crew members, the Indonesian government has issued statutory regulations.

An example is Law number 13 of 2003 concerning employment to create harmony between workers and companies so that arbitrariness does not occur which could be detrimental to either party. Many shipping companies in the world use the services of seafarers who are called ship crew members. Workers who work on ships must have the same rights and obligations as those who work in companies in general. The rights received by those who work on ships are generally greater, this is due to the relatively heavier nature of the work carried out. Ship crew or ship crew are people who work or are employed on board a ship by the ship owner or operator to carry out duties on board the ship in accordance with the positions listed in the certificate book (RI Law No. 17/2008 concerning shipping)

The objectives of the establishment of Law number 13 of 2003 concerning employment include:

- a. Providing protection of rights and obligations to workers.
- b. Providing health insurance and insurance to workers.
- c. Empowering the workforce optimally and then
- d. Improving the welfare of workers according to their work

Mandatory requirements that must be fulfilled by ship crews in accordance with Article 17 of Government Regulation Number 7 of 2000 concerning Maritime Affairs, include:

- a. Have a seaman's skills certificate and/or seaman's skills certificate. Be at least 18 years old. Have a seaman's book (passport for those working abroad).
- b. Physically and spiritually healthy based on the results of a special health examination carried out for this purpose according to the Medical Check Up (MCU)
- c. Disijil is a book that contains a list of crew members who work on a ship according to their position and the date of their boarding and disembarkation as authorized by the Harbor Master.
- d. Have signed a Maritime Work Agreement (PKL). The International Labor Organization (ILO) realizes that seafarers are workers who have a different character and nature of work from other industrial sectors.

ILO members continually discuss how to improve the welfare of seafarers through provisions that are acceptable to all ILO members. Further provisions are contained in the Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) which is an international regulation regarding ship crew labor. The Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) is a convention held by the ILO in 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland. MLC 2006 aims to ensure the rights of seafarers around the world are protected and provides standard guidelines for each country and shipowners to provide a comfortable working environment for seafarers. This is done because seafarers work across countries so it is necessary to regulate work standards that apply internationally.

MLC 2006 was initially only a recommendation to be implemented by all parties related to work in the maritime world. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) through the Minister of Manpower M.

Hanif Dhakiri handed over the instrument of ratification of the 2006 Maritime Workers Convention (MLC) to the Director General of the ILO, Guy Ryder. Submission of this instrument is an obligation for every ILO member who has ratified the ILO Convention. Indonesia has ratified the MLC through Law Number 15 of 2016 concerning Fulfillment of the

Basic Rights of Seafarers which was ratified by President Joko Widodo on 6 October 2016, in order to provide protection to seafarers regarding the fulfillment of basic rights, including wages, working conditions, including working time. and rest time, medical care, health insurance, recruitment and placement, training and supervision. This provision is reaffirmed in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 1 of 2018 article 2 concerning seafarer health examinations, which states that:

- a. Every sailor who will work must meet internationally applicable health standards.
- b. To meet health standards as referred to in paragraph.

(1) Health Examination is Carried Out

PT Sejaterah Bahari Abadi is a Soechi Jakarta branch company where the company operates in the transportation management sector while the subsidiary operates in the shipping and ship building sector. What differentiates the PT Sejaterah Bahari Abadi company from industrial companies is its integrated services and facilities. In offering integrated transportation services for oil, gas and chemicals, Soechi Lines operates 35 vessels with a total capacity of almost 1 million DWT, ranging from small vessels (1,500 DWT) to VLCC vessels (30,000 DWT) and covers routes ranging from within the country. , Southeast Asia, to the Middle East. PT Sejaterah Bahari Abadi, Palembang has implemented the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) regulations to handle the welfare of its seafarers, especially in the health sector because it is very important to support the performance of seafarers while on board.

In its implementation there are several obstacles. The following are obstacles in implementing ship crew health qualifications, namely:

- Such as those who fail the test because their body condition has a disease such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol and high white blood cell content. When checking the health of the MCU crew, there were diseases such as cancer, HIV, kidney failure, heart disease
- Apart from that, the delay in issuing the MCU Certificate caused ship crew members who were scheduled to be on board to be delayed
- When checking the documents there are invalid documents.

PT. Conocophilips is a customer at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi where they rented a ship starting in 2006. The ship charterer was given temporary authority, as if the ship was his own and was approved by the ship owner. Each company has the right to make its own regulations, but these regulations must still be guided by the Employment Law Number 13 of 2003 and take into account the company's needs. based on article 1 number 20 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning employment, company regulations are regulations made in writing by the company which contain work conditions and company regulations.

From the description above, the author is interested in conducting research related to ship crew health problems. The next research is entitled Implementation of Ship Crew Health Qualifications Based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) at PT. ConocoPhillips at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi Palembang Branch.

The aim of this research is to determine the implementation of ship crew health qualifications based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) at PT. Eternal Maritime Prosperity Palembang

METHOD

Research Object

According to Supranto (2000:21) the object of research is a set of elements which can be people, organizations or goods that will be studied. The author conducted Land Project (proda) research at PT Sejaterah Bahari Abadi Palembang Branch which is located at Jl. Ahmad

Yani No.17A, 7 Ulu, Seberang Ulu 1 Palembang, Musi Indah Housing Complex Block A No 17 Palembang City. This research was carried out from May to June 2022.

Research Tools

The tools that are the object of this research are instrument sheets that have been filled in by data collection carried out in three ways, namely:

1. Interview

The method of collecting data used by researchers was verbal communication in the form of questions and answers to the company in order to obtain information about the company's condition. According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2015:72) an interview is a meeting held by two people to exchange information or ideas by means of questions and answers, so that it can be narrowed down to a conclusion or meaning on a particular topic.

2. Field Observation

Research carried out directly by researchers where the research requires visiting the research location to directly observe various things or conditions in the field, the aim of research observation is to obtain various data, either directly in the field or at the research site to complete the final report. According to Sugiyono (2014:145) Observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes.

3. Literature Research

Research is carried out in the office to collect and analyze data sourced from the office, in the form of books, scientific magazines published periodically, documents from other library materials which can be used as sources of material needed by the writer. According to Mestika Zed (2003), library or literature study can be defined as a series of activities relating to methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes as well as processing research materials.

Research Data Source

The research data sources were obtained in three ways, namely:

Primary data

Is data obtained directly by the author from the research subject by using measuring instruments or data collection tools directly on the subject as a source of information sought. This primary data was conducted through field research and interviews. According to Sugiyono (2018:456) primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. Data is collected by the researcher himself directly from the source or place where the research object is carried out.

Secondary Data

This is data that has been processed first. Secondary data sources are journals, books and other supporting sources. According to Sugiyono (2012:141) Secondary data is a source of data obtained by reading, studying and understanding through other media sourced from literature, books and documents.

Tertiary Data

These are materials that provide explanations of primary and secondary data. Where data can provide clues to primary and secondary data. Tertiary data is supporting data from the two data above, namely primary data and secondary data. This data was obtained through dictionaries, encyclopedias and so on which are still related to the problem being studied.

Data Analysis

According to Hengki Wijaya, M.Th (2018 52) explains that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that it is easy to understand and the findings can be informed to other people. In this research the author used qualitative data.

According to Sulistiyono, Sri Kurnianingsih and Kuntarti (2006: 7) explain that qualitative data is data that states the conditions or characteristics of the object under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Ship Crew Health Qualifications Based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) at PT. Eternal Maritime History

In implementing the crew qualifications of PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi follows procedures based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) regulations which have several requirements such as health conditions, competency requirements, and training as well as recruitment and placement requirements.

The following is the implementation of the crew's fitness qualifications based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC). Before the crew boards the ship, the crew must complete documents, yellow books and certificates first. A ship must complete the ship's documents first, this is done so that shipping activities are legal and avoid fines. Not only does it avoid tickets, completing documents makes it easier for ships to enter regional ports. The documents and certificates that must be prepared are:

1. Ship Nationality Certificate (Nationality Certificate)
2. Seaworthy certificate (certificate of seaworthiness)
3. Security certificate
4. Rat free certificate
5. Crew list letter
6. Bill of Health (ship crew health letter)

The above are documents that are equipped with the ship along with the seaman's certificate that must be provided by the crew. What is meant by seaman's certificate is a valid seaman's document, each of which has the following levels:

1. Nautical Seaman Skills Certificate

- Basic Level Nautical Expert
- Level V Nautical Expert
- Level IV Nautical Expert
- Level III Nautical Expert
- Level II Nautical Expert
- Level I Nautical Expert

The Basic Level Nautical Expert Certificate (ANTD) has been renamed the Rating certificate (Rating forming part of navigational watch = Rating deck)

2. Certificate of Marine Engineering Skills

- Basic Level Technical Expert
- Level V Technical Expert
- Level IV Technical Expert
- Level III Technical Expert
- Level II Technical Expert
- Level I Technical Expert

3. Other skills certificates:

- SCRB (survival Craft and Rescue Boats)
- Has BST
- Minimum screen period of 6 months
- AFF (Advance Fire Fighting)
- MFA (Medical First Aid)
- MC (Medical Care)
- SAT (Security Awareness Training - security awareness skills certificate)
- SDSD (certificate of security assignment skills)

4. Skills certificate related to competency:

- RADAR Simulator
- ARPA Simulator
- ECDIS Simulator
- GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress Safety System)
- BRM (Bridge Resource Management)
- ERM (Engine Resource Management)
- SSO (Ship Security Officer)

5. Skills certificate related to ship type:

- BOCT (Basic Oil and Gas Tanker)
- BLGT (Basic Liquefied Gas Tanker)
- AOT (Advance Oil Tanker)
- ALGT (Advance Liquid Gas Tanker)
- ACT (Advance Chemical Tanker) BST Capital

After the documents are completed, the crew will carry out an MCU test, which is a test to ensure that the crew is truly healthy and has no history of illness. In the MCU inspection, several checks are carried out, namely:

1. Physical examination

Physical examination of the MCU is:

a. Weight

Body weight measurement Measure body weight/mass expressed in kilograms using a body weight scale.

b. Height

Measuring height is measuring the body which is formed by bones connected by joints, using a height measuring instrument.

c. Blood pressure

A blood pressure test is an examination using a special instrument called a sphygmomanometer, which aims to measure the pressure in the arteries when the heart beats. This test is usually carried out as part of a routine doctor's examination to detect high blood pressure (hypertension).

d. Beat (pulse)

Checking a person's heart rate per minute. Normal heart rate varies from person to person, but the normal range for adults is 60 to 100 beats per minute.

e. Respiratory Rate (Respiration Rate)

Respiratory examination uses a stopwatch to count breaths for one minute and normal breathing in adults is 12-20 breaths per minute.

f. Temperature

Temperature checks to measure body parts through the armpits and groin area. Normal adult body temperature taken through the armpit ranges between 34.7° Celsius and 37.3° Celsius.

g. General Appearance (General Appearance)

In examining the general appearance, the MCU is divided into 3, namely:

1) Head (head)

Head examination consists of eyes, ears, nose, throat, mouth, teeth and neck.

2) Extremities

This inspection checks the upper and lower

3) Rectal & Genital

The Rectal & Genal examination consists of Masses, Stool, Blood, and Discharges.

2. Laboratory examination

The MCU laboratory examination consists of:

a. Hematology

Hematological examination to determine the condition of the blood and its components such as red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), platelets and the yellowish liquid called plasma.

b. Blood sugar

This examination is to determine the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood. There are various types of blood sugar tests, and the aim is not only to diagnose diabetes, but also to evaluate whether the diabetes sufferer's blood sugar levels are well controlled. Blood sugar tests carried out include fasting blood sugar and blood sugar 2 hours after eating.

c. Liver function

Liver function examination is a blood test used to assess the health condition of the liver which can be done, both routinely and when liver disease occurs. This test is carried out by measuring the levels of certain chemical compounds in the blood, then comparing them with the normal values for these chemical compounds. If the results of chemical measurements show abnormal levels, then it is very likely that there is liver disease or liver damage. Liver function tests carried out are SGOT, SGPT, Gamma GT, Total Protein, Albumin, Globulin, AG Ratio and Phosphatase.

d. Renal Function

Kidney function examination is a procedure to find out how well the kidneys are working. Kidney examination also aims to detect disorders of this organ. The tests carried out are urea, creatinine and uric acid.

e. Lipid Profile

Lipid Profile Examination is a medical examination in the form of a blood test to measure the total amount of fatty substances (cholesterol and triglycerides) in the blood, HDL and LDL in the blood.

f. Serology

The serology examination carried out for this MCU is VDRL. VDRL is the abbreviation of Venereal Disease Research Laboratory. This examination usually uses a blood sample, then checks its reactivity against syphilis bacteria. If it gives a positive (reactive) result, it is usually declared syphilis. Meanwhile, if the results are negative (nonreactive), it is usually stated that there is no syphilis.

g. Immunology

Immunology is a study related to the immune system. This study is included in a branch of medical and biological sciences that is very important for life. The immune system is tasked with protecting a person's body from various infections with a defense. During the MCU examination, the immunological tests carried out were HBsAg, Anti-HbsAg and HBeAg.

h. Urinalysis

An examination that uses urine to detect disorders in the body. Urine sample tests are usually carried out to diagnose diseases related to the urinary tract. Such as urinary tract infections, kidney disease, and diabetes are checked through this test.

3. Antigen examination

An antigen test is an immune test that functions to detect the presence of certain viral antigens which indicate a current viral infection. Antigen examination carried out against the Covid 19 virus.

4. Eye examination

a. Vision

Visual acuity or visual acuity examination is a test that is commonly carried out to assess the presence of refractive disorders in patients. This examination aims to see the spatial

resolution ability of the eye in distinguishing between 2 points, as well as the ability to distinguish the shape and details of an object at a certain distance.

b. Color Vision (color vision)

The examination is carried out to measure the patient's ability to distinguish colors. Color blindness itself is a condition that occurs when a person is unable to see the differences between certain colors.

5. Dental Checkup

Dental examinations detect and treat various disorders that commonly attack the mouth area. For example, cavities (caries) and gum disease. Cavities are a permanent problem and will not heal on their own.

6. Spirometry examination

Examinations are carried out to measure the air that can be inspired and expired with the aim of assessing lung function, for example in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. There are 3 basic measurements taken, namely volume, time and air flow speed. Spirometry can function as a diagnostic and screening tool for lung disease, assessing the quality of lung disorders experienced, monitoring the effects of occupational or environmental exposure on the respiratory system, and assessing the response to therapy given.

7. Abdometry ultrasound examination (examination)

It is a technique of displaying pictures or images of the condition of the inside of the body. This medical tool uses high frequency sound waves to take pictures of the inside of the body. For example, body organs or soft tissue. This ultrasound is used so that the medical team can obtain accuracy in diagnosing the disease. In other words, ultrasound is a supporting examination to help doctors identify the cause of a person's disease.

8. Treadmill Stress Check

A treadmill examination, or also known as a stress test, is an examination carried out to see the performance of the heart while a person is doing physical activity. Because physical activity can make the heart pump harder and faster. A treadmill examination can help reveal blood flow problems in the heart. This examination is called a treadmill examination because it uses a treadmill in practice. In this examination, heart rhythm, blood pressure and breathing will be monitored.

9. Drug and Alcohol Screening

A drug test (Drugs) is an examination used to detect the type and level of illegal drugs in the body. Types of illegal drugs that are often checked include marijuana, opioids, amphetamines, cocaine, and phencyclidine (PCP). Alcohol can be detected in a blood test up to 12 hours after drinking alcohol and can be detected in urine for 3-5 days via an ethyl gluconoride (EGT) metabolite test. Generally, to find out what the blood alcohol level is, a laboratory test must be carried out. However, to make things easier, you can estimate the level of alcohol in your blood by checking your blood alcohol level. Drug and alcohol examinations in this MCU are Cannabis, Opium/Morphine, Cocaine, Benzodiazepine, Phencyclidine, and Significant Alcohol Level in the Blood Was.

10. X-RAY X-ray examination

An x-ray or x-ray examination is a medical imaging technique that uses X-ray radiation to see images of organs in the body. This procedure is part of a supporting examination to help doctors determine a diagnosis. In this MCU, an x-ray examination is carried out on the chest.

11. Audiometer examination

This examination will test hearing using the softest or most inaudible sounds for a person. When the examination is carried out, you will wear earphones and hear various sounds directed into one ear at a time. The loudness of sound is measured in decibels (dB). A person carrying out the examination will be given a whisper sound with a strength of 20 dB, loud music around 80-120 dB, and a jet engine around 180 dB. Then, a sound tone will be given

which is measured in frequency units (Hz). A person's ears being examined will be given a low bass tone of around 50-60 Hz, then a high tone of around 10,000 Hz or higher. A person's normal hearing range is 250-8,000 Hz at 25 dB or lower. . In 2022 there will only be one case where the crew failed to board the ship due to an HbA1c value >7, PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi did not allow the crew named Aprizal to board the ship before the HbA1c value was normal. The company gave Aprizal time to continue treatment until the normal HbA1c value is met, and maintain fasting blood sugar <130, and blood sugar 2 hours after eating <200. PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi advises you to check your HbA1c value again no later than 1 month after undergoing treatment or as directed by a specialist doctor.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description and discussion that the author has conveyed in the previous chapter based on data from the field, library and office regarding the Health Qualifications of Ship Crews Based on the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) and the PT Health Protocol. Conocophillips at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi Palembang Branch, the author can draw a conclusion from this research, namely that the implementation of crew health qualifications at PT. Sejaterah Bahari Abadi is in accordance with the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) regulations.

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