

## THE ROLE OF FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS TO HELP THE SAFETY OF ALERT SCOUT MEMBERS

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### ABSTRACT

#### KEYWORDS

Accident, Safety  
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The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. The data collection techniques carried out in this research are as follows: (1) Observation (Observation documentation and triangulation. The research results of First Aid Officers at PT. Maruki International Indonesia do not comply with the requirements of Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008 article (3), first aid room facilities are available but not yet in accordance with Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008, first aid rooms are in accordance with Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008 in article 9 paragraph 2, PT. Maruki Internasional Indonesia is not has facilities in the form of a first aid box, but only the contents of the first aid box are available. In accordance with Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008, it does not meet the requirements, evacuation and transportation tools are not in accordance with Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008 article 11, the contents of the first aid box are available but not yet In accordance with Permenakertrans No. 15 of 2008, the use of first aid at PT Maruki Internasional is quite effective

### INTRODUCTION

First aid is part of workforce health services. First aid for accidents is useful for the general public, employees, workforce, and all individuals in connection with occupational safety and health at the company level. This first aid aims to save the sufferer's life, alleviate suffering and prevent it from getting worse and maintain the sufferer's life until further help is provided (Afif, 2020).

Scout extracurriculars are one of the right tools to use to build character in students. The educational process in scouting occurs when students are engrossed in activities that are interesting, fun, recreational and challenging. At that time, in between the scouting code of honor, the scoutmaster provided guidance and character development to the students. A number of activities contained in scout

extracurricular activities are expected to be a means of cultivating character, one of which is the character of responsibility. Scouting can be used as a forum for instilling national character values, this is because scouts adhere to the values contained in the Tri Satya and the moral provisions called the Scout Darma.

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Scouting education is broadly defined as a continuous development process for students, both as individuals and as members of society, whose ultimate goal is to make them independent, caring, responsible human beings who adhere firmly to the values and norms of society, nation and state.

Discipline is also defined as a mental attitude that is reflected in the actions or behavior of individuals or groups of people in the form of obedience to the rules and norms that apply in a disciplinary society. That in essence discipline is obedience to rules, discipline cannot grow immediately, but rather emerges from a process of habituation or repeated practice. Discipline is an element of life that can be shaped according to desires. So in the end the researchers decided to use a learning theory that focused on psychological theories about learning with the law of connectionism

Meanwhile, the function of the scout movement is as a forum for achieving scout goals which are carried out through scouting activities, namely, education and training, development, community and parent service, as well as education-oriented games. Furthermore, the aim of the Scout Movement is to form the attitude of scouts so that they have personalities with noble character, patriotic spirit, law-abiding, disciplined, upholding the nation's noble values, and having life skills as national cadres in maintaining and building the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, practicing Pancasila, and preserving the environment

The goal of the scout movement is to have noble character. The term morals is an Arabic term. Etymologically, *akhlaq* (Arabic) is the plural form of *khuluq* which means manners, temperament, behavior or character. Rooted from the word *khalafa* which means to create. The same root as the words *khaliq* (Creator), *makhluq* (aspired to) and *Khalq* (creation). The similarity of the roots of the words suggests that morality includes the meaning of creating harmony between the will of the *Khaliq* (God) and the behavior of the creatures (humans). Or in other words, someone's behavior code

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what research subjects experience, for example behavior, perceptions, actions holistically and in a descriptive manner (Moleong, 2007:6). Qualitative research is not merely about seeking the truth, but rather about the subject's understanding of the world around him. This research uses a qualitative approach because the research describes the phenomena studied in the form of descriptions that show how to instill the value of caring through scouting extracurricular activities in students.

Data sources in research are subjects from which data can be obtained. According to Moleong, it is stated that the source of qualitative data is words or actions, the rest is additional such as documents, other data sources. The data sources for this research are: (1) Primary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained by researchers through structured interviews and field observations with respondents. A respondent is a person who is asked for information about a fact or opinion, this information can be conveyed in written or oral form. The respondents in this research were coaches and students (scout members) in the Front Group. (2) Secondary data sources. From this secondary data, it is hoped that it can add broader insight and knowledge to researchers so that the results of research on instilling the value of caring through scouting extracurriculars can be revealed carefully by researchers.

The data collection techniques used in this research are as follows: (1) Observation.

The data analysis method in this research was carried out using qualitative analysis by carrying out data interactions, namely: (1) Data display. This means searching for and collecting the necessary data and researchers recording all data objectively and as is according to the results, observations and interviews in the field. Analysis during data collection was carried out using multiple sources of evidence. Classify with the informant about the rough draft of the research report. (2) Data reduction. The research process focuses on simplifying, abstracting, transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field (Milles, 2007: 16). Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs and discards what is not needed and organizes secondary data in such a way that it can be retrieved and verified. (3) Presentation of data. Presenting a collection of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions in taking action (Milles, 2007: 17). Data presentation is an analysis of designing rows and columns in a matrix for qualitative data and determining the

type and form of data intended in the matrix boxes. (4) Drawing conclusions (data verification). Drawing conclusions by re-action of notes in the field or conclusion is a re-action of notes in the field or conclusions can be reviewed as arising from data which must be tested for truth, robustness and suitability which constitutes its validity. Drawing conclusions must be based on data reduction and data presentation which is the answer to the problems raised in the research (Milles, 2007:19).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **RESULT**

Scout education according to the results of the 2012 Scout Movement National Conference, Chapter IV, Scout Education System, Article 8, Scout Education is the process of forming the personality, life skills and noble morals of Scouts through the appreciation and practice of Scouting values. 14 Scouting education is a practical educational process, outside the school education system and outside the family education system, which is carried out in the open in the form of interesting, challenging, fun, healthy, organized and directed activities, by applying basic Scouting principles and Scouting Methods , in order to form a personality and character that has noble character, is independent, caring, loves the country, and has life skills. 8 Meanwhile, according to Law Number 12 of 2010 concerning the Scout Movement, it is stipulated that the Scout Movement is an organization that provides non-formal education, through scouting education. as part of national education based on the Among System, Basic Principles and Methods of Scouting. 9 According to Lord Boden-Powell (translation), namely: scouting is a fun game in the open air, where adults and children go together, going on an adventure like brothers, fostering health and happiness, skills and a willingness to provide help to those who need it in the community. The implementation of extracurricular scouting in schools as an effort to develop students' morals is supported by government policy through the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2014 which making scouting education a mandatory extracurricular in primary and secondary education. Scouting education as a process of personality formation, life skills and noble morals is very strategic in improving the social intelligence of students who are in fact teenagers.

## DISCUSSION

First aid is providing temporary emergency assistance and treatment that is carried out quickly and precisely. The main aim is not to provide treatment, but an effort to prevent and protect victims from further severity due to accidents (Lutfiasari, 2016). First aid for accidents (P3K) is first aid that must be given immediately to victims who have an accident or sudden illness quickly and precisely before the victim is taken to a referral place or hospital. First aid in question is providing emergency care to the victim, before complete first aid is given by a doctor or other health worker. First aid is carried out. The main basis for carrying out first aid is to save the victim's life. So, help

1. Ask for help
2. Efforts to ask for help, especially from medical personnel.
3. Provide assistance according to conditions
4. Condition relief actions according to the need and seriousness of the condition.
5. Arrange for transportation to the nearest medical facility.
6. Principles of First Aid

Some basic principles of first aid include:

- a. Check first whether there are other people around the scene who can help or not.
  - b. Perform first aid calmly. Manage emotions and psychology. Because, basically, first aid must be done with focus and calm, without having to panic and rush.
  - c. If there are many people, ask for help to provide assistance to the sufferer or victim together. The more people there are, the better the first aid provided.
  - d. For conscious sufferers, you must be able to convince the sufferer that you are the person who will provide help
2. to him. You will do anything and are also able to do it because you are a savior.
    - a. Perform first aid quickly. Being fast doesn't just mean being quick in approaching the sufferer, but what is more important is being quick in providing help.

- b. You are also required to be able to prepare transportation facilities to take the victim to the nearest clinic or hospital. You can prepare a stretcher or call an ambulance. And if you can't do it yourself, ask the people around you for help.
- c. Don't forget to secure the victim's belongings. Apart from using it to ensure that these items are not lost, it will also be easier for you to immediately contact the victim's family.

First Aid Stages The stages in providing first aid are:

- a. do not panic  
As a helper, never panic. Immediately provide help deftly and calmly so that the victim does not experience anything worse than it should. If, for example, a mass accident occurs, assistance must be given to victims whose condition is more serious first. If possible, teach victims with minor injuries to assist in providing aid to victims with serious injuries.
- b. Make sure it is safe to help  
Before helping the victim, you should ensure that the location is truly safe for the rescuer, the people around the scene, and the victim himself. Check for anything that could threaten safety. Use existing personal protection, such as gloves and masks to prevent risk factors for infectious infections. Don't take the risk of becoming the next victim.
- c. Keep the victim from the next accident  
Keep the victim away from the source of the accident, to prevent repeated accidents which will worsen the victim's condition. For example, when you are at a landslide location, keep it away from places where subsequent landslides are likely to occur. By moving the victim away from the location, can provide help calmly and away from other accidents that may occur next.
- d. Ensure the victim's state of consciousness  
Check the victim's consciousness by calling his name if you know him or shouting loudly near the victim's ear. If there is no response, pat the victim's shoulder slowly but firmly. Provide painful stimulation, for example pinching the victim's ear. If the victim still does not respond, immediately call for medical assistance and carry out the next steps, because you still have time to wait for medical assistance to arrive.
- e. Stop bleeding

- f. Bleeding from large blood vessels can cause death in just 3 to 5 minutes. For this reason, if there is a wound with very heavy bleeding, immediately cover the wound using a clean handkerchief or cloth. If the location of the wound allows, place the bleeding area higher than the body.
- g. Pay attention to signs of shock. The victim is placed on his back with the head placed lower than the rest of the body. If the victim is vomiting and is semi-conscious, lie face down with the head lower than the rest of the body. This method is also used for victims who are feared that they will choke on vomit, blood and water entering their lungs. If the patient has a chest injury and the patient experiences shortness of breath, but is still conscious, place him in a half-sitting position.
- h. Do not move the victim in a hurry  
The victim must not be moved from the place before it can be ascertained the type and extent of the injuries he or she has suffered, unless the place of the accident makes it impossible for the victim to be left in that place. If the victim is to be carried first, the bleeding must be stopped and the broken bones splinted. When carrying the victim, try to keep the victim's head protected and not let the respiratory tract become blocked by feces or vomit.
- i. Immediately take the victim to the hospital  
After providing first aid, medical help may come immediately. If not, immediately take the victim to a medical center, health center or hospital. Leave further decisions to the doctor or competent medical personnel

### 3. First Aid for Broken Bones

The possibility of bone fractures must always be considered in every accident resulting from a hard impact. Fractures come in several forms, namely open fractures and closed fractures. An open fracture is where the broken bone sticks out through an open wound. Therefore, relief actions must be more careful. Because apart from the danger of infection, the movement of a broken bone can injure the surrounding blood vessels, causing bleeding. In closed fractures, there is no tearing of the skin around the broken bone. Types of fractures that are often experienced:

#### a. Head (Skull) Fractures

The biggest danger of a fractured or broken head bone is the effect on the brain. Head fractures can be closed, that is, without a wound on the skin, or open, which is characterized by a torn wound on the scalp. Open fractures are easy to identify because the

broken bone can be seen from the outside, sometimes the brain tissue can also be seen. Closed fractures are more difficult to spot, because the skin remains intact. To find out, the head is examined by feeling, usually there is a feeling of depression in the broken bone or there is bleeding through the nose and ears.

Actions to help with head fractures include:

1. The victim should not be lifted or moved too often because rough movements can make the condition worse. Clean the mouth, nose and throat of blood, mucus or vomit that could obstruct the airway.
2. Lay the victim on their side or face down to facilitate the flow of vomit or mucus that can block the airway.
3. If there are no signs of spinal fracture, lie the victim with the head lower than the body. Clean the wound of adhering dirt and any major bleeding must be stopped as quickly as possible.
4. For open fractures, never wash the wound with any liquid. Blood clots or objects that have entered the wound (in open fractures) should not be removed.
5. Cover the wound with sterile gauze and cover it with a non-compressive dressing. The victim was immediately taken to the nearest hospital.

Victims who are still conscious are prohibited from blowing snot or dirt from their nose by sniffing or sneezing.

#### b. Jaw Fracture

A jaw fracture is usually easy to recognize, where you will see that the shape is no longer straight or symmetrical, it hurts when you move it and there is swelling.

Actions that must be taken for jaw fractures are:

1. To reduce pain and prevent swelling, compress the jaw with ice and then bandage it.
2. How to bandage a broken jaw using a triangular bandage. Wrap the jaw with a triangular bandage folded at an angle (split) at the corners or a regular bandage.
3. To reduce pain, pain medication can be given. Then take the victim to the hospital.



4. Meanwhile, you are not allowed to move your jaw except to drink using a straw.

#### c. Neck Fracture

The cervical spine is a part of the spinal column. If a fracture occurs, this condition is classified as a serious injury. If bone marrow

The back that it protects is also damaged, the consequences can be fatal because the nerves from the respiratory muscles exit from the neck area. The signs are that the neck is tilted excessively, the hands and arms become numb/lose feeling (don't react when stimulated). If the victim is still conscious, he cannot move his hand because paralysis occurs due to a pinched nerve.

Actions to help with neck fractures are:

1. If there is a possibility of a neck or back fracture, actions to move the victim must be carried out with extreme caution. Try not to change its position.
2. If circumstances require it and the victim must be moved, do so without bending the neck or back.
3. If bleeding occurs in the neck area, it must be treated immediately because the blood vessels in this area are quite large and the flow is strong, so if the victim is not helped quickly, the victim will quickly lose blood and go into shock.
4. To help, press the blood vessels at their base. Also check for possible bleeding in the throat. The airway must be cleared immediately so as not to obstruct breathing
5. If necessary, give artificial respiration without changing the position of the neck as in other accidents. The method is simply to open the patient's mouth after placing a pillow under the neck, and then provide mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration.
6. After the above bleeding and the wound are cleaned, the neck is given a pillow to limit movement. Then lift it onto a stretcher with a wooden base. Pillows are placed under and around the neck. Immediately take the victim to the hospital.

#### d. Broken Collarbone

The collarbone is the bone that connects the base of the breastbone to the shoulder bone. This bone lies shallow under the skin. So it's easy to touch. In thin people, these bones even appear to be visible under the skin. If the collarbone is broken, the shoulder on that side will tilt outward. Apart from that, the broken area will feel painful. Close to the collarbone, there are blood vessels that are quite large so that if the bone is broken, there is a danger of these vessels being injured by the broken bone.

## CONCLUSION

The definition of first aid is an effort to help and provide temporary care to accident victims before receiving more perfect help. This means that the help is not perfect treatment or treatment, but is only temporary help provided by officers. Providing first aid must be done quickly and precisely using the facilities and infrastructure at the scene of the incident. If the aid measures are carried out correctly and well, it will reduce disability or suffering to the victim and can even save the victim from death, but if the first aid measures do not work well then it is likely to make the situation worse and can even result in disability and death. The aim of first aid is to save life or prevent death, prevent more serious disability (prevent the condition from worsening), and support healing by reducing pain, fear and preventing infection.

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