

Hubungan kelelahan mata dengan produktivitas tenaga kerja di bagian inspeksi perusahaan tekstil PT.X, Bandung

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Abstrak

Ruang lingkup dan metodologi penelitian :

Untuk mengetahui hubungan kelelahan mata dengan produktivitas kerja, telah dilakukan penelitian cross-sectional terhadap 93 orang tenaga kerja yang bekerja di bagian inspeksi Perusahaan Tekstil PT.X, Bandung. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara anamesa, pemeriksaan fisik, pengukuran kelelahan mata dengan amplitude akomodasi dan Near Point Convergence (NPC), pengukuran penerangan kerja dengan luksmeter, serta pengukuran produktivitas kerja.

Hasil:

Hasil penelitian mencatat prevalensi kelelahan mata setelah bekerja 4 jam adalah 88.2%. Secara statistik ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara timbulnya kelelahan mata dengan umur, tetapi tidak mempunyai hubungan bermakna antara jenis kelamin, pendidikan, masa kerja dan kuat penerangan. Sebanyak 53.76% tenaga kerja mengalami penurunan produktivitas pada jam IV. Hasil uji statistik memperlihatkan penurunan bermakna antara produktivitas kerja jam I dan jam IV ($p < 0.001$). Produktivitas kerja mempunyai hubungan bermakna dengan pendidikan dan kuat penerangan, tetapi tidak mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan jenis kelamin, umur, masa kerja dan kelelahan mata.

Kesimpulan :

Kelelahan mata tidak mempengaruhi standar produktivitas, tetapi pendidikan rendah dan kuat penerangan yang buruk menyebabkan penurunan produktivitas kerja.

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<i>The Relationship Between Asthenopia As Well As Working Productivity Of The Labour Working At Inspecting Department Of Textile Industry PT.X, Bandung.

Scope and methodology :

In order to find the relationship between asthenopia and working productivity, a cross-sectional study is conducted toward 93 worker who are working at inspecting department of Textile Industry PT.X, Bandung. The collection of data is carried out by anamnesa, physical examination, the measurement of asthenopia by amplitude or accommodation and Near Point Convergence (NPC), measurement the light intensity by using the luksmeter, and working productivity.

Results :

The study find out that the prevalence of asthenopia after working for 4 hours is 88.2%.The result of statistic shown that there are relationship between asthenopia and age, but no relationship between sex, education level, length of work and light intensity. About 53.76% workers had decrease productivity at the 4th hour.

The result of statistic shown that there are significant decrease between working productivity at the 1st hour and 4th hour ($p < 0.001$). Working productivity has relationship with education level and light intensity, but no relationship between sex, age, length of work and asthenopia.

Conclusion :

Asthenopia not influential to standard productivity, but a low education and a poor light intensity can decrease working productivity.</i>