

Hubungan Penerangan terhadap Kelelahan Mata dan Produktivitas Tenaga Kerja di Industri Konveksi PT. Busana Rama Tekstil & Garment Tangerang

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Abstrak

Ruang Lingkup dan Cara Penelitian : Untuk Mengetahui hubungan kuat penerangan dengan kelelahan mata dan produktivitas kerja, telah dilakukan penelitian kross seksional terhadap 264 tenaga kerja wanita yang bekerja sebagai penjahit di Industri Konveksi PT. Busana Rama Tekstil & Garment. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara Anamnesa, pemeriksaan fisik, khususnya kelelahan mata dengan menggunakan near point ruler serta pemeriksaan lingkungan terutama yang menyangkut penerangan tempat kerja dengan menggunakan lux meter.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan : Hasil penelitian mencatat kuat penerangan rata-rata di seluruh tempat kerja adalah 238.50 lux, dengan simpang baku 77.36. Prevalensi rate kelelahan mata setelah 4 jam adalah 84.5%. Tidak ditemukan hubungan antara timbulnya kelelahan mata dengan kuat penerangan, warna bahan pakaian, lama kerja, pendidikan, serta golongan umur. Produktivitas rata-rata seluruh pekerja setelah bekerja selama 4 jam adalah 72,65 potong pakaian per jam dengan simpang baku 38.47. Hasil uji statistik memperlihatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara produktivitas kerja dengan warna bahan pakaian serta dengan kuat penerangan, tetapi tidak mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan kelelahan mata, lama kerja, pendidikan, dan golongan umur.

The Relationship between Light Intensity and Asthenopia as well as Working Productivity of the Labor Working at Garment Industry of PT. Busana Rama Textile & Garment Tangerang
The Scope and Method of Study. In order to find out the relationship between the light intensity with asthenopia and working productivity, a cross sectional study is conducted toward 264 female worker who are working as tailor in the garment industry of PT. Busana Rama Textile and Garment. The collection of data is carried out by anamnases, physical examination, especially related to asthenopia by using near point ruler, and environment examination regarding the light intensity at the working place by using the lux meter.

Results and Conclusion: The study find out that the average light intensity for all working places is 238,50 lux, with standard deviation of 77.36. The prevalence rate of asthenopia after working for 4 hours is 84,5%. There are no relationship between asthenopia and light intensity, color of clothes raw-material, length of work, educational level, and age group of the female workers. The average productivity for all workers after working for 4 hours is 72,65 pieces of cloth per hour with the standard deviation of 38,47. The result of statistic shown that there are relationship between working productivity and color of cloths raw-material and light intensity. However with regards of asthenopia, length of work, educational level, and age group of the female workers there are no relationship with working productivity.