

Analisis Faktor Risiko Kelelahan Kerja pada Pekerja di UPT Balai Yasa Tegal Tahun 2024 = Analysis of Risk Factors for Work Fatigue in Workers at UPT Balai Yasa Tegal in 2024

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Abstrak

Kelelahan kerja merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang sering dialami oleh pekerja, termasuk pekerja di UPT Balai Yasa Tegal yang bertugas melakukan perbaikan dan perawatan gerbong kereta. Kelelahan kerja apabila dibiarkan dapat meningkatkan risiko kecelakaan kerja dan penyakit akibat kerja (PAK). Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kelelahan kerja pada pekerja di UPT Balai Yasa Tegal. Faktor risiko yang diteliti meliputi faktor risiko individu (usia, kuantitas tidur, kualitas tidur), faktor risiko pekerjaan (beban kerja, jenis pekerjaan, manajemen perusahaan), dan faktor risiko lingkungan kerja (suhu, pencahayaan, kebisingan). Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode kuantitatif dan desain studi *cross-sectional* terhadap 80 pekerja di UPT Balai Yasa Tegal sebagai responden. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan meliputi kuesioner karakteristik individu dan pekerjaan, SSRT, PSQI, NASA-TLX, persepsi terhadap manajemen, dan persepsi terhadap lingkungan kerja. Hasil analisis deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 58 pekerja (72,5%) yang mengalami kelelahan kerja ringan dan 22 pekerja (27,5%) yang mengalami kelelahan kerja sedang. Hasil analisis inferensial dengan uji *chi-square* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas tidur ($p\text{-value}=0,003$; OR=8,125), beban kerja ($p\text{-value}=0,00$; OR=15,217), suhu ($p\text{-value}=0,003$; OR=6,333), pencahayaan ($p\text{-value}=0,000$; OR=10,938), dan kebisingan ($p\text{-value}=0,002$; OR=5,940) dengan tingkat kelelahan kerja pada pekerja di UPT Balai Yasa Tegal.

.....Work fatigue is one of the health problems often experienced by workers, including UPT Balai Yasa Tegal workers who are tasked with repairing and maintaining railroad cars. If left unchecked, work fatigue can increase the risk of work accidents and work-related diseases. This research was conducted to analyze risk factors related to work fatigue in workers at UPT Balai Yasa Tegal. The risk factors studied included individual risk factors (age, sleep quantity, sleep quality), Work-related risk factors (workload, type of work, company management), and work environment risk factors (temperature, lighting, noise). The research was conducted using quantitative methods and cross-sectional study design on 80 workers at UPT Balai Yasa Tegal as respondents. The research instruments used include individual and job characteristics questionnaires, SSRT, PSQI, NASA-TLX, perceptions of management, and perceptions of the work environment. The results of the descriptive analysis showed that there were 58 workers (72.5%) who experienced mild work fatigue and 22 workers (27.5%) who experienced moderate work fatigue. The results of inferential analysis using the chi-square test show that there is a significant relationship between sleep quality ($p\text{-value}=0.003$; OR=8.125), workload ($p\text{-value}=0.00$; OR=15.217), temperature ($p\text{-value}=0.003$; OR=6.333), lighting ($p\text{-value}=0.000$; OR=10.938), and noise ($p\text{-value}=0.002$; OR=5.940) with work fatigue.