

WORKLOAD ANALYSIS OF COOKS AND WAITERS IN NUTRITIONAL INSTALLATION OF GRHASIA DIY ASYLUM

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ABSTRACT

Background : The number of optimal workforce will affect the productivity of work and service of the hospital that is effective and efficient. So, required a number of workforce planning to calculate labor needs on the basis of the workload of labor in hospitals

Purpose : Knowing workload based with time work productivity and the need for optimal Cooks and waitress in nutritional installation of Grhasia DIY Asylum

Methods : Observational research with cross sectional method. This research was carried out in nutritional installation of Grhasia DIY Asylum. he subject of this research is Cooks and waitress in nutritional installation of Grhasia DIY Asylum. Data taken with workload sampling method. Data analyzed with WISN (Workload Indicator Staffing Needs)

Results : Workload based with time work productivity of cooks is 67.9% and waiters is 69.5% (lower). Analysis cooks and waiters needs with WISN methods is 11 cooks and 9 waiters. There is an excess of 1 person from 12 persons cooks current and excess 2 person from 11 persons waiters current. The results of the analysis cooks and waiters needs with WISN Ratio is an excess amount of worker on current.

Conclusions : Workload of cooks and waiters based with time work productivity on the category of low. The results of the analysis cooks and waiters needs with WISN Ratio is an excess amount of worker on current.

Keywords : Workload, Cooks, Waiters, WISN

ANALISIS BEBAN KERJA TENAGA PENGOLAH MAKANAN DAN TENAGA PRAMUSAJI DI INSTALASI GIZI RS JIWA GRHASIA DIY

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Jumlah tenaga kerja yang optimal akan berpengaruh pada produktivitas kerja dan pelayanan rumah sakit yang efektif dan efisien. Sehingga, diperlukan suatu perencanaan jumlah tenaga kerja untuk menghitung kebutuhan tenaga kerja berdasarkan beban kerja tenaga kerja di rumah sakit.

Tujuan : Mengetahui beban kerja berdasarkan waktu produktivitas kerja dan kebutuhan optimal tenaga pengolah makanan dan pramusaji di Instalasi Gizi RS Jiwa Grhasia.

Metode : Penelitian observasional dengan metode *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Instalasi Gizi RS Jiwa Grhasia. Subyek penelitian ini adalah tenaga pengolah makanan dan tenaga pramusaji di Instalasi Gizi RS Jiwa Grhasia DIY. Data diambil dengan metode *workload sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode WISN (*Workload Indicator Staffing Needs*)

Hasil : Beban kerja berdasarkan waktu produktivitas kerja tenaga pengolah makanan sebesar 67.9% dan tenaga pramusaji sebesar 69.5% (rendah). Analisis jumlah kebutuhan tenaga dengan metode WISN adalah 11 orang tenaga pengolah makanan dan 9 orang tenaga pramusaji. Terdapat kelebihan 1 tenaga dari 12 orang tenaga pengolah makanan saat ini dan kelebihan 2 tenaga dari 11 orang tenaga pramusaji saat ini. Hasil analisis *Ratio* WISN kebutuhan tenaga pengolah makanan dan pramusaji terdapat kelebihan jumlah tenaga kerja.

Kesimpulan : Beban kerja tenaga pengolah makanan dan tenaga pramusaji berdasarkan waktu produktivitas kerja dalam kategori rendah. Hasil analisis *Ratio* WISN kebutuhan tenaga pengolah makanan dan pramusaji terdapat kelebihan jumlah tenaga.kerja.

Kata kunci : Beban Kerja, Pengolah Makanan, Pramusaji, WISN