

ABSTRACT

UMKM Anisa Farm in Tenjonagara Village, Tasikmalaya Regency is one of the MSMEs that has UTP, especially in agriculture, one of which is corn cultivation. In the process of planting corn seeds, corn farmers of UMKM Anisa Farm still use conventional methods that require a lot of energy to complete planting, improper planting distance, and uncomfortable work posture. This study aims to reduce physical pain complaints and improve the posture of users in this case farmers in carrying out activities to plant corn seeds and reduce the risk of Musculoskeletal Disorder (MSDS).

The data processing process begins with assessing work posture with the Nordic Body Map (NBD) method as a subjective assessment and then a Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA) assessment of the farmer's posture when planting and the results of the assessment are continued by collecting farmer needs (need statements) for proposed tools for planting corn. The results of farmers' needs are then translated and processed using the Quality Function Deployment (QFD) method and the Anthropometric Approach.

And the results in the use of existing tools, the REBA value for the posture of corn farmers is 8, which indicates a potential risk to MSDS. However, after using the proposed tools, the REBA value becomes 3, indicating a lower risk to MSDS. In addition, the use of the NBM value when using the existing tool with a total score of 5 individual corn farmers is in the value range of 71-90 (high risk), but after the use of the proposed tool the NBM value with a total score of 5 individuals decreased to the range of 28-49 (low risk), this proves a significant reduction in pain that corn farmers previously complained about body parts that hurt during activities. Thus, the posture of corn farmers becomes more ergonomic and reduces pain and reduces the risk of Musculoskeletal Disorder (MSDS).

Keywords: Nordic Body Map, Rapid Entire Body Assessment, Musculoskeletal Disorder, Quality Function Deployment, Anthropometry