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ALLOCATION OF MARITIME TASK FORCE PERSONNEL UNIFIL CONTINGEN BASED ON ANALYSIS WORK LOADSAhmadi1, Okol Sri Suharyo2, Arimbo3, Aab Abdul

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College,STTAL-Bumimoro-Morokrempangan, Surabaya 60187, IndonesiaABSTRACTThe workload of an organization is related to the efficient and effective utilization of human resources so that it can realize the vision, mission and objectives of the organization.

Various methods are used to optimize the number of personnel in an organization, so that each task can be completed effectively and efficiently. KRI Diponegoro-365 personnel as the TNI Maritime Task Force, the Garuda Contingent can not be separated from the problems regarding the lack of conformity to workload with the allocation of the number of available personnel.

To overcome this, an analysis of workload measurement is needed which can then be used for determine the allocation of the right number of personnel needed in each division. This study uses the measurement of NASA-TLX mental workload and physical workload according to TNI Roles. Both of these methods are then compared between mental and physical burden that occurs.

From the results of the comparison it was found that physical workload is needed in the completion of tasks in each division. After a comparison, then the determination of the allocation of the number of personnel will be carried out using the physical workload approach based on the description of the tasks in each division. The results of the calculation will then show the division that has excess or lack of personnel.

The overall results obtained from this study, can be concluded that the number of

maritime task force personnel using the Diponegoro class KRI is appropriate, but the allocation of personnel in each division needs to adjust to the existing workload. Keywords: Workload, NASA-TLX (Task Load Index), Number of Military Personnel. 1. INTRODUCTION The constitutional mandate of the Republic of Indonesia at the opening of the 1945 Constitution paragraph 4 states that one of Indonesia's national goals is to participate in bringing about world peace.

This goal is carried out together with other countries under the banner of the United Nations (UN) in order to create a world that is peaceful, safe and peaceful. In realizing this goal Indonesia has carried out the sending of TNI forces as part of it from the UN peacekeeping mission since the Garuda I contingent in 1957. For the Indonesian people, the participation of the TNI contained very important meanings, both in terms of political interests and aspects of military interests.

This shows the international community, that the Indonesian people are a world that loves an orderly, peaceful and just world. For the Navy, this is an implementation of the Law. No. 34 concerning TNI Article 9, namely carrying out the duties of Navy diplomacy in order to support foreign policy set by the government.

Since 2009 the Indonesian Navy under the PMPP TNI has sent its sea power consisting of 1 (one) KRI and 1 (one) Heli BO-105 (onboard) to join the Maritime Task Force (MTF) of the United Nations¹¹

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