

## INTISARI

Perencanaan penjadwalan proyek yang tepat merupakan salah satu aspek penting penentu keberhasilan suatu proyek. Permasalahan keterlambatan waktu pelaksanaan suatu pekerjaan dari penjadwalan dapat disebabkan ketidaksesuaian antara tingkat produktivitas tenaga kerja di lapangan dengan acuan yang digunakan praktisi. Akibatnya terjadi perbedaan waktu dan biaya yang direncanakan dengan pelaksanaannya. Penelitian ini akan mengkaji analisis biaya tenaga kerja pekerjaan pasangan keramik berdasarkan kecepatan kerja (*working rate*) di lapangan dibandingkan dengan SNI. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan dalam membuat penjadwalan proyek sehingga biaya lebih optimal.

Penelitian dilakukan di Proyek Pembangunan Gedung D Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta dengan cara observasi atau pengamatan. Pengamatan dilakukan dengan merekam aktivitas tenaga kerja pekerjaan pasangan keramik selama beberapa minggu. Hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan membuat *breakdown* pekerjaan berupa aktivitas – aktivitas pekerjaan pasangan keramik untuk mengetahui efektivitas waktu kerja tenaga kerja dan pengaruh kecepatan kerja terhadap waktu kerja dan biaya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *work sequence* pekerjaan pasangan keramik berjumlah 12 aktivitas dan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan efektivitas waktu kerja yakni *effective time*, *overhead time*, dan *not usefull time*. Berdasarkan SNI, waktu efektif tenaga kerja rata – rata sudah cukup baik dengan presentase 76,43 %. Secara keseluruhan, kecepatan kerja rata – rata tenaga kerja mengalami perlambatan pada waktu siang – sore hari sebesar 22%. Biaya tenaga kerja berdasarkan kecepatan kerja lebih efisien dibanding dengan SNI. Dengan demikian, penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai kecepatan kerja perlu dilakukan.

**Kata kunci:** waktu, tenaga kerja, biaya, *working rate*, aktivitas

## ABSTRACT

The correct plan of a project schedule is one of the important aspects in determining the success of a project. The inability to finish the work on time as was scheduled can be caused by the incompatibility between the rate of labor productivity in fields and the approach used by practitioners. As a result, time and cost stated in the plan are different from those in implementation. This research focuses on the analyses of labor cost in applying ceramics based on the working rate in fields compared to that in SNI (Indonesia National Standart) 7395:2008. The result of this study is expected to be a consideration in arranging project schedule so the cost can be more optimum.

The study is conducted by observing the construction project of Building D in Psychology Department of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. The observation is carried out by recording labors' activities in applying ceramics for several weeks. The result of the observation is analyzed by making break down work such as activities in applying ceramics to measure time effectiveness of labors and the effect of working rate on time and cost.

The result of the research shows that there are 12 work sequences in applying ceramics and those are classified based on the effectiveness of working time, that is effective time, overhead time, and not useful time. Based on SNI, the average of working time effectiveness is good enough that is 76.43%. Overall, the labors' average working rate slows down about 22% from noon to afternoon. The labors' cost based on the working rate is more efficient than that on SNI. Therefore, further research on the working rate needs to be conducted.

Key words: time, labor, cost, working rate, activity