

Abstrak

Pada proyek konstruksi peningkatan produktivitas pekerja sangatlah penting, baik dari segi waktu maupun biaya. Dengan menggunakan metode *crew balance chart* akan ditampilkan dalam suatu chart dapat menggambarkan setiap kegiatan yang dilakukan pekerja dilapangan. Dari hasil pengamatan akan dilakukan optimasi untuk mendapatkan hasil produktivitas dalam kondisi ideal, serta mengetahui kerugian yang dialami kontraktor terutama pada pembayaran upah pekerja. Metode pengumpulan data didapat dengan mengamati langsung pekerja pada pekerjaan plesteran dinding bata pada proyek pembangunan rumah tinggal Cempaka Baru. Pengamatan terdiri dari 2 *group* kerja yang berbeda, yang dimana dalam satu *group* kerja terdiri dari tukang dan pembantu tukang (kenek). Dari hasil pengamatan didapat persentase waktu tidak produktif pekerja sebesar 11% sampai 72% dari total waktu kerja. Dari hasil volume plesteran yang dikerjakan group ke-1, produktivitas dihari pertama sebesar 1,195 m²/jam, dan dihari ke-2 sebesar 3,987 m²/jam yang dimana bila pekerja dalam kondisi ideal volume yang dapat dihasilkan sebesar 1,647 m²/jam dihari pertama dan 6,869 m²/jam dihari ke-2. Sedangkan pada group ke-2 produktivitas dihari pertama sebesar 0,451 m²/jam, dan dihari ke-2 sebesar 1,812 m²/jam yang dimana bila pekerja dalam kondisi ideal volume yang dapat dihasilkan sebesar 0,643 m²/jam dihari pertama dan 2,489 m²/jam dihari ke-2. Rendahnya produktivitas yang dihasilkan pekerja membuat kontraktor mengalami kerugian sebesar Rp. 339.782,00 pada pekerjaan plesteran dinding yang diamati.

Kata kunci: produktivitas, plesteran dinding bata, crew balance chart

Abstract

In construction projects increasing worker productivity is very important, both in terms of time and cost. By using the crew balance chart method will be displayed in a chart can describe every activity carried out by workers in the field. From the observations will be carried out optimization to get productivity results in ideal conditions, as well as knowing the losses experienced by the contractor, especially on the payment of workers' wages. The method of data collection is obtained by observing directly the workers on the brick wall plastering work on the Cempaka Baru residential construction project. Observations consist of 2 different work groups, which in one work group consists of craftsmen and helpers (kenek). From the observations obtained the percentage of workers' non-productive time is 11% to 72% of total work time. From the results of the volume of plastering done by the 1st group, productivity on the first day was 1,195 m² / hour, and on the second day it was 3,987 m² / hour which if workers were in ideal conditions the volume that could be produced was 1,647 m² / hour on the first day and 6,869 m² / hour on the 2nd day. Whereas in the second group the productivity on the first day was 0.451 m² / hour, and on the second day it was 1.812 m² / hour which if the workers were in ideal conditions the volume that could be produced was 0.643 m² / hour on the first day and 2.489 m² / hour on the day to -2. The low productivity generated by workers caused the contractor to suffer a loss of Rp. 339,782.00 on the observed wall plastering work.

Keywords: productivity, brick wall plastering, crew balance chart