

ABSTRAK

Tenaga kerja merupakan faktor yang berpengaruh pada keberhasilan sebuah proyek. Maka diperlukan produktivitas yang tinggi untuk tenaga kerja tukang. *Method Productivity Delay Model* yaitu metode perhitungan produktivitas dengan menimbang beberapa faktor, yaitu: lingkungan, peralatan, tenaga kerja, material, dan manajemen.

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada proyek pembangunan rumah kost daerah Sleman, Yogyakarta dengan cara pengamatan (*observasi*) di lapangan menggunakan *video camera* dan wawancara mengenai beberapa hal yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan pemasangan keramik. Mengambil data dari 4 tukang pemasang keramik yang bersumber dari 3 proyek. Unit produksi masing-masing tukang 5 siklus pekerjaan, dengan 1 siklus seluas 2,5 m² yang setara dengan 16 buah keramik ukuran 40×40 cm. Diperhitungkan realisasi biaya upah tukang keramik per m² kaitannya dengan hasil produktivitas tukang. Dengan tujuan mengetahui seberapa besar perbandingan produktivitas dan biaya upah tukang keramik per m² menurut MPDM dan Permen PU 28/PRT/M/2016.

Diperoleh hasil penelitian yaitu perbandingan rata-rata produktivitas menurut Permen PU 28/PRT/M/2016 dengan produktivitas keseluruhan menurut MPDM sebesar 1,143 m²/jam dibanding 3,409 m²/jam dengan selisih hasil produktivitas sebesar 2,266 atau prosentase yang dihasilkan sebesar 33,526 %. Perbandingan rata-rata biaya menurut Permen PU 28/PRT/M/2016 dan menurut produktivitas keseluruhan MPDM tukang keramik per m² berdasarkan perhitungan koefisien produktivitas keseluruhan sebesar Rp 28.438 dan Rp 9.642 dengan selisih hasil Rp 18.796. Sedangkan perbandingan dengan berdasarkan koefisien produktivitas ideal sebesar Rp 28.438 dan Rp 9.479 dengan selisih hasil Rp 18.959.

ABSTRACT

Labor is an influential factor on the success of a project. Then the required high productivity to labor handyman. Method Productivity Delay Model the method of calculation of productivity by weighing several factors, namely: environment, equipment, labor, material, and management.

This research was conducted on the project the construction of a boarding house the area of Sleman, Yogyakarta with the observation in the field using a video camera and interview about some of the things related to the work of the installation of ceramics tile. Take the data from the 4 installers ceramic that is sourced from 3 of the project. The unit production of each artisan 5 job cycle, with 1 cycle covering an area of 2,5 m², which is equivalent to 16 pieces of ceramic the size of 40x40 cm. Taken into account the actual costs of the wages of the artisan. With the aim of knowing how large the overall comparison and designed according to the method of MPDM and a comparison of plan and realization of the cost of the wages of the artisan ceramic per m².

The obtained results of the research, namely the comparison of the average productivity according to Candy PU 28/PRT/M/2016 with productivity according to the MPDM amounted to 1,143 m²/h compared to 3,409 m²/h with the difference between the results of the productivity of 2,266 or the percentage that is produced by 33,526 %. Comparison of the average cost according to overall productivity MPDM and according to Candy PU 28/PRT/M/2016 ceramist per m² based on the calculation of the coefficient of the productivity of the overall Rp 28.438 and Rp 9.642 with the difference between the results of Rp 18.796. While the comparison based on the coefficient of productivity ideal of Rp 28.438 and Rp 9.479 with the difference between the results of Rp 18.959.

Keywords : Productivity, Procrastination (delay), and MPDM.