

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CAUSING DELAY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HANAU STADION CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, SERUYAN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Delay in project time is an event that always occurs on every project. Delays in the project will result in a setback time which will reduce the profit that has been targeted by the contractor handling the project. Time delay can also be caused by poor project management being implemented and also human resource errors in it. The purpose of this study is to provide a risk assessment, identify risks and find out the main factors that influence the time delay in the Hanau STADION Construction Project in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan Province. and knowing the response to the risks that fall into the category of risks that cannot be tolerated. To achieve the objectives of the study, a literature study was conducted from previous studies to obtain risk variables that affect the time delay in the Hanau STADION Construction Project in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan Province. respondents in this study were the parties involved in the Hanau STADION Construction Project in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan Province. The results of the analysis that have been carried out show that 50 risks were identified which caused delays in the implementation of the Hanau Stadium in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan Province. The main factor influencing the delay in completing the construction project of the Hanau STADION in Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan, is the MATERIAL factor With a mean rank of 4.50 the factor is delay in shipping goods, the mean of 4.15 is a factor of the lack of construction materials at the time of implementation, and mean rank 4.05 is a factor in the amount of material lost at the project site during construction.

Keywords: Time Delay, Risk Assessment, Risk Response. Mean Rank.

BACKGROUND

Dalam pelaksanaan Proyek konstruksi, waktu (*time*) adalah salah satu elemen penting disamping elemen lainnya seperti biaya (*cost*) dan kualitas (*quality*). Keterlambatan proyek akan berdampak pada aspek lain dalam proyek. Sebagai contoh, sebuah kontraktor yang sedang menangani sebuah proyek konstruksi mengalami keterlambatan dari jadwal yang telah di rencanakan, sehingga hal ini menyebabkan terjadinya peningkatan biaya sebagai upaya mempercepat dan menyelesaikan pekerjaan sesuai dengan jadwal yang telah ditentukan. Dampak lain yang juga sering terjadi adalah penurunan kualitas karena pekerjaan yang terburu-terburu atau terpaksa dilakukan lebih cepat dari yang seharusnya sehingga memungkinkan beberapa hal

teknis dilanggar demi mengurangi keterlambatan proyek. Oleh karena itu, dalam menyelesaikan suatu proyek dibutuhkan manajemen proyek yang baik. Perencanaan yang dapat menghemat biaya, sedangkan perencanaan yang kurang baik dapat menimbulkan kebocoran anggaran (Ervianto,2005). In the implementation of construction projects, time (time) is an important element in addition to other elements such as cost (cost) and quality (quality). Project delays will have an impact on other aspects of the project. For example, a contractor who is handling a construction project experiences delays from the planned schedule, so this causes an increase in costs in an effort to speed up and complete work according to a predetermined schedule. Another impact that also often occurs is a decrease in quality because work is rushed or forced to be done faster than it should be, allowing some technical things to be violated in order to reduce project delays. Therefore, completing a project requires good project management. Planning that can save costs, while poor planning can lead to budget leakage (Ervianto, 2005). With good project management, it can support project completion well. In this case, it is intended that the project can run according to the schedule that has been made, on time and save costs, so that construction project work can be controlled and implemented according to the initial plan.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

That form background the problem was to research obtain of this questions :

Apa saja penyebab keterlambatan dengan kategori risiko tinggi pekerjaan proyek pembangunan Stadion di Kabupaten Seruyan (Kalimantan Tengah) dan faktor utama yang menjadi penyebab terjadinya keterlambatan penyelesaian proyek pembangunan. What are the causes of the delay in the high-risk category of the stadium construction project in Seruyan Regency (Central Kalimantan) and the main factors causing the delay in the completion of the construction project.

LITERATUR REVIEW

In a construction project, there are various activities carried out by people involved in the project itself. According to Iman Soeharto (1995) in his book *Construction Management from Conceptual to Operational*, a project activity can be interpreted as a temporary activity that lasts for a limited time, with the allocation of certain sources of funds and is intended to carry out tasks whose goals have been clearly outlined. Many activities and parties involved in the implementation of construction projects cause many complex problems. This complexity does not depend on the size of a project. Small projects can be more complex than projects of a larger size. Complexity requires such arrangements and controls so that there are no conflicts in project implementation and there is also a need for reliable and resilient project management to support project implementation.

THEORETICAL

According to R. Amperawan Kusjadmikahadi 1999) that the delay in a construction project means an increase in the time for the completion of the project that has been planned and stated in the contract document. Improper completion of work is a lack of productivity levels and of course all of this will result in waste in direct financing spent on Government projects, as well

as in the form of investment swelling and losses on private projects. The active role of management is one the main key to successful project management. Assessment of the project schedule is needed to determine fundamental change steps so that project delays can be avoided or reduced.

METHODOLOGY

The SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program was used starting from the preparation of the questionnaire. The questionnaire is structured to obtain information relevant to the purpose of the study, as well as valid and reliable information. The contents of the questions in the questionnaire are facts, opinions, information, or self-perceptions. SPSS is a statistical computer program that functions to assist in processing statistical data precisely and quickly, and to produce various outputs desired by decision makers. Statistics can be defined as an activity that aims to collect data, summarize or present data, then analyze the data using certain methods, and interpret the results of the analysis. This statistical science can be found in various disciplines such as economics, journalism, psychology, and others.

This discussion will discuss the item validity testing method. The validity of the item is indicated by the correlation or support for the total item (total score), the calculation is done by correlating the item score with the item total score. If we use more than one factor, it means testing the validity of the item by correlating the item score with the factor score, then continuing to correlate the item score with the total factor score (the sum of several factors). From the results of the calculation of the correlation will be obtained a correlation coefficient that is used to measure the level of validity of an item and to determine whether an item is suitable for use or not. In determining the feasibility of an item to be used, a significance test for the correlation coefficient is usually carried out at the 0.05 significance level, meaning that an item is considered valid if it is significantly correlated with the total score. Or if you make a direct assessment of the correlation coefficient, you can use the minimum correlation value limit of 0.30. According to Azwar (1999) all items that achieve a correlation coefficient of at least 0.30 are considered satisfactory. However, Azwar said that if the number of items is not sufficient we can reduce the criterion limit slightly from 0.30 to 0.25 but lowering the criterion limit below 0.20 is highly discouraged. For this discussion, a significance test of the correlation coefficient was carried out with the criteria of using critical r at the 0.05 significance level (5% significance or 0.05 is the standard measure that is often used in research).

In this research, it was carried out over a period of 1 month between June 1 and July 2018. The location of this research is located in Pembuang Hulu, Hanau District, Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan.

CONCLUSION

Of the 50 identified risks that cause time delays in the STADION Development project in Central Kalimantan Province, Seruyan Regency with high risk categories are lack of construction materials / materials at the time of implementation, delays in delivery of construction materials, damage to construction materials during storage, a lot of material lost at

the project site during the construction period, lack of labor expertise, absence of labor, strikes by labor, ineffective and efficient productivity of equipment , slow mobilization of equipment, lack of consideration and experience of people involved in estimating time and resources, the effect of rain on construction activities and the effects of weather during construction.

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