

MANAJEMEN KONSTRUKSI PEMBANGUNAN STADION UTAMA SUMATERA BARAT TAHAP IV (PENGAWASAN)

LAPORAN TEKNIK

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan infrastruktur fasilitas publik skala besar (mega project), seperti stadion olahraga utama, memegang peranan strategis dalam memicu pertumbuhan ekonomi, meningkatkan prestise daerah, serta memfasilitasi kegiatan sosial kemasyarakatan. Pembangunan Stadion Utama Sumatera Barat di Kabupaten Padang Pariaman dalam pelaksanaannya, proyek ini dihadapkan pada berbagai dinamika lapangan yang berat, meliputi tantangan geografis berupa akses jalan logistik yang sulit, faktor eksternal cuaca ekstrem (curah hujan tinggi disertai angin kencang yang intens sejak pertengahan September hingga Desember), hingga kendala internal kontraktor pelaksana. Kendala internal tersebut mencakup fluktuasi jumlah tenaga kerja yang kurang maksimal, tidak lengkapnya staf engineering, Konsultan MK berkewajiban merumuskan intervensi teknis, seperti pengarahan metode lintasan kritis (Critical Path Method) dan rekonstruksi manajerial kontraktor untuk mengejar ketertinggalan laju volume proyek. Dengan tujuan agar dapat mengendalikan target mutu, waktu, dan biaya, meminimalkan deviasi progress fisik melalui metode lintasan kritis, menjamin penerapan K3, dan meningkatkan ruang kendali dan komunikasi organisasi proyek. dalam kegiatan ini didapatkan temuan dalam pelaksanaan seperti kendala dalam penyelesaian hingga ketidak hadiran site manager di lokasi proyek

Kata Kunci : *Critical Path Method, Pengendalian, K3, Stadion*



ABSTRACT

The large-scale development of public facility infrastructure (mega-projects), such as main sports stadiums, plays a strategic role in stimulating economic growth, enhancing regional prestige, and facilitating social and community activities. During the implementation of the West Sumatra Main Stadium development in Padang Pariaman Regency, the project faced severe field dynamics. These included geographical challenges such as difficult logistics access roads, external factors like extreme weather conditions (heavy rainfall accompanied by intense high winds from mid-September to December), and internal constraints from the executing contractor. The internal constraints encompassed fluctuations in the workforce that led to sub-optimal performance, as well as an incomplete engineering staff. The Construction Management (CM) Consultant is obligated to formulate technical interventions, such as directing the Critical Path Method (CPM) and conducting a managerial reconstruction of the contractor to overcome delays in the project's volume progress. The objective is to control quality, time, and cost targets, minimize physical progress deviations through the critical path method, ensure the implementation of Occupational Health and Safety (K3/OHS), and improve control as well as communication within the project organization. During these activities, several execution findings were discovered, such as constraints in completion and the absence of the site manager at the project location.

Keywords: Critical Path Method, Control, HSE, Stadium

