

ABSTRAK

Ahli kadar merupakan posisi yang penting dalam perusahaan. Untuk itu perusahaan berusaha meningkatkan kinerja ahli kadar dengan memberikan pelatihan guna meminimalisir kesalahan ahli kadar dalam bekerja. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kinerja ahli kadar yang dilihat berdasarkan penentuan kuantitas dan kualitas bokar pada masa sebelum pelatihan di PT.X pada tahun 2012, mengetahui kinerja ahli kadar yang dilihat berdasarkan penentuan kuantitas dan kualitas bokar pada masa pelatihan di PT.X pada tahun 2012, mengetahui kinerja ahli kadar yang dilihat berdasarkan penentuan kuantitas dan kualitas bokar pada pasca pelatihan di PT.X pada tahun 2012, mengetahui perbedaan kinerja ahli kadar yang dilihat berdasarkan penentuan kuantitas dan kualitas bokar pada masa sebelum pelatihan, masa pelatihan dan pasca pelatihan di PT.X pada tahun 2012.

Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan komparatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah sepuluh orang ahli kadar yang terdapat di PT.X. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah sampel jenuh atau sensus, sehingga seluruh anggota populasi menjadi sampel. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berasal dari perusahaan berupa data evaluasi kinerja ahli kadar dan wawancara. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif, pengujian hipotesis kuantitas bokar dengan *One Way Anova (Analysis of Variance)* sedangkan pengujian hipotesis kualitas bokar dengan uji *Q Cochran*.

Hasil uji hipotesis *Anova* menunjukkan, F hitung yang dihasilkan adalah 70.612, lebih besar dari F tabel 3.005 dan angka signifikansi $0.000 < 0.05$ yang artinya terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap hasil rata-rata kinerja ahli kadar dalam penentuan kuantitas bokar. Hasil uji hipotesis *Q chocran* menunjukkan nilai *q chocran* yang dihasilkan adalah 15.844 lebih besar daripada nilai χ^2 (2) dan angka signifikansi $0.000 < 0.05$ yang artinya terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara rata-rata kinerja ahli kadar dalam penentuan kualitas bokar.

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kinerja ahli kadar pada masa sebelum pelatihan, masa pelatihan dan pasca pelatihan berbeda secara signifikan secara kuantitas dan kualitas.

Kata kunci : ahli kadar, kinerja, pelatihan

ABSTRACT

Rater is an important role in a company. Therefore, companies try to improve the performance of rater by giving training to minimize rater's mistakes in working. The purpose of this study was to discover the performance of rater based on the determination of quantity and quality of rubber processing materials before training in PT.X in 2012, discover the performance of rater based on the determination of quantity and quality of rubber processing material during training in PT.X in 2012, discover the performance of rater based on the determination of quantity and quality of rubber processing material after training in PT.X in 2012, discover the difference in the performance of rater based on the determination of quantity and quality of rubber processing material before, during, and after training in PT.X in 2012.

The methods used were descriptive and comparative methods. The population in this study was ten raters in PT.X. Sampling technique used was saturation sampling or census, so that all members of the population became sample. Data source in this study was from the company, i.e. performance evaluation data of rater and interview. Data analysis technique used descriptive analysis, rubber processing material quantity hypothesis testing used One Way Anova (Analysis of Variance) while rubber processing material quality hypothesis testing used Q Cochran test.

Anova hypothesis test result shows that F count produces is 70.612, larger than F table 3.005 and the significant number $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is significant difference between the average performances of rater in determining rubber processing material quantity. *Q* chocran hypothesis test result shows that *q* chocran score produced is 15.844 larger than χ^2 (2) score and significant number $0.000 < 0.05$ which means there is significant difference between average performances of rater in determining the quality of rubber processing material.

It can be concluded that the performance of rater before, during and after training were significantly different in quantity and quality.

Keywords : rater, performance, training