

## THE INFLUENCE OF TIME MANAGEMENT ON THE QUALITY OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN OLAYAMA VILLAGE, HURUNA DISTRICT, SOUTH NIAS REGENCY

By

Setiaman Halawa<sup>1</sup>, Sophia Molinda Kakisina<sup>2</sup>, Martha Surya Dinata Mendrofa<sup>3</sup>,  
Heniwati Gulo<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nias

Email: [Halawasetiaman72@gmail.com](mailto:Halawasetiaman72@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*This research was conducted on a road construction project in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency with the aim of determining the effect of time management on the quality of the road construction project and how big the influence is. This research uses a quantitative approach with data collection techniques, namely observation and distribution of questionnaires to 30 respondents who are residents of Olayama Village. The results of the study show that the results of the simple linear regression analysis show the equation  $Y = 21.518 + 0.405X$ . meaning that time management has a positive effect on project quality. Meanwhile, the t-test results obtained a t-count value of  $2.999 > t\text{-table } 1.701$  with a significance of  $0.006 < 0.05$ . This proves that time management has a significant effect on project quality. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the influence is shown from the results of the determination test, which is  $0.393$  or  $39.3\%$ . This shows that the time management variable has a positive and significant effect on the quality of road construction projects in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency, meaning that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted.*

**Keywords:** Time Management, Project Quality, Road Construction.

### PENGARUH MANAJEMEN WAKTU TERHADAP KUALITAS PROYEK PEMBANGUNAN JALAN DI DESA OLAYAMA KECAMATAN HURUNA KABUPATEN NIAS SELATAN

#### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini dilakukan pada proyek pembangunan jalan di Desa Olayama Kecamatan Huruna Kabupaten Nias Selatan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh manajemen waktu terhadap kualitas proyek pembangunan jalan dan seberapa besar pengaruh tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data yaitu observasi dan penyebaran angket kepada 30 orang responden yang merupakan masyarakat Desa Olayama. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada hasil analisis regresi linier sederhana menunjukkan persamaan  $Y = 21,518 + 0,405X$ . artinya manajemen waktu berpengaruh positif terhadap kualitas proyek. Sementara pada hasil uji t memperoleh nilai nilai t-hitung  $2,999 > t\text{-tabel } 1,701$  dengan signifikansi  $0,006 < 0,05$ . Hal ini membuktikan bahwa manajemen waktu berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kualitas proyek. Sedang untuk besar pengaruh tersebut ditunjukkan dari hasil uji determinasi yaitu sebesar  $0,393$  atau  $39,3\%$ . Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel manajemen waktu berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kualitas proyek pembangunan jalan di Desa Olayama Kecamatan Huruna Kabupaten Nias Selatan, artinya  $H_0$  ditolak dan  $H_a$  diterima.*

**Kata Kunci :** Manajemen Waktu, Kualitas Proyek, Pembangunan Jalan.

## INTRODUCTION

Road infrastructure development is a strategic component in driving economic growth, improving regional connectivity, and expanding public access to public services, particularly in rural and remote areas. Quality roads serve not only as a means of mobility but also as a primary prerequisite for the distribution of goods, increased economic activity, and equitable regional development (Pribadi et al., 2022). Therefore, the success of a road construction project is crucially determined by the quality of the resulting construction. In construction project management, quality is inseparable from the three main project constraints: time, cost, and quality (the triple constraint). An imbalance in the management of any one of these aspects has the potential to degrade overall project performance (PMI, 2021). Of these three aspects, time is often the most vulnerable factor to deviations. Delays in project implementation not only result in cost overruns but can also reduce work quality due to pressure for rushed completion, suboptimal material use, and neglect of technical procedures (Sutrisno, 2018).

Time management in construction projects is defined as the process of planning, scheduling, monitoring, and controlling time to ensure each stage of the work is completed according to the established plan (Rasyidi et al., 2020). Effective time management enables projects to proceed systematically, minimize delays, and maintain consistent work quality. Conversely, poor time management is often a major cause of poor infrastructure project quality, particularly for road projects in areas with limited resources and supervision (Mulyani, 2020).

Project quality itself refers to the degree to which project results conform to technical specifications, user needs, and established quality standards. Project quality is measured not only by the physical strength of the construction but also by timely completion, cost efficiency, structural durability, and the level of satisfaction of the community as end users (Pribadi et al., 2022). In the context of road construction, poor quality is often reflected in premature damage, such as surface cracks, potholes, and suboptimal drainage systems. The road construction project in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency, is one of the local government's efforts to improve accessibility and stimulate local economic growth. However, initial observations indicate that the project's implementation is facing time management issues, such as discrepancies between the planned schedule and implementation on the ground. This situation raises suspicions that poor time management has contributed to the decline in project quality, both in terms of technical aspects and community satisfaction.

Several previous studies have shown that time management significantly impacts the quality of road construction projects. Prasetyo (2019) and Sari (2021) found that good time planning and control directly contribute to improved work quality and project implementation efficiency. However, empirical studies specifically examining this relationship in road construction projects in rural areas, particularly in South Nias Regency, are relatively limited. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the influence of time management on the quality of road construction projects in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency. This research is expected to provide empirical contributions to the development of construction project management studies, as well as provide practical considerations for local governments and project implementers in improving the quality of road infrastructure development in rural areas.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Time Management in Construction Projects

Time management is a key function in project management, focusing on planning, scheduling, monitoring, and controlling the duration of project activities to ensure objectives are achieved within the established timeline. In the context of construction projects, time management is not only concerned with completing work on time but also serves as a tool for quality control and resource efficiency (PMI, 2021). Rasyidi et al. (2020) define time management as a systematic process of planning, organizing, and controlling the optimal use of time to achieve desired results. This definition emphasizes that time is not simply a limitation, but rather a strategic resource that must be consciously managed. Ziekye Peter (2020) adds that time management is the deliberate act of controlling work activities to increase efficiency and productivity.

In road construction projects, time management has unique characteristics because the work stages are sequential and interdependent. Delays in one stage will directly impact the next, potentially creating a domino effect on the entire project (Sutrisno, 2018). Therefore, time management is a key element in maintaining project implementation stability. Some key indicators of time management in a project include setting work objectives, prioritizing activities, and developing and controlling the implementation schedule (Madura in Mardelina, 2021). These three indicators represent the project's ability to allocate time rationally and measurably.

### Quality of Road Construction Projects

Project quality refers to the degree of conformity between project results and technical

specifications, user needs, and established quality standards. According to the Project Management Institute (2021), project quality management encompasses all processes necessary to ensure that a project meets stakeholder needs and expectations. Therefore, quality is understood not only as the final result but also as the processes implemented throughout project implementation.

Pribadi et al. (2022) stated that project quality is a key indicator of project success, alongside time and cost targets. In road construction projects, quality is reflected in the durability of the road structure, conformity of materials to specifications, user comfort and safety, and the road's service life. Poor-quality roads are prone to premature deterioration, such as surface cracks and potholes, which ultimately reduce the project's social and economic benefits.

Conceptually, project quality can be measured through three main dimensions: cost, time, and quality (Ananda, 2021). These three dimensions are interrelated and inseparable. Good technical quality achieved through extreme delays or cost overruns still reflects project managerial failure.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory design to analyze the effect of time management on the quality of road construction projects. The study was conducted on a road construction project in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency. The study population consisted of 30 residents of Olayama Village. Due to the relatively small population, the sampling technique used was total sampling, so the entire population was selected as respondents.

The independent variable in this study was time management, measured by goal setting, prioritization, and scheduling. The dependent variable was project quality, measured by cost, time, and quality of results. Data were collected using a five-level Likert-scale questionnaire and supported by field observations. Data analysis was performed using simple linear regression to test the effect of time management on project quality. Hypothesis testing was performed using a t-test at a 5% significance level, and supported by coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) analysis to determine the magnitude of the time management variable's contribution to project quality.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Research result**

The results of a simple linear regression analysis indicate that time management has a positive effect on the quality of road construction projects. The resulting regression model is:

$$Y = 21,518 + 0,405X$$

The equation shows that every one-unit increase in time management will increase project quality by 0.405 units, assuming other variables are held constant. The regression coefficient is positive, indicating a unidirectional relationship between time management and project quality. The t-test results show a t-count value of 2.999, greater than the t-table of 1.701, with a significance level of  $0.006 < 0.05$ . Thus, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, which means that time management has a significant effect on the quality of road construction projects. Furthermore, the results of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) test showed a value of 0.393, which means that 39.3% of the variation in project quality can be explained by time management, while the remaining 60.7% is influenced by other factors outside the research model, such as material quality, workforce competence, and project monitoring system.

### **Discussion**

The findings of this study confirm that time management plays a critical role in determining the quality of road construction projects, particularly in the context of rural infrastructure projects. Good time management allows each stage of the work to be carried out in accordance with the sequence and technical standards, thereby minimizing the risk of rework and quality degradation. These results align with research by Prasetyo (2019) and Sari (2021), which states that effective planning and time management directly contribute to the quality of road construction work. When project timelines are poorly managed, project implementers tend to face completion pressure, ultimately leading to accelerated work without regard for material quality or work methods. This situation has the potential to reduce the durability and service life of the road.

The coefficient of determination of 39.3% indicates that time management is a fairly strong factor in explaining project quality, but not the sole determinant. This indicates that improving the quality of road construction projects requires a more comprehensive management approach, focusing not only on time but also on resource management, material quality, and the effectiveness of technical supervision. In the context of Olayama Village, the results of this study indicate that implementing more structured time management—through establishing clear work objectives, prioritizing activities, and consistent schedule control—can improve the quality of

road construction outcomes directly felt by the community. Thus, time management serves not only as a schedule control tool but also as a strategic instrument in maintaining the quality of rural infrastructure projects.

## CONCLUSION

This study shows that time management has a positive and significant impact on the quality of road construction projects in Olayama Village, Huruna District, South Nias Regency. The implementation of good time management, including planning, prioritization, and schedule control, can improve project quality, as perceived by the community. However, the moderate magnitude of the effect indicates that project quality is not solely determined by time management, but also by factors beyond the research variables. Local governments and project implementers are advised to strengthen the implementation of structured time management, particularly during the planning and schedule monitoring stages, to maintain the quality of road construction. Furthermore, further research is recommended to include other variables such as material quality, workforce competency, and technical supervision systems, as well as to use technical quality indicators for more comprehensive research results.

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