



ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KOMPENSASI, INTERAKSI SOSIAL DI DALAM
PERUSAHAAN, KONDISI FISIK LINGKUNGAN KERJA TERHADAP
PRODUKTIVITAS KERJA

Studi kasus pada karyawan bagian penghalusan
di perusahaan Pandanaran Ceramics
Bayat, Klaten

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah: 1) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara kompensasi terhadap produktivitas kerja, 2) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara interaksi sosial di dalam perusahaan terhadap produktivitas kerja, 3) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara kondisi fisik lingkungan kerja terhadap produktivitas kerja, 4) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara kompensasi, interaksi sosial di dalam perusahaan, kondisi fisik lingkungan kerja secara bersama-sama terhadap produktivitas kerja.

Penelitian ini dilakukan terhadap seluruh karyawan bagian penghalusan perusahaan Pandanaran Ceramics yang berjumlah 40 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi. Untuk menjawab masalah penelitian ini digunakan teknik analisis korelasi product



ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF COMPENSATION, SOCIAL INTERACTION IN COMPANY,
AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF WORKING ENVIRONMENT
TOWARDS WORKING PRODUCTIVITY

A Case study on employees of Polishing section Department Company
Of Pandanaran Ceramics Bayat, Klaten

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The aims of the research were to know whether : 1) there were any positive and significant influences between compensation towards working productivity, 2) there were any positive and significant influences between social interaction in company towards working productivity, 3) there were any positive and significant influences between physical condition of working environment towards working productivity, 4) there were any positive and significant influences between compensation, social interaction in company, and physical condition of working environment by together toward working productivity.

This research was carried to all of the employees of polishing section of Pandanaran Ceramics with the number of 40 persons. Data collecting techniques used were interview, questionnaire, and documentation. To answer the problem, *correlation product moment* analysis and *double correlation* at level of significance 5 % were used.