

ABSTRAK

Angka kekurangan rumah sangat tinggi dan akan terus meningkat apabila tidak dilakukan upaya-upaya inovatif dalam percepatan penyediaan rumah layak huni. Rumah prefabricasi berpotensi menyelesaikan masalah pemukiman di Indonesia dengan cara yang jauh lebih cepat, kontrol biaya proyek lebih efisien, kontrol kualitas dan keselamatan di lokasi proyek konstruksi dan meminimalkan timbulan limbah selama kegiatan konstruksi. Akan tetapi, penerimaan rumah prefabricasi masih terhambat, salah satunya karena kurang upaya klasifikasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memetakan tipe konstruksi prefabricasi dan kandungan komponen prefabricasi yang tersedia pada pembangunan perumahan di Indonesia. Metode pengumpulan data diperoleh melalui data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh melalui tanya jawab pada pemangku kepentingan di proyek, pengisian kuisioner, dan observasi proyek perumahan yang menerapkan metode prefabricasi. Data sekunder diperoleh melalui kajian literatur seperti jurnal dan buku yang berkaitan tentang tipe prefabricasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa tipe prefabricasi perumahan tapak di Indonesia menurut pengklasifikasian *delphy study* oleh Ginigaddara pada tahun 2022 masuk ke dalam klasifikasi sub sektor pekerjaan struktural bermaterial beton ringan dengan klasifikasi produk prefabricasi masuk kedalam tipe *non volumetrik* berupa komponen dan panel. Item prefabricasi yang telah diterapkan pada proyek pembangunan perumahan tapak di Indonesia adalah kolom, balok, dinding, tangga, dan pelat lantai. Persentase kandungan komponen prefabricasi proyek pembangunan struktur perumahan tapak berkisar diantara 17 – 94% dengan grafik pengaruh terhadap harga struktur (Rp/m) adalah berbanding lurus sehingga semakin besar persentase kandungan prefabricasi proyek pembangunan struktur perumahan tapak maka semakin besar pula harga struktur (Rp/m) dan sebaliknya. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa dari segi biaya, biaya konstruksi metode prefabricasi di Jabodetabek masih lebih tinggi daripada metode konvensional. Dari segi waktu, rumah prefabricasi dengan persentase kandungan komponen 91 – 94% memiliki waktu yang lebih cepat sebesar 23 hari dibandingkan dengan persentase rumah prefabricasi dengan persentase kandungan komponen 17 – 30% sehingga semakin besar persentase kandungan prefabricasi proyek pembangunan struktur perumahan tapak maka semakin cepat waktu penyelesaian pekerjaan struktur rumah prefabricasi.

Kata Kunci: Klasifikasi, Metode Prefabrikasi, Perumahan Tapak, Proporsi

ABSTRACT

The number of housing shortages is very high and will continue to increase if innovative efforts are not made to accelerate the provision of livable housing. Prefabricated houses have the potential to solve housing problems in Indonesia in a much faster way, control project costs more efficiently, control quality and safety at construction project sites and minimize waste generation during construction activities. However, the acceptance of prefabricated houses is still hampered, one of which is due to the lack of classification efforts. This research was conducted to determine the type of prefabricated construction and the content of prefabricated components available in housing construction in Indonesia. Methods of data collection obtained through primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through questions and answers to stakeholders in the project, filling out questionnaires, and observing housing projects that apply the prefabrication method. Secondary data was obtained through literature review such as journals and books related to prefabricated types. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the type of prefabricated landed housing in Indonesia, according to the Delphy Study classification by Ginigaddara in 2022, is included in the sub-sector classification of structural work made of lightweight concrete with the classification of prefabricated products included in the non-volumetric type in the form of components and panels. Prefabricated items that have been applied to landed housing development projects in Indonesia are columns, beams, walls, stairs and floor slabs. The percentage content of prefabricated components for site housing structure development projects ranges from 17 – 94% with a graph of the influence on the price of the structure (Rp/m) is directly proportional so that the greater the percentage of prefabricated content in the site housing structure development project, the greater the price of the structure (Rp/m) and vice versa. This shows that in terms of cost, the construction cost of the prefabricated method in Jabodetabek is still higher than the conventional method. In terms of time, prefabricated houses with a percentage of component content of 91 – 94% have a faster time of 23 days compared to the percentage of prefabricated houses with a percentage of component content of 17 – 30% so that the greater the percentage of prefabricated content in a siting housing structure project, the faster the time completion of prefabricated house structure work.

Keywords: Classification, Prefabrication Method, Landed Housing, Proportion