

MODELLING SUCCESS FACTORS
INFLUENCING INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING
SYSTEM PROJECT PERFORMANCE USING
DEMATEL

YUSMIN BIN JAFFAR

MASTER OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG



SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis, and, in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Master of Science.

Chia Kuang

(Supervisor's Signature)

Full Name : DR. LEE CHIA KUANG

Position : SENIOR LECTURER

Date : 4 OCTOBER 2021



STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yusmin Bin Jaffar', is written above a horizontal line.

(Student's Signature)

Full Name : YUSMIN BIN JAFFAR

ID Number : MPM18001

Date : 4 OCTOBER 2021

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YUSMIN BIN JAFFAR

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ABSTRAK

Sistem Pembangunan Industri (IBS) adalah terma yang digunakan bagi konsep industri pembinaan di Malaysia yang menggunakan komponen bangunan yang seragam dan dihasilkan secara besar-besaran dalam persekitaran kilang ataupun di tapak pembinaan. Adaptasi IBS di Malaysia masih berada pada tahap yang rendah di mana hanya 10 peratus daripada jumlah projek yang dianugerahkan adalah projek IBS. Secara purata, hanya 61 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan projek IBS yang boleh dipertimbangkan sebagai berprestasi tinggi dengan markah skor IBS melebihi 80 markah. Prestasi projek IBS diukur melalui jumlah markah yang diperolehi di dalam skor IBS. Kerajaan memperuntukkan setiap projek IBS perlu mencapai skor minimum 70 markah bagi diiktiraf sebagai projek dengan prestasi yang baik. Kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi projek IBS dan meneliti hubungan antara faktor seterusnya mencadangkan model yang boleh digunakan sebagai alternatif dalam proses membuat keputusan. Enam faktor utama dan 17 subfaktor dikenalpasti dan digunakan sebagai kerangka teori bagi kajian ini. Responden bagi kajian ini adalah terdiri daripada individu yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 16 tahun pengalaman dalam bidang IBS yang datang dari kontraktor G7 yang diiktiraf oleh kerajaan. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah analisa DEMATEL bagi mengkaji hubungan penyebab dan akibat serta nilai kepentingan setiap faktor. Peta hubungan impak dihasilkan melalui nilai yang dianalisa menggunakan DEMATEL dan dijadikan sebagai asas kepada model yang dicadangkan. Analisa yang dijalankan menunjukkan pengetahuan dan kepakaran dalam IBS merupakan faktor paling penting diantara semua faktor lain. Diikuti dengan pengurusan, latihan, kewangan, integrasi, dan polisi IBS menjadi faktor yang paling kurang penting diantara kesemua 6 faktor. Peta hubungan impak menunjukkan polisi IBS sebagai faktor yang menyebabkan pengaruh paling besar terhadap faktor yang lain. Model yang dicadangkan dalam kajian ini memberikan pengetahuan yang lebih dalam terhadap faktor yang perlu diberikan keutamaan dan faktor yang menyebabkan impak paling tinggi terhadap faktor lain yang akan seterusnya meningkatkan pengaruh terhadap tahap prestasi projek IBS. Idea model ini boleh digunakan sebagai panduan dalam memperbaiki prestasi projek IBS ke arah yang lebih baik, terutamanya dalam mencapai skor IBS yang baik bagi meningkatkan lagi amalan IBS di dalam industri pembinaan sedia ada.

ABSTRACT

Industrialized Building System (IBS) is the term to represent the prefabrication concept in the Malaysian construction industry that uses standardized building components mass produced in a factory or on the site. Adoption of IBS in Malaysia is still very low whereby only 10% of total awarded projects are of IBS project. On average, only 61% of total IBS is considered as highly performing IBS projects with IBS Score of more than 80. Performance of IBS can be measured in the form of IBS Score where government made it compulsory for IBS projects to achieve a minimum score of 70 to be considered as a performing IBS project. This study is directed towards identifying factors that exactly influence towards project performance and examine the relationship of the factors to create models to serve as alternative in decision making process towards higher performance of IBS project. Through literature review, a total of 6 main factors and 17 subfactors were derived and served as the theoretical framework for this study. Respondents for this study were consisted of experts in IBS with minimum 16 years of experience coming from G7 contractors. This study integrated DEMATEL method of analysis to capture causal-effect relationship and prominence value to generate impact relation map as basis for the proposed models. Analysis done on the factors showed that knowledge and expertise of IBS as the most important factors followed by management, training, financial, integration, while IBS policies resulted as the least important factor among all 6 factors. Impact relation map from DEMATEL showed that IBS policies is the most influential factor. The proposed models provide intel on which factor to be given top priority and which factor can provide the biggest improvement towards the performance of IBS project when given the proper consideration. Both models proposed presents the ideal sequence of factor engagement and traces the influence-based relationship of factors that can be used as guide to improve performance of IBS particularly towards achieving higher IBS Score as well as to increase transition of contractors into IBS method of construction.

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