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THE IMPACTS OF THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE IN IDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEM (IBS) BY THE CONTRACTORS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Industrialised Building System (IBS) is the term used to describe prefabrication building for Malaysia. IBS gives many advantages compared to conventional construction methods. However, the barriers to the adoption of IBS had involved for many years. One of the barriers is a lack of knowledge in IBS projects. Several factors would impact them on IBS projects. Due to this scenario, this dissertation mainly aimed to identify the impacts of lack of knowledge in IBS by the contractors towards the IBS construction projects. Its objective is to identify the factors that influence the lack of knowledge in IBS by contractors, determine the impacts towards contractors' lack knowledge in IBS and develop solutions to reduce the lack of knowledge in IBS by contractors. 120 questionnaires were distributed to contractor Grade 7 that registered under CIDB to collect the primary data and be analysed by using SPSS version 28.0. The result of findings would be present in frequency analysis and mean analysis. It would be in the form of tables. The research objectives had achieved the purpose of this research which are the factors that contribute to lack of knowledge in IBS project by contractors, the impacts towards the contractors, and the solution that can reduce it. The factors of the lack of knowledge in IBS projects by contractors can give impacts on them and there are solutions to reduce the lack of knowledge in IBS projects.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

IBS, or the prefabrication concept, has been widely used around the world, particularly in industrialized countries. The phrase "Industrialised Building System (IBS)" is used in Malaysia to describe the prefabricated building concept. The Malaysian government has used an innovative prefabrication idea to improve the performance of the local building sector (Rahman & Omar, 2006). IBS has several advantages over conventional building methods, including the ability to speed up and simplify the construction process, reduce dangers and risks, reduce construction waste, and improve environmental quality for long-term growth. When compared to conventional techniques, IBS adoption can improve construction performance in terms of quality, cost savings, and safety (Hashim & Kamar, 2011).

Several factors discourage the usage of IBS and also stressed the lack of knowledge in technologies, skill workers, financial and site management factors by the contractors. Most local professionals and contractors lack IBS practical and training, and many local governments are not sufficiently aware of the principle of modular coordination and standardisation involved with IBS processes for architecture and assembly (Nawi, 2011). Besides, the finances of contractors will be trouble to pay the IBS components and it will be a problem between contractors and suppliers that have been faced by them. Because of this, it will bring down the contractors' status. Not only that, the site management system for IBS construction had been categorised which is including management, workplace, work team, and safety that need for improvement of IBS projects. If the contractors had a lack of site management factors, it could bring down the improvement or success of IBS projects.