

Pengembangan Sistem Penilaian Kinerja Green and Healthy Building di Indonesia = Development Of Green and Healthy Building Performance Rating System In Indonesia

Satriyo Fajar Dewantoro, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920525392&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Kesehatan adalah faktor penting untuk menghasilkan sesuatu yang bernilai oleh pekerja dan produktifitas yang rendah dapat mengakibatkan perusahaan rugi. Orang menghabiskan 87% waktunya di dalam ruangan. Sebuah bangunan yang dirancang tanpa berfokus pada suhu, kelembaban, aliran udara, dan pencahayaan dapat menyebabkan Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) pada karyawan yang bekerja di gedung. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bahwa sistem penilaian kinerja green building yang sudah ada di Indonesia dapat dikembangkan menjadi green and healthy building dan sesuai dengan kondisi lingkungan di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan melalui pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendapatkan kriteria desain dan untuk mendapatkan pengembangan sistem penilaian kinerja green and healthy building. Metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, serta divalidasi melalui Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa terdapat 7 kriteria desain dan 57 indikator penilaian yang dapat dikembangkan menjadi konsep green and healthy building di Indonesia. Didapatkan bahwa tidak semua kriteria desain yang ada pada healthy building di dunia dapat diterapkan di Indonesia dan bangunan gedung yang telah tersertifikasi green building di Indonesia dapat dikembangkan menjadi konsep green and healthy building.

.....Health is an important factor in producing something of value for workers, and low productivity can cause companies to lose money. People spend 87% of their time indoors. A building that is designed without focusing on temperature, humidity, airflow, and lighting can cause Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) in employees working in the building. The purpose of this research is to find out if the green building performance rating system that already exists in Indonesia can be developed into a green and healthy building in accordance with environmental conditions in Indonesia. The research method was carried out through a qualitative approach to obtain design criteria and to develop a green and healthy building performance rating system. Methods of data collection through in-depth interviews and validation through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The results of this study state that there are 7 design criteria and 57 assessment indicators that can be developed into a green and healthy building concept in Indonesia. It was found that not all of the existing design criteria for healthy buildings in the world can be applied in Indonesia, and buildings that have been certified as green buildings in Indonesia can be developed into green and healthy building concepts.