

ANALISIS PENGARUH HAMBATAN SAMPING TERHADAP KINERJA JALAN (STUDI KASUS JALAN RUMAH SAKIT KOTA TASIKMALAYA)

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ABSTRAK

Jalan Rumah Sakit di Kota Tasikmalaya merupakan kawasan dengan aktivitas tata guna lahan yang padat, meliputi fasilitas pendidikan, kesehatan, dan komersial, yang memicu tingginya hambatan samping. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik jenis hambatan samping, pengaruh hambatan samping terhadap kinerja jalan berdasarkan volume kendaraan, serta mengevaluasi dan menentukan upaya penanganan guna mengoptimalkan kinerja ruas jalan tersebut. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif melalui survei lapangan selama enam belas hari pada tiga periode waktu di segmen jalan sepanjang 400 meter bertipe dua lajur dua arah tak terbagi, yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan pedoman PKJI 2023. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik hambatan samping didominasi oleh pedagang kaki lima, aktivitas parkir di badan jalan, serta pergerakan keluar-masuk kendaraan di kawasan sekolah dan rumah sakit. Hal ini menempatkan ruas jalan pada kelas hambatan samping tinggi dengan puncak frekuensi berbobot mencapai angka 892,65 pada jam sibuk pagi hari. Pengaruh hambatan tersebut secara langsung mereduksi kapasitas dasar jalan dari 2.800 S/jam menjadi 2.158,24 SMP/jam. Pada kondisi volume lalu lintas puncak mencapai 1.482,03 SMP/jam, nilai derajat kejenuhan mencapai 0,69 menghasilkan tingkat pelayanan C dan menurunkan kecepatan kendaraan menjadi 22–23 km/jam. Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi, upaya penanganan terintegrasi yang direkomendasikan untuk memulihkan kelancaran lalu lintas meliputi penataan dan relokasi area PKL, penyediaan sistem rute *drop-off* khusus siswa di dalam area sekolah, penerapan marka khusus angkutan umum, dan sterilisasi radius gerbang rumah sakit dari aktivitas parkir liar.

Kata Kunci: Derajat Kejenuhan, Hambatan Samping, Kapasitas Jalan, Kinerja Jalan, PKJI 2023.

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF SIDE FRICTION ON ROAD PERFORMANCE (CASE STUDY JALAN RUMAH SAKIT TASIKMALAYA CITY)

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ABSTRACT

Jalan Rumah Sakit in Tasikmalaya City is an area with dense land use activities, including educational, health, and commercial facilities, which triggers high levels of side friction. The research aims to analyze the characteristics of the types of side friction, the impact of side friction on road performance based on vehicle volume, and to evaluate and determine mitigation efforts to optimize the performance of the road segment. The research used a quantitative method thru field surveys over sixteen days at three time periods on a 400-meter segment of a two-lane undivided road, which was then analyzed using the PKJI 2023 guidelines. The research results show that the characteristics of side friction are dominated by street vendors, parking activities on the road, and the movement of vehicles entering and exiting in the school and hospital areas. This places the road segment in the high side friction class with a peak weighted frequency reaching 892.65 during the morning rush hour. The impact of these obstacles directly reduces the basic road capacity from 2,800 PCU/hour to 2,158.24 PCU/hour. Under peak traffic volume conditions reaching 1,482.03 PCU/hour, the degree of saturation value reaches 0.69, resulting in a service level of C and reducing vehicle speed to 22–23 km/hour. Based on the evaluation results, the recommended integrated handling efforts to restore traffic smoothness include the arrangement and relocation of street vendor areas, the provision of a special student drop-off route system within the school area, the implementation of special public transportation markings, and the sterilization of the hospital gate radius from illegal parking activities.

Keywords: Degree of Saturation, Side, Road Capacity, Road Performance, PKJI 2023, Side Friction.

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