

BAB 5

PENUTUP

5.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut:

- a. BIM di Indonesia sudah mulai diadopsi oleh beberapa pelaku konstruksi meski masih terbatas pada jumlah yang ada, dengan lama perusahaan mengadopsi BIM rata-rata 5 tahun. Alasan utama perusahaan konstruksi di Indonesia mengadopsi BIM adalah mengikuti perkembangan inovasi dunia konstruksi, mengurangi kelebihan biaya dalam setiap proyek, mengatasi keterlambatan waktu dalam proyek, mempermudah RFI, mempermudah dokumentasi, mendeteksi benturan, permintaan klien, agar lebih efisien, menghindari rework.
- b. Faktor-faktor keunggulan BIM yang teridentifikasi adalah dapat mengendalikan proyek konstruksi, mendeteksi benturan pada saat proses perencanaan, mengurangi RFI, mengurangi limbah material, mengestimasi biaya, menghindari *rework*, menghemat SDM, mempermudah dokumentasi, dan mendapatkan proyek baru. Kelemahan BIM sampai saat ini belum ditemukan oleh para responden.
- c. Faktor-faktor penghambat dalam adopsi BIM adalah belum adanya regulasi, kebutuhan investasi yang cukup besar, revolusi budaya kerja dari konvensional ke BIM, kebutuhan pelatihan yang berkesinambungan, dan pembebanan ekstra biaya proyek atas penerapan BIM.

- d. Potensi BIM untuk diterapkan ke depan sangat prospektif dengan sudah munculnya kesadaran industri atau tren pasar untuk implementasi BIM.

5.2 Saran

Peneliti menyadari keterbatasan dalam lingkup pembahasan dan jumlah responden. Banyak isu yang belum tercakup dalam penelitian ini, antara lain bagaimana peran sektor publik dalam regulasi BIM saat ini, analisis *benefit cost ratio* dalam implementasi BIM pada proyek konstruksi di Indonesia, komponen pengukur kinerja BIM yang menghasilkan sertifikasi keahlian BIM dari LPJKN, persyaratan informasi BIM yang berhak dimiliki oleh klien dan manajemen asetnya, perbandingan distribusi waktu proyek konstruksi yang menggunakan BIM dan yang tidak, studi kasus analisis konstruksi menggunakan BIM, strategi pengajaran BIM untuk mahasiswa teknik konstruksi dan komperasi antara proyek BIM dan non BIM. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini merekomendasikan penelitian lanjutan untuk menjawab isu-isu di atas dengan melibatkan responden yang lebih representatif.

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