# Pengaruh perencanaan konstruksi dalam peningkatan nilai tambah di sektor konstruksi wilayah Jabotabek

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Abstrak

<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>
Construction industry influence most, if not all of the national economic sectors. It builds and provides infrastructure for other economic sectors such as, agriculture, energy, tourism, manufacturing, trades etc. As for the urban and regional development, the Construction industry involvement by providing housings and infrastructure, i.e. public utilities, public works and transport sectors, is very important.
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In the industrial countries such as USA, UK and Australia, construction is the biggest industry. It contributes more than 9% of the Gross National Product. The construction industry uses more than 60% of the fixed capital expenditures, and it absorb significant amount of manpower because this industry is relatively labor-intensive.
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In the developing countries the contribution of the construction industry to the GDP varies from 3% to 8%. In Indonesia in particular the contribution of the industry increases from 3.86% in 1973 to 6.60% in 1993. These number are low compare to the numbers in the developed countries.
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Sector contribution to the GDP is measured from the value added of each sector compared to cumulative value added of all economic sectors. In construction, the value added is the difference between the contract value and project cost.
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The cost of the project is affected by the quality planning of the project. Lack of good quality planning will have an impact on completion time and final project execution cost. This research investigate the correlation between construction planning and value added of the project in the Jabotabek area. From 30 questionnaires sent to various construction projects and a selected number of face communications, 23 responses were received to be viable for in depth analysis. The result of the analysis shows clearly that value added is positively correlated in a non-linear manner to eight of the key construction planning variables of the projects. The eight key variables influencing productivity on value added are the preparation of Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) and network planning, the level of involvement of Site Manager, Contractor's Head Office, Owner and Sub-Contractor, the frequency of updating the planning and schedule, and the level of planning input to the projects. These results provided the basis for researching into the relation between the growths of construction industry contribution, representing overall productivity of the sector to the rise in the skilled personnel human resources, representing the quality potential construction planning input of the sector as a whole. The combined findings at the macro output and micro project level of construction provided some basic evidence of the potential role and function in training high quality planning to construction in a developing economy such as Indonesia.