

ABSTRACT

PATTERN, PERFORMANCE AND ADDED VALUE ANALYSIS OF THE GINGER SUPPLY CHAIN (CASE STUDY IN CV. NUSANTARA SPICES BANDAR LAMPUNG)

By

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The purposes of this research were (1) to identify the pattern and performance of ginger supply chain and (2) to measure the added value of supply chain actors. Descriptive method was used to identify the supply chain pattern. Supply Chain Operations Reference-Analytical Hierarchy Process (SCOR-AHP) method was used to measure the performance of ginger supply chain. Suryana (1990) method was used to analyse the added-value. The respondents of this research were used farmers, first collector, second collector, owner of craft industry, owner of CV. Nusantara Spices and three experts. The ginger supply chain pattern consists of farmer, collectors, craft industry, CV. Nusantara Spices, industrial consumers, retail to end user. Analysis of supply chain performance showed those classified as below average were farmer (76,509%) and first collector (77,920%) whereasthe second collector (92,815%), craft industry (90,496%) and CV. Nusantara Spices

(93,485%) had above average performance. Added-value were for second collector as the highest Rp. 54.457,- per Kg of dry ginger, craft industry Rp. 47.153,- per Kg of dry ginger, CV. Nusantara Spices Rp. 3.069,- per Kg of dry ginger, first collector Rp. 2.500,- per Kg of wet ginger, and farmer Rp. 667,- per Kg of wet ginger.

Keywords : ginger, supply chain, performance, added value.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS POLA, KINERJA DAN NILAI TAMBAH RANTAI PASOK KOMODITAS JAHE (STUDI KASUS PADA CV. NUSANTARA SPICES BANDAR LAMPUNG)

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengidentifikasi pola dan mengukur kinerja rantai pasok dan (2) melakukan perhitungan nilai tambah pada pelaku rantai pasok. Metode Deskriptif digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi pola rantai pasok jahe. *Supply Chain Operations Reference-Analytical Hierarchy Process (SCOR-AHP)* digunakan untuk melakukan perhitungan kinerja rantai pasok jahe. Metode Suryana (1990) digunakan untuk melakukan perhitungan nilai tambah. Responden yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari petani, pengumpul 1, pengumpul 2, pimpinan industri perajangan, pimpinan CV. Nusantara Spices dan 3 orang pakar. Pola rantai pasok jahe meliputi petani jahe, pengumpul 1 dan 2, industri perajangan, industri CV. Nusantara Spices, konsumen industri, retail hingga ke konsumen tingkat akhir. Analisis kinerja rantai pasok jahe menunjukkan bahwa kinerja di tingkat Petani (76,509%) dan Pengumpul 1 (77,920%) terklasifikasikan

dalam kurang baik sedangkan kinerja rantai pasok di tingkat Pengumpul 2 (92,815%), Industri Perajangan (90,496%) dan CV. Nusantara Spices (93,485%) masuk klasifikasi kinerja baik. Analisis nilai tambah menemukan bahwa nilai tambah tertinggi terdapat pada pengumpul 2 sebesar Rp. 54.457,- per Kg jahe basis kering, lalu industri perajangan Rp. 47.153,- per Kg jahe basis kering, kemudian diikuti oleh CV. Nusantara Spices yaitu Rp. 3.069,- per Kg jahe basis kering, lalu pengumpul 1 sebesar Rp. 2.500,- per Kg jahe segar dan terendah di tingkat petani yaitu sebesar Rp. 667,- per Kg jahe segar.

Kata Kunci: jahe, rantai pasok, kinerja, nilai tambah.