

Annisak Nur Rohmah Ali. NIM 190331100021. Analisis Nilai Tambah dalam Rantai Pasok Kedelai di Kabupaten Gresik. Di bawah bimbingan **Dr. Banun Diyah Probowati, S.TP., M.Si** dan **Prof. Ir. Umi Purwandari, M. App. Sc., Ph.D.**

ABSTRAK

Kedelai merupakan bahan baku tempe yang dikenal oleh masyarakat luas di Indonesiasia. Tujuan Penelitian ini untuk menganalisis nilai tambah kedelai yang diolah menjadi tempe dan menganalisis struktur jaringan dalam rantai pasok kedelai menjadi tempe. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2022 – Maret 2023. Jumlah sampel 4 industri yang merupakan pemilik industri tempe. Hasil penelitian diperoleh Nilai tambah industri tempe kedelai di industri aderina sebesar 55% input bahan baku yang digunakan sebesar 400 kg menghasilkan 560 kg tempe, output dari 560 kg tersebut 6.160 kemasan, nilai tambah pak Dikin sebesar 55% input bahan baku sebesar 150 kg menghasilkan 210 kg tempe, output dari 210 kg tempe kedelai yaitu 2.310 bungkus, nilai tambah Hikmah sebesar 54% input bahan baku sebesar 200 kg menghasilkan 280 kg tempe, output dari 280 kg mendapatkan 3.080 kemasan dan nilai tambah Makmur sebesar 56% input bahan baku sebesar 50 kg 70 kg tempe, output dari 70 kg mendapatkan 770 kemasan sehingga persentase yang terbesar yaitu pada industri makmur sebesar 56%. Rantai pasok agroindustri tempe kedelai dari 4 industri yang sudah diteliti rata – rata mempunyai 4 aliran rantai dari supplier, pengolahan di industri, pedagang, konsumen. Seluruh industri sebaiknya mencari supplier yang lebih murah harganya.

Kata kunci: Tempe Kedelai, Nilai Tambah, Rantai Pasok

Annisak Nur Rohmah Ali. NIM 190331100021. THE VALUE-ADDED ANALYSIS OF THE SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*) SUPPLY CHAIN TO PRODUCE TEMPEH IN GRESIK REGENCY. **Dr. Banun Diyah Probowati, S.TP., M.Si** and **Prof. Ir. Umi Purwandari, M. App. Sc., Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

Soybean was the raw material of tempeh. Soybean tempeh was well known in Indonesia. The objectives of the research were to analyze the added value of soybeans and the network structure of the soybean supply chain to produce tempeh. This research was conducted in October 2022 - March 2023. The number of samples was four industries which were the owners of the tempeh industry. They were Aderina, Pak Dikin, Hikmah, and Makmur tempeh industry. The results showed that the added value of the Aderina tempeh industry was 55%. The input of raw material that was 400 kg to produce 560 kg of tempeh or 6,160 packages. The added value of the Pak Dikin tempeh industry was 55%. The input of raw material was 150 kg to produce 210 kg of tempeh or 2,310 packages. The added value of the Hikmah tempeh industry was 54%. The input of raw materials was 200 kg to produce 280 kg of tempeh or 3,080 packages. The added value of the Makmur tempeh industry was 56%. The input of raw materials was 50 kg to produce 70 kg of tempeh or 770 packages. The largest percentage was in the Makmur tempeh industry, which was 56%. There were four network structures of the soybean supply chain to produce tempeh. They were suppliers, processing in the industry, traders, and consumers. The all of industry should look for a supplier of soybean that was cheaper in price.

Keywords: Soybean, Tempeh, Value added, Supply Chain