

ABSTRAK

Pulau Madura termasuk salah satu wilayah pengirim garam rakyat terbanyak di Indonesia. Sumenep merupakan salah satu Kabupaten yang berada di Pulau Madura dengan hasil panen garam terbanyak. Dalam pendistribusian garam, para petani garam tidak langsung mengirimkan hasil panennya ke gudang milik PT. Garam melainkan masih memlalui beberapa gudang terlebih dahulu antara lain gudang milik perseorangan, gudang koperasi yang berada di beberapa daerah maupun gudang garam nasional. Banyaknya jalur pendistribusian membuat harga garam yang dijual dari petani garam atau biasa disebut Kelompok Usaha Garam Rakyat (KUGAR) relatif rendah. Permasalahan tersebut diselesaikan dengan pengembangan Jaringan Rantai Pasok baru guna meminimalisir biaya transportasi. Selain itu, jumlah gudang yang ada tidak sesuai dengan kapasitas hasil panen garam yang semakin tahun semakin melimpah. Di Kabupaten Sumenep terdapat 90 KUGAR, 1 gudang garam nasional, gudang koperasi serta 8 gudang milik PT. Garam Sumenep. Keterbatasan gudang membuat garam yang tidak kebagian tempat simpan harus disimpan dipinggir jalan sehingga membuat kualitas garam menjadi rendah. Permasalahan tersebut dapat diselesaikan dengan pembuatan gudang baru sesuai dengan kapasitas hasil produksi garam serta jarak terdekat pengiriman garam.

Kata Kunci : Garam, Jaringan Rantai Pasok, KUGAR, Gudang

ABSTRACT

Madura Island is one of the largest salt sending areas in Indonesia. Sumenep is one of the regencies on Madura Island with the most salt yields. In the distribution of salt, salt farmers do not send their crops directly to the warehouse owned by PT. Salt but still through several warehouses in advance, among others, individual warehouses, cooperative warehouses located in several regions and national salt warehouses. The number of distribution channels makes the price of salt sold from salt farmers or commonly called the People's Salt Business Group (KUGAR) relatively low. This problem was resolved by developing a new Supply Chain Network in order to minimize transportation costs. In addition, the number of existing warehouses is not in accordance with the capacity of the salt harvest which is increasingly abundant. In Sumenep Regency there are 90 KUGAR, 1 national salt warehouse, cooperative warehouse and 8 warehouses owned by PT. Sumenep Salt. The limitations of the warehouse make salt that does not get a place to store must be stored alongside the road so that makes the quality of salt becomes low. These problems can be solved by making a new warehouse in accordance with the capacity of the production of salt and the closest distance of salt delivery.

Keywords: Salt, Supply Chain Network, KUGAR, Warehouse