



## **ANALISIS RANTAI PASOK GABAH DAN BERAS DI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL, YOGYAKARTA**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Beras menjadi komoditas pangan pokok bagi sebagian besar masyarakat Indonesia. Menurut data BPS tahun 2016, produksi beras nasional pada 2015 sudah mencapai 43 juta ton beras. Dengan asumsi konsumsi beras nasional sebanyak 33 juta ton pertahunnya, maka seharusnya ada surplus 10 juta ton. Namun, pada kenyataannya pada tahun tersebut Indonesia masih melakukan impor beras sebanyak 1,5 juta ton. Hal ini dikarenakan, petani padi enggan menjual gabah karena harganya yang rendah sementara harga beras dipasaran harganya sangat tinggi. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan analisa kinerja rantai pasok untuk mengetahui seberapa besar nilai tambah yang diterima oleh petani dan *tier* lainnya dalam rantai pasok.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta karena luas lahan pertanian padi di wilayah ini cukup luas, namun serapan gabah dan berasnya masih sedikit. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 50 petani padi, 10 pedagang tengkulak, 10 penggilingan padi, 5 pedagang pengepul beras dan 10 pedagang eceran dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dan *snowball sampling* dengan cara *in-depth interview*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif persentase, analisa kinerja rantai pasok dengan pendekatan efisiensi pemasaran dan perhitungan nilai tambah petani dengan analisis keuntungan usaha tani.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rantai pasok komoditas gabah dan beras di Kabupaten Gunungkidul terdapat 12 pola rantai pasok. Marjin pemasaran terbesar ada pada *tier* pengilingan padi saluran 1 sebesar 4200 rupiah per kg dan marjin keuntungan sebesar 530 rupiah per kg. Nilai *farmer's share* sebesar 47,36 % pada saluran 1 dan 45% pada saluran 2. Perhitungan B/C ratio terbesar di dapatkan pada *tier* pengecer dengan nilai 9. Perhitungan nilai tambah petani padi sawah di Kabupaten Gunungkidul menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan petani sebesar Rp.1.121.000,- per musim tanam padi atau setara Rp.280.250,- per bulannya.

Kata Kunci : Beras, Gabah, Rantai Pasok

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## **THE ANALYSIS OF UNHULLED RICE AND RICE SUPPLY CHAIN IN GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Rice is a staple food commodity for most Indonesians. According to the data from BPS in 2016, national rice production in 2015 has reached 43 million tons. Assuming national rice consumption of 33 million tons per year, then there should be a surplus of 10 million tons. However in that year, Indonesia is still importing 1.5 million tons of rice. This is because the farmers are reluctant to sell unshelled rice due to the low price, while the price of rice in the market is very high. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the performance of the supply chain to find out how much added value received by the farmers and the other tiers of the supply chain.

This research was conducted in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta because the rice farms in the area is commodious, but the unshelled rice and the rice uptake is low. The research was conducted to 50 rice farmers, 10 middlemen traders, 10 rice mills, 5 rice collectors and 10 retailers using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques with in-depth interview. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive percentage analysis, supply chain performance analysis with marketing efficiency approach, and calculation of farmer added value by farming profit analysis method.

The results showed that the supply chain of unshelled rice and rice commodities in Gunungkidul Regency contained 12 supply chain patterns. The largest marketing margin was on the tier of rice mill tillage channel 1 which was 4200 rupiah per kg and the profit margin was 530 rupiah per kg. The value of farmer's share is 47.36% on channel 1 and 45% on channel 2. The Calculation of B / C ratio was obtained in the largest retailer tier with value 9. The Calculation of added value of rice farmers in Gunungkidul Regency showed that farmer's income was Rp.1.121.000 , - per planting season or about Rp.280.250, - per month.

Keywords: Rice, Supply Chain, Unshelled rice

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