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Pengadaan dan Manajemen Rantai Pasokan

Oleh [Chinnappa MM](#) | Terakhir diperbarui pada 13 Juni 2025 | 90103 Tayangan


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Pengadaan dan manajemen rantai pasokan adalah aspek kunci dari rantai pasokan yang membantu menjalankan bisnis dengan lancar. Pengadaan memastikan bahwa bahan baku yang diperoleh memiliki kualitas terbaik dan dengan harga terbaik. Manajemen rantai pasokan memastikan bahwa operasi rantai pasokan berjalan lancar, seperti pengadaan bahan baku, produksi barang, pengelolaan inventaris, dan pengangkutan produk jadi.

Dalam artikel ini, kita akan mempelajari tentang pengadaan dan pentingnya dalam manajemen rantai pasokan, komponen-komponen kunci, dan tantangan yang terlibat dalam proses tersebut.

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Apa itu Pengadaan?

Pengadaan merupakan dasar dari rantai pasokan yang lancar karena menyediakan bahan baku yang dibutuhkan untuk pembuatan barang. Hal ini membantu menjalankan operasi rantai pasokan suatu bisnis dengan lancar. Proses ini meliputi membangun hubungan dengan pemasok, menegosiasikan harga, pembelian peralatan, memilih lokasi gudang, dan lain sebagainya. [Siklus Hidup Pengadaan](#) sangat penting untuk mengelola proses-proses ini secara efisien.

Sebagai contoh, perusahaan mainan akan membeli bahan baku seperti plastik, karet, dan lain-lain, sedangkan perusahaan mobil akan membeli bahan baku seperti baja, ban, dan lain-lain.

Mengapa Pengadaan Penting dalam Bisnis?

Pengadaan sangat penting bagi bisnis untuk menjalankan rantai pasokannya dengan lancar sehingga dapat memproduksi produknya secara efisien dan menjaga kelancaran pengiriman. Dengan bantuan pengadaan, bisnis dapat menjaga pasokan mereka tetap terpenuhi sehingga dapat menjalankan operasinya dengan lancar. Strategi pengadaan harus efektif untuk menghemat biaya produksi dan pengiriman.

Berikut beberapa alasan mengapa pengadaan itu penting:

- **Menghindari Keterlambatan:** Pengadaan, jika dilakukan pada waktu yang tepat, menghindari keterlambatan produksi dan memastikan pengiriman yang efektif.
- **Hubungan dengan Pemasok:** Hubungan yang baik dengan pemasok membantu menegosiasikan harga yang lebih baik dan mengurangi biaya secara keseluruhan.
- **Managing Costs:** By effectively sourcing raw materials, businesses can save on overall costs.
- **Maintaining Quality:** Right procurement is important so that wastage can be reduced and product quality can be maintained.

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Types of Procurement

As per the requirements of a supply chain, procurement is of majorly four types:

1. Services Procurement: Some businesses require external agencies or vendors to perform some of their operations, and these services are under Services Procurement. For example: Content Services, Marketing agencies, etc.

2. Direct Procurement: Raw materials that are directly involved in the production of finished goods come under the category of direct procurements. For example, fabric for clothes, wood for furniture, steel for utensils, etc.

3. Indirect Procurement: Raw materials that are not directly involved but are necessary for the production process come under indirect procurement. For example, office furniture, manufacturing equipment, etc.

4. Goods Procurement: Goods procurement is mainly required by organizations. For example, office supplies, software for office work, etc.

Challenges in Procurement

Just like every other process of a supply chain, procurement also involves certain challenges. These are:

- **Risk of Unreliable Suppliers:** Unreliable suppliers can cause quality issues, so building trust among suppliers and businesses is mandatory.
- **Increased Cost:** The cost of raw materials is increasing day by day, and businesses struggle to maintain product quality with this increased cost.
- **Supplier's Insufficiency:** For smooth procurement, multiple suppliers are required. Working with only one supplier can cause unexpected delays.
- **Inefficient Supply Chain:** Working with an inefficient supply chain can cause failure.

What is Supply Chain Management?

[Supply Chain Management](#) is the process of optimizing the supply chain operations of a business to work efficiently and perform better. SCM includes sourcing raw materials or products, manufacturing goods, managing inventory, transportation and delivery of finished products to customers. The main aim of an optimized supply chain is to ensure that the products reach their customers on time and that the transportation and delivery process is cost-effective.

The main goal of supply chain management is to maintain relations between suppliers, set up efficient manufacturing, and inventory management, and maintain relationships with retailers to improve business efficiency and reduce overall costs.

Components of Supply Chain Management

Following are some of the major [Components of Supply Chain Management](#):

1. **Customer Service and Satisfaction** are of utmost importance for a business as they ensure retention and order repetition.
2. **Procurement** of best raw materials to run a smooth supply chain operation.
3. **Production** of finished goods from the raw materials.
4. **Inventory management** is the tracking of inventory stocks to avoid shortages or overstocking.
5. **Managing Supplier Relationships** is important for a business to ensure quality and negotiate better prices.
6. **Logistics Management** ensures that the goods are stored and moved efficiently for timely delivery.

Benefits of Supply Chain Management

A well-managed [Supply Chain Management Process](#) is very beneficial for a business's manufacturing operations. Some of these benefits are:

- A well-managed supply chain is **Cost Effective** as it reduces expenses and avoids wastage.
- Supply Chain Management enhances **Customer Satisfaction** by ensuring timely delivery of goods.
- An optimized Supply chain ensures **Efficient Production** for a business.
- Reduced wastage of raw materials results in maintaining a **Sustainable Environment**.
- Supply Chain Management ensures efficient production, which provides an **Edge over the Competition**.

Challenges in Supply Chain Management

Following are some of the challenges that [Supply Chain Management Strategies](#) face consistently:

- **Complex Operation:** Multiple Stakeholders can make it difficult to manage the operations of a Supply Chain.
- **Variation in Demand:** There can be days like festivals when the demand is high; this can disrupt the supply chain if not planned efficiently.
- **Delays in Logistics:** Delivery of goods can sometimes be delayed because of transportation and storage.
- **Increased Transportation Cost:** An increase in transportation cost can affect the supply chain because it can impact the overall cost.
- **Operational Delays:** Supply chain operations can sometimes be delayed because of some natural causes like weather, natural disasters, etc.

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Difference between Procurement and Supply Chain Management

The main goal of [Supply Chain Management Optimization](#) is to optimize the manufacturing and delivery process of goods, whereas the main goal of procurement is to source the best raw materials to keep the supply chain running.

Procurement Vs Supply Chain Management

Procurement	Supply Chain Management
The process of sourcing raw materials or services for the supply chain.	The process of optimizing the supply chain from sourcing raw materials to finished goods.
It involves sourcing the best quality raw materials and negotiating the best prices.	It involves optimizing the supply chain to reduce wastage and reduce overall costs.
It includes building supplier relationships to ensure long-term partnerships.	It includes timely delivery of goods to ensure customer satisfaction.

It includes quality checks of raw materials and products required for the production process.	It includes optimizing stages of the supply chain like planning, logistics, inventory and delivery.
Focuses on building trust among suppliers and cost reduction	Focuses on optimization of the complete supply chain.
The procurement process uses tools like procurement software and bidding platforms.	Supply Chain Management uses tools like Inventory management systems and real-time tracking.

Role of Procurement in Supply Chain Management

The role of procurement in Supply Chain Management is crucial as it can ensure the efficient working of the supply chain:

- Timely delivery of the products can be managed by procurement of warehouses in high-demand areas.
- The procurement process ensures that an adequate amount of raw materials is always available to keep the supply chain running.
- It involves building relationships with suppliers and retailers to ensure the quality of raw materials and timely delivery of goods.
- The production efficiency of a supply chain is highly affected by the optimized procurement process.

Conclusion

Procurement is the base step of a supply chain management process. It focuses on the sourcing of raw materials for the supply chain to operate smoothly. Procurement and Supply Chain Management ensure that the supply chain operation is cost-effective and with minimal wastage. Inventory management, logistics and timely delivery of goods are other important traits of supply chain management. Gain valuable insights into supply chain management and register now with our [supply chain certification course](#) and [COO course](#).

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Supply Chain Management Interview Questions	Provides key questions to prepare for supply chain management interviews.
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FAQs

Define Procurement.

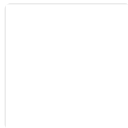
Define Supply Chain Management.

What is the role of procurement in supply chain management?

Why is procurement important in supply chain management?

What is the role of technology in improving procurement and supply chain management?

About the Author



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Chinnappa adalah seorang rekanan Rantai Pasokan berpengalaman dengan keahlian yang luas dalam optimasi logistik, manajemen inventaris, dan strategi pengadaan. Ia terampil dalam menyederhanakan operasi, peramalan permintaan, dan manajemen hubungan pemasok.

Video yang Direkomendasikan



Kursus Lengkap Manajemen