

Praktik manajemen risiko rantai pasok disaat covid 19 pada industri manufaktur Indonesia terhadap ketahanan dan ketangguhan rantai pasok = Supply chain risk management practices during covid 19 in the Indonesia manufacturing industry on their supply chain resilience and robustness

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Abstrak

Lockdown dan pembatasan mobilitas selama wabah COVID-19 mengakibatkan penurunan permintaan hingga aliran barang dalam rantai pasok global. Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk mengeksplorasi praktik Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) dalam dampak gangguan akibat pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan prinsip dasar dari resource based view serta wawasan mengenai status manajemen risiko rantai pasokan saat ini dan hubungan antara supply chain resilience dan robustness. Diawali dengan tinjauan literatur yang ada untuk mendapatkan hipotesis dan menentukan indikator untuk masing-masing konstruksi. Model penelitian yang telah dirumuskan kemudian divalidasi dengan menerapkan PLS-SEM pada data survei dari perusahaan Manufaktur Otomotif di Indonesia. Dengan 83 responden yang berpusat di Jawa Barat telah dikumpulkan. Survei dilakukan dengan menyebarkan instrument melalui internet untuk mengisi form yang diberikan. Studi ini dimaksudkan untuk mempelajari pengaruh pandemi COVID-19 terhadap performa rantai pasok mereka berdasarkan status manajemen risiko rantai pasokan mereka. Hasilnya mengindikasikan bahwa faktor manajemen risiko seperti identifikasi, penilaian, mitigasi dan kontrol secara positif memiliki kontribusi terhadap efektivitas rantai pasokan mereka. Hasilnya juga menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif yang signifikan dengan rantai pasokan ketahanan dan ketangguhan rantai pasokan. Perlunya organisasi untuk lebih menilai kerangka kerja SCRM yang komprehensif dan berkontribusi untuk memperluas saran untuk penelitian lebih lanjut.

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Lockdowns and restrictions on mobility during the COVID-19 outbreak have resulted in reduced demand and the flow of goods in global supply chains. The purpose of this paper is to explore the practice of Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) in the impact of disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses the basic principles of a resource based view-dynamic capabilities as well as insights into the current status of supply chain risk management and the relationship between supply chain resilience and robustness. It begins with a review of the existing literature to obtain hypotheses and determine indicators for each construction. The research model that has been formulated is then validated by applying PLS-SEM to survey data from Automotive Manufacturing companies in Indonesia. With 83 respondents based in West Java has been collected. The survey was conducted by distributing the instrument via the internet to fill out the form provided. This study is intended to study the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on their supply chain performance based on their supply chain risk management status. The results indicate that risk management factors such as identification, assessment, mitigation and control positively contribute to the effectiveness of their supply chains. The results also show that there is a significant positive relationship with supply chain resilience and supply chain robustness. The need for organizations to better assess the comprehensive of their SCRM framework and contribute to extending suggestions for further research.