
The process of sending goods through containers at PT Utama Logistik Fokusindo

Denisto Riansyah

Management, Economics College of Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia

Article Information

Corresponding Author:

Denisto Riansyah,
Management, Semarang of
Economics College, Semarang,
Indonesia

Email:
Denisto.rian171@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Economic development requires sufficient and adequate transportation services. Without transportation as a supporting facility, satisfactory results cannot be expected to be achieved in developing a country. The purpose of this research is to find out the process of sending goods through containers. This research method uses qualitative research by collecting data through interviews, observation and literature study. The results of this study are that the process of sending goods through containers via train at PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik North Jakarta has several stages, namely making Delivery Orders, Making internal shipping and external shipping, Preparing empty containers, Transferring containers to cars, Making travel documents, Stuffing processes, Delivery to trains, Delivery to Surabaya, Doorring process.

Keywords: process, shipping, container

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development requires sufficient and adequate transportation services. Without transportation as a supporting facility, satisfactory results cannot be expected to be achieved in developing a country. For each level of economic development, optimum transportation capacity is needed. However, it should be noted that determining the capacity and level of investment is not an easy matter. Transportation companies in order to meet the public's need for transportation services, in order to provide the best possible service to service users. For service users the priority is the matter of transportation which is safe, orderly, orderly, satisfying, fast and fun. The establishment of a company established by individuals, institutions or business entities with the aim of developing the company and serving the community. The main objective is to make a profit or profit whether the company is engaged in services, industry or trade. The benefits that are obtained from the operational results of a company, among others, function to maintain the continuity of the work of the company.

Transportation is an activity of moving goods (cargo) and passengers from one place to another. Transportation as a basis for the development and development of society and industrial growth. With the existence of transportation, it causes specialization or division of work according to expertise in accordance with the culture, customs and culture of a nation or region. The economic growth of a country or nation depends on the availability of transportation within the country or nation where transportation has a major influence on individuals, society, economic development and socio-politics of a country. Transportation is a means and infrastructure for the country's economic development which can encourage the pace of economic growth.

Transportation services are the output of various types of transportation companies according to the number of types of transportation equipment (such as shipping services, train services, flight services, bus transportation services and others). Conversely, transportation services are one of the input factors for production, trade, agriculture and other uses. Transportation functions as a supporting factor and stimulus for development (the promoting sector) and a service provider (the service sector) for economic development. Transport facilities should be built ahead of other development projects. Transportation of people or goods is usually not the final destination, but it is done to achieve other goals. Therefore, the demand for transportation services is referred to as a derived demand arising from the demand for commodities or other services. Shipping service industry, cargo, expedition, logistics, transportation services and the like. Able to make a significant contribution to the company. The large number of companies engaged in the field of freight forwarding services has led to business competition in the goods delivery services market. The company strives to provide the best service to attract as many consumers as possible. As a business opportunity, the prospects for this freight forwarding service are still promising.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Zainal Arifin (2014: 139) in his book "Concepts, Realities, and Applications in Small Businesses" defines the process is the change of raw materials into finished goods. According to Daryanto in Supriyatin (2013: 4) in his book "Production and Operations Management" defines a process as a series of activities to transform inputs into outputs. According to Daryanto in Supriyatin (2013: 4) in his book "Production and Operations Management" defines a process as a producer of a product or service that will be marketed to customers. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the notion of Process is a series of changes in raw materials into finished goods that will be marketed to customers.

According to Manahan in Supriyatin (2013: 51) in his book "Management of Production and Operations" defines "The process strategy is a strategy of transforming inputs into outputs. The strategy is intended to be able to produce goods and services in accordance with the ever-changing desires of consumers, carried out with an effective and efficient transformation system.

In the operational system, there are 4 (four) process strategies, namely:

a. Intermittent production process.

Is an operational activity that uses production equipment that is arranged and arranged in such a way, which is used to flexibly produce various products and services.

b. Continuous production process.

Is a production process that uses production equipment that is arranged and regulated by providing sequences of activities in producing products or services, as well as the flow of materials in the process that has been standardized.

c. Repetitive production process.

Is a production process that uses the function of an intermittent production process and a continuous production process. But this process uses various parts and component materials, including a continuous process.

d. Mass production process.

Is a production process by combining the 3 (three) processes above which use various material components, use production schedule techniques and prioritize service speed. Generally this process is a business combination of goods and service products, as a spread in service operations (services).

Meanwhile, according to Barry Render and Jay Haizer in Supriyatin (2013: 53) in their book "Management of Production and Operations" defines there are 3 (three) process strategies, namely:

a. Process focus. Processes that produce a few and varied products are now also known as disjointed processes. If the production equipment is arranged around the process, then it shows that they have a process focus.

b. Product focus. A process with a large number of products but little variation is a product-focused process. The product equipment is arranged around the product. This process is also called a continuous process. The production run on this process takes a long time, and is continuous, as it's called.

c. Focus on repeating processes. Production does not need to be below or above the extreme points of the process continuum, but may be a repeated process in the middle of the continuum. The process repeats using modules. Modules are parts or components that have been previously prepared, often in a continuous process.

According to Buchari Alma (2013: 237) in his book "Introduction to Business" defines the modern industry has developed several different types of production processes, namely:

a. Extractive process

The term extractive process refers to the method of extracting materials such as mining salt, coal, copper, zinc and so on. Several minerals such as magnesium, chlorine and sodium are taken from the sea. Nitrogen and Oxygen are taken from the air.

b. Process analysis

The analysis process includes breaking down the material into several products. For example oil mining after taking petroleum, flowing it, then separating it into gas, oil, asphalt, paraffin, and various other types of products.

The meat sales business also produces leather for the shoe factory. By-products can provide satisfactory sales results and become new jobs for the next factory.

c. Synthesis process

Synthesis means putting together. The process of synthesis means assembling various materials into a single product. This is the opposite of the analytical process, for example the production of rayon, rubber, and plastics, produced by synthesis. This process requires a variety of raw materials.

4. Fabrication process

In the process of fabricating raw materials are processed into different forms. Car manufacturers or aircraft manufacturers, using metal plates and formed into the fuselage or the body of the car. Through this fabricating, the process of changing shape is carried out so as to produce new goods.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The method wanted to be used because it is in accordance with the objectives of this research which wants to get specific and in-depth research results. Qualitative is where writing is to understand and develop a complex picture, analyze words, and report views of information in detail. In this case, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive writing method. Descriptive is where the writer describes an object based on the facts of his research without changing or manipulating it. In this study a data triangulation test was carried out so that the data from the results of this study were valid. In this case the author made direct observations on the part of budgeting budgeting. Interview is one method of collecting data for a study with a process of face-to-face conversations with parties related to the problem at hand. Observation is a data collection technique, data in which the author makes direct observations of the research object to take a close look at the activities being carried out.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- a. PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik cooperates with the Asahimas Company which provides goods delivery services every day through PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik. The Asahimas company provides Delivery Orders to the marketing division of PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik via email.
- b. After PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik received a Delivery Order, Marketing made internal and external shipping for booking trains via email. The function of internal shipping for the operational division is to carry out the process of preparing empty containers (empty containers) and the function of external shipping for the railroad is to book trains.
- c. After the internal shipping is received by the operational division, the next step is for the operations to take the empty container to the depot located in Kampung Bandan to check the physical condition of the container and to ensure that the container is fit for use, for example, not rusty, not smelly, not perforated and not dirty. The documents related to empty container retrieval are travel documents.
- d. After the container is suitable for use, the container operational division is upgraded to a trailer car.
- e. Next, the operational party makes a factory travel document. The travel document consists of three copies, namely: white for PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik, blue for Jakarta trailer drivers, green for Surabaya trailer drivers.
- f. Furthermore, the operational division submits a travel permit to the trailer driver to take the empty container to the Asahimas Company for stuffing. After the trailer driver arrives at the Asahimas Company, the trailer driver reports to security to enter the loading queue. Then the trailer driver gave a travel permit to carry out the stuffing process to the Asahimas Company warehouse. After the stuffing process was completed, the Asahimas Company warehouse handed over the goods to PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik.
- g. After the document handover process is complete, the next step is that the driver brings the container containing the load of goods to the Cikarang depot to transfer the container to the depot and the documents are handed over to the train, because the train departs once every two days so the cargo does not depart immediately.
- h. After the departure schedule arrives, the train provides confirmation of departure for containers ready to depart along with packing list documents and travel documents that will go to Surabaya to the marketing division of PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik via e-mail. Then marketing provides information to operations to notify the container that will be dispatched according to confirmation of departure. The process of train travel only takes 1x24 hours.
- i. After the train arrives at the waru surabaya depot, the next process is transferring the container to the trailer and submitting the documents to operations. After the operation of receiving the documents and transferring the container to the trailer is complete, the next stage is the process of sending the goods to the Asahimas Company in Surabaya. After arriving at the Asahimas Surabaya Company, the dooring process was carried out and the documents were submitted to the Asahimas Surabaya warehouse, dooring was the unloading of goods from the container. After the dooring process is complete, the original packing list and travel documents along with the warehouse signature are handed over to the operations of PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik and a copy of the packing list for the warehouse section of Ashimas Surabaya Company and the delivery process is complete.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data obtained and the results of the research, it can be concluded that in the process of sending goods via containers via train at PT Berkat Mandiri Logistik North Jakarta, there are several stages, namely making delivery orders, making internal shipping and external shipping, preparing empty

containers, transferring containers to cars, making travel documents, stuffing processes, shipping to trains, shipping to Surabaya, dooring processes.

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