

ANALISIS KEHILANGAN *LOSSES* BRONDOLAN KELAPA SAWIT DI PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA III KEBUN SEI BARUHUR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kerugian yang disebabkan oleh *losses* (kehilangan hasil) brondolan, mengetahui lokasi-lokasi yang mengalami kerugian rupiah *losses* (kehilangan hasil) terbesar. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan September – oktober 2020 di Pt Perkebunan Nusantara III Kebun Sei Baruhur. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara menggunakan metode survey deskriptif kuantitatif. Dalam pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Peneliti memilih empat afdeling di afdeling 1, afdeling 2, afdeling 3, dan afdeling 4. Setiap afdeling dipilih sebanyak 2 blok, masing-masing blok 3 kali ulangan. Dengan total populasi sebanyak 8 blok. Setiap blok diambil pengamatan 60 piringan/ blok, 3 pasar pikul/blok, dan 42 TPH/blok. Yang menjadi tempat untuk mendapatkan data primer adalah hasil perhitungan *losses* (kehilangan hasil) brondolan yang tertinggal atau tidak terkutip di piringan, pasar pikul, dan TPH. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa brondolan masih banyak yang tertinggal dan tidak terkutip di piringan, pasar pikul, dan TPH setelah proses panen dan angkut TBS selesai di kerjakan. Kerugian *losses* (kehilangan hasil) terbesar terjadi pada piringan tanaman kelapa sawit yaitu sebesar Rp. 239.568,-. total kerugian rupiah di pasar pikul pada blok sampel adalah sebesar Rp. 27.273,- total kerugian rupiah di TPH pada blok sampel adalah sebesar Rp. 154.259,-.

Kata Kunci : *Losses (kehilangan hasil) brondolan, Piringan, Pasar pikul, TPH.*

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LOSSES ANALYSIS OF PALM OIL FRUIT LOOSE AT PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA III KEBUN SEI BARUHUR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the *losses* caused by *losses* (loss of yield) loose fruit, to find out the locations that experienced losses of rupiah *losses* the biggest (loss of yield). This research was conducted in September – October 2020 at Pt Perkebunan Nusantara III Kebun Sei Baruhur. This research was conducted by using a quantitative descriptive survey method. In taking the sample using *purposive sampling method*. The researcher chose four divisions in the first division, the second division, the third division, and the fourth district. Each division was selected as many as 2 blocks, each block had 3 repetitions. With a total population of 8 blocks. Each block was observed 60 discs/block, 3 pikul markets/block, and 42 TPH/block. The place to get primary data is the result of calculating *losses* (loss of yield) of loose fruit that is left or not quoted on the plate, pikul market, and TPH. The results showed that there were still a lot of loose fruit left and not collected in the disk, pikul market, and TPH after the FFB harvesting and transporting process was completed. The *losses* biggest (loss of yield) occurred in the oil palm plant disc, which was Rp. 239,568,-. the total loss of rupiah in the pikul market in the sample block is Rp. 27,273,- the total loss of rupiah in TPH in the sample block is Rp. 154.259,-.

Keywords : *Losses (loss of yield) loose fruit, dish, pikul market, TPH.*

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