ANALISIS PENERAPAN METODE KLASIFIKIASI *ALWAYS BETTER CONTROL (ABC)* DAN *ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ)* DALAM PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN BAHAN BAKU DI KONVEKSI RSM *FASHION* BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Pengendalian persediaan bahan baku yang tidak efektif bisa menyebabkan kelebihan atau kekurangan stok yang berdampak terhadap kelancaran proses produksi. RSM *Fashion* Bandung merupakan salah satu konveksi yang mengalami permasalahan kelebihan stok dikarenakan belum menerapkan metode pengendalian persediaan bahan baku. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode *Always Better Control (ABC)* dan *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)* guna menentukan jumlah pemesanan yang optimal serta titik pemesanan kembali (*Reorder Point*). Hasil analisis metode *ABC* menunjukkan bahwa bahan baku kategori A mencakup 56,48% dari total investasi. Kategori B mencakup 27,57% dari total investasi, sementara kategori C mencakup 15,95% dari total investasi. Penerapan metode *EOQ* di RSM Fashion Bandung menunjukkan jumlah pemesanan ekonomis untuk kelompok A : kain knit *EOQ* 673 kg & *ROP* 124 kg dan kain jersey *EOQ* 547 kg & *ROP* 75 kg. Kelompok B : kain rayon *EOQ* 1.167 yard & *ROP* 210 yard dan kain katun *EOQ* 1.080 yard & *ROP* 180 yard. Kelompok C : mencakup kain seruti *EOQ* 1.123 yard & *ROP* 180 yard, benang *EOQ* 406 lusin & *ROP* 30 lusin, kancing *EOQ* 120 pack & *ROP* 5 pack, karet *EOQ* 231 yard & *ROP* 9 yard, dan resleting *EOQ* 250 lusin dan *ROP* 8 lusin. Metode *Safety Stock (SS)* menunjukkan nilai $SS = 0$ karena permintaan dan lead time yang tetap sehingga stok cadangan tidak diperlukan.

Kata Kunci: Pengendalian persediaan bahan baku, *Always Better Control (ABC)*, *Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)*, *Safety Stock*, *Reorder Point*

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ALWAYS BETTER CONTROL (ABC) AND ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ) CLASSIFICATION METHODS IN RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY CONTROL AT RSM FASHION BANDUNG CONVECTION

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ABSTRACT

Ineffective raw material inventory control can cause excess or shortage of stock which has an impact on the smoothness of the production process. RSM Fashion Bandung is one of the convections that experiences excess stock problems because it has not implemented a raw material inventory control method. This study uses a descriptive quantitative method with the Always Better Control (ABC) and Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) methods to determine the optimal order quantity and the reorder point. The results of the ABC method analysis show that category A raw materials cover 56.48% of the total investment. Category B covers 27.57% of the total investment, while category C covers 15.95% of the total investment. The application of the EOQ method at RSM Fashion Bandung shows the economic order quantity for group A: knit fabric EOQ 673 kg & ROP 124 kg and jersey fabric EOQ 547 kg & ROP 75 kg. Group B: rayon fabric EOQ 1,167 yards & ROP 210 yards and cotton fabric EOQ 1,080 yards & ROP 180 yards. Group C: includes seruti fabric EOQ 1,123 yards & ROP 180 yards, yarn EOQ 406 dozen & ROP 30 dozen, buttons EOQ 120 packs & ROP 5 packs, rubber EOQ 231 yards & ROP 9 yards, and zippers EOQ 250 dozen and ROP 8 dozen. The Safety Stock (SS) method shows the SS value = 0 because the demand and lead time are fixed so that reserve stock is not needed.

Keywords: Raw material inventory control, Always Better Control (ABC), Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), Safety Stock, Reorder Point