

ABSTRAK

UKM Bu Evi merupakan usaha yang memproduksi oleh-oleh khas Jawa Barat seperti kembang goyang, kue gapit dan semprong. Dalam proses produksinya UKM Bu Evi memerlukan pemesanan bahan baku yang ekonomis guna untuk memenuhi kebutuhan produksinya. Persediaan bahan baku merupakan elemen penting dalam bisnis UKM Bu Evi. Namun sampai saat ini UKM Bu Evi masih mengalami kekurangan dan kelebihan bahan baku. Dengan kekurangan bahan baku, dapat menghentikan proses produksi dan dapat merugikan kemudian juga jika persediaan bahan baku berlebih maka UKM Bu Evi akan mengeluarkan biaya yang lebih juga akibat banyaknya bahan baku kembang goyang, kue gapit dan semprong yang disimpan. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut dilakukan perencanaan persediaan bahan baku dengan metode peramalan dan *economic order quantity* (EOQ). Pada metode peramalan dari bahan baku tepung beras biasa, tepung beras rose brand, tepung aci, gula pasir, dan simas palmia yang memiliki nilai MAD, MSE, dan MAPE terkecil yaitu metode *exponential smoothing*. Dengan metode EOQ, didapatkan pemesanan ekonomis per sekali pesan untuk tepung beras biasa sebanyak 432 kg, tepung beras rose brand sebanyak 197 kg, tepung aci sebanyak 281 kg, gula pasir sebanyak 248 kg, dan simas palmia sebanyak 112 kg.

Kata Kunci: *economic order quantity, forecasting, reorder point, safety stock.*



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ABSTRACT

Bu Evi's UKM is a business that produces typical West Java souvenirs such as Kembang Goyang, Gapit cakes, and Semprong. In the production process, Mrs. Evi's UKM requires the economical ordering of raw materials to meet her production needs. Raw material inventory is an important element in Bu Evi's SME business. However, until now, Bu Evi's UKM has still experienced shortages and excesses of raw materials. A shortage of raw materials can stop the production process and be detrimental. Later, if the supply of raw materials is excessive, Bu Evi's UKM will also incur more costs due to the large number of raw materials for Kembang Goyang, kue Gapit, and Semprong stored. To solve these problems, raw material inventory planning is carried out using forecasting and methods such as economic order quantity (EOQ). In the forecasting method using plain rice flour, rose brand rice flour, tapioca flour, granulated sugar, and margarinemas, which has the smallest MAD, MSE, and MAPE values, namely the exponential smoothing. Using the EOQ method, an economical order per order was obtained for 432 kg of ordinary rice flour, 197 kg of rose brand rice flour, 281 kg tapioca aci flour, 248 kg of granulated sugar, and 112 kg margarines.

Keyword: economic order quantity, forecasting, reorder point, safety stock.



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