

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi dengan adanya kelebihan bahan baku pada UMKM realstep konveksi di Telagasari Karawang. Menyebabkan usaha UMKM tersebut mengalami penumpukan bahan baku dikarenakan permintaan yang tidak stabil dan tidak adanya pengendalian bahan baku. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui, mengkaji, membahas, dan menjelaskan bagaimana penggunaan metode *moving average* dan *exponential smoothing*, *Mean Absolute Deviation* (MAD), *Mean Squared Error* (MSE), dan *Mean Absolute Percentage Error* (MAPE). (2) mengetahui, mengkaji, membahas, dan menjelaskan bagaimana pengendalian bahan baku dengan menggunakan metode EOQ, *safety stock* dan *reorder point*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif, yaitu sekunder data primer melalui studi literature yang dilakukan dengan mempelajari literatur yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian, serta studi lapangan yang dilakukan melalui wawancara dan observasi langsung untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai situasi dan kondisi UMKM. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diantara metode peramalan moving average periode 6 bulan dengan hasil peramalan tahun 2019 dengan rata-rata 261unit, MAD sebesar 95 unit, MSE sebesar 10.817 unit dan nilai MAPE sebesar 49,51%. tahun 2020 dengan rata-rata 270 unit, MAD sebesar 91 unit, MSE sebesar 11.777 unit dan nilai MAPE sebesar 34.87 % tahun 2021 dengan rata-rata 278 unit, MAD sebesar 63 unit, MSE sebsar 3672 unit dan nilai MAPE sebesar 19.71% Peramalan menggunakan metode *exponential smoothing* berdasarkan $\alpha = 0,9$ tahun 2019 memiliki nilai yang sama yaitu 258 unit. MAD 21 unit, nilai MSE sebesar 1070 unit dan nilai MAPE 11 %. Metode *exponential smoothing* berdasarkan $\alpha = 0,9$ tahun 2020 memiliki nilai 256 unit. MAD sebesar 11 unit , MSE sebesar 142 unit serta nilai MAPE sebesar 5 % . Peramalan menggunakan metode *exponential smoothing* berdasarkan $\alpha = 0,9$ tahun 2021 memiliki nilai 287unit. MAD sebesar 9 unit dan nilai MSE sebesar 119 unit serta nilai MAPE sebesar 3,85% . Metode EOQ dengan hasil 2019 sebesar 247 unit, hasil tahun 2020 sebesar 239 unit, tahun 2021 sebesar 240 unit *safety stock tahun 2019* sebesar 126,8 unit . *tshun 2019* sebesar ,41,7 unit, *tahun 2021* sebesar 56,7 unit dan *reorder point tahun 2019* sebesar 129 unit, *tahun 2020* sebesar 44 unit, *ahun 2021* sebesar 59 unit adalah metode pengendalian bahan baku yang tepat untuk meminimalkan biaya persediaan dan mengoptimalkan persediaan bahan baku kain.

Kata kunci: peramalan; *moving average*; *exponential smoothing*, pengukuran akurasi, metode EOQ,*safety stock* dan *reorder point*

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the presence of excess raw materials in realstep convection SMEs in Telagasari Karawang. Causing the MSME business to experience a buildup of raw materials due to unstable demand and the absence of raw material control. This study aims to: (1) identify, study, discuss, and explain how to use the moving average and exponential smoothing, Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD), Mean Squared Error (MSE), and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) methods. (2) knowing, studying, discussing, and explaining how to control raw materials using the EOQ, safety stock and reorder point methods. The research was conducted using a quantitative descriptive method, namely secondary primary data through literature studies conducted by studying literature related to the research topic, as well as field studies conducted through interviews and direct observation to obtain an overview of the situation and condition of MSMEs. Based on the results of the study, between the 6-month moving average forecasting method and the forecast results for 2019 with an average of 261 units, an MAD of 95 units, an MSE of 10,817 units and a MAPE value of 49.51%. in 2020 with an average of 270 units, MAD of 91 units, MSE of 11,777 units and a MAPE value of 34.87 % in 2021 with an average of 278 units, MAD of 63 units, MSE of 3672 units and a MAPE value of 19.71% Forecasting using The elxponential smoothing model based on $\alpha = 0.9$ in 2019 has the same value of 258 units. MAD is 21 units, the MSEL value is 1070 units and the MAPEL value is 11%. The elxponential smoothing model based on $\alpha = 0.9$ in 2020 has a value of 256 units. MAD selbelsar 11 units, MSE selelsar 142 units and MAPEL value selbelsar 5%. Forecasting using the elxponential smoothing model based on $\alpha = 0.9$ in 2021 has a value of 287 units. The MAD value is 9 units and the MSEL value is 119 units, and the MAPEL value is 3.85%. EOQ method with 2019 results of 247 units, 2020 results of 239 units, 2021 of 240 units, safety stock in 2019 of 126.8 units. tshun 2019 amounted to .41.7 units, year 2021 amounted to 56.7 units and reorder points in 2019 amounted to 129 units, year 2020 amounted to 44 units, year 2021 amounted to 59 units is the right raw material control method to minimize inventory costs and optimize inventory fabric raw materials.

Keywords: balanced scorecard; mission; performance measurement; strategy; vision