

***Analysis of Quality Control of Rice Products
Sultan Cap Putra A Bank Using
Statistical Process Control (SPC) Method
(Case Study at UD. Gotong Royong Situbondo Regency)***

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ABSTRACT

Rice is a part of the grain of rice or paddy that has been removed from its skin or outer layer. A company called UD Gotong Royong is a milling company that produces and sells quality rice located in Gunung Malang Village, Suboh District, Situbondo Regency. This study aims to determine how to implement rice quality control and the root causes of problems regarding the integrity of rice, the color of rice, and the cleanliness of rice. This study uses the Statistical Process Control (SPC) method. The SPC method tools use np control charts, Pareto diagrams, cause and effect diagrams (ishikawa), and process capability (Cp). The results of the study obtained a control map showing that the variables of integrity and cleanliness of rice are still outside the control limits. The Pareto diagram shows that the most common problem with rice products is the variable of rice integrity, which is 39%. Process capability (Cp) shows that quality control is under control. The causes of defects in rice products are caused by raw materials that are too young, rice exposed to viruses, overloaded polishing machines, and inappropriate storage methods after drying. To create better and quality rice products, companies must be able to maintain or improve quality control.

Keywords: Rice, Quality Control, Statistical Process Control (SPC)