

***Inventory Control Analysis of Soybean Raw Material Using EOQ Method at
UD. KAISAR, Lumajang***
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ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive quantitative research with the aim of knowing the inventory control that has been implemented by UD. KAISAR is optimal when compared to inventory control using the EOQ (Economic Order Quantity) method. The problem faced by the company is that it is too frequent to purchase raw materials due to the estimation method which can make inventory costs become large. In addition, the company also does not have a safety stock and does not apply a reorder point which makes the company likely to run out of raw materials during the production process. The method used is the EOQ (economic order quantity) method using 5 analysis techniques, namely the optimal raw material purchasing analysis (EOQ), order frequency, total inventory cost (total cost), safety stock, and reorder point. The data used is UD production data. KAISAR in the period 2018-2019. The results showed that the company purchased raw materials is 286.500 kg (2018) and 250.000 kg (2019) with 23.875 kg (2018) and 20,833 kg (2019) purchasing raw materials for one purchase with a purchase frequency of 12 times (2018) and 14. times (2019) in a year. The purchase quantity of EOQ method is 28.892 Kg (2018) and 25.964 Kg (2019) with a frequency of purchases in one year is 10 times. The amount of Total Inventory Cost (TC) according to the EOQ method is more efficient with savings of Rp 8.624.104 in 2018 and Rp 10.245.569 in 2019.

Key word: Inventory Controll, EOQ, UD. KAISAR