

## RINGKASAN

Penelitian yang berjudul “Analisis Efektivitas Manajemen Persediaan Menggunakan Metode *Just In Time* dan *Economic Order Quantity* (Studi Kasus PT Flanara)” merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif komparatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dikarenakan penelitian ini berusaha untuk mengetahui secara mendalam mengenai kebijakan perusahaan dalam mengelola persediaan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di PT Flanara.

Informan pada penelitian ini adalah pemilik dan karyawan PT Flanara, berjumlah lima informan. Informan terdiri atas pemilik PT Flanara sebanyak satu orang, admin sebanyak dua orang, karyawan bagian gudang sebanyak dua orang. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui proses wawancara dan observasi. Wawancara dilakukan secara tatap muka langsung di PT Flanara. Wawancara dilakukan secara bertahap dan dilakukan terpisah antar informan yang dimulai dari tanggal 20-24 Januari 2023. Wawancara dilakukan secara terpisah agar informasi yang didapatkan benar-benar murni berdasarkan pemikiran dan pengalaman masing-masing informan tanpa adanya pengaruh dari luar. Observasi dilakukan dengan mengunjungi PT Flanara di Yogyakarta. Data hasil wawancara dianalisis dengan mengkonversi data audio menjadi data teks. Hasil wawancara tersebut juga diuji keabsahannya dengan menggunakan teknik triangulasi, yaitu membandingkan hasil wawancara antar informan.

Hasil analisis penelitian menunjukkan bahwa; (1) Pengendalian persediaan dengan menggunakan kebijakan perusahaan menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pembelian persediaan yang dilakukan sebanyak 28.091 unit dengan frekuensi pembelian sebanyak 36 kali, dan *safety stock* yang dimiliki sebesar 13.909 unit, dan total biaya persediaan yang dikeluarkan sebesar Rp 26.015.769. (2) Pengendalian persediaan dengan metode *Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ) menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pembelian persediaan yang dilakukan sebanyak 111.736 unit dengan frekuensi pembelian sebanyak 6,5163 kali, *safety stock* terdapat 33.204 unit, dan total biaya persediaan yang dikeluarkan yaitu sebesar Rp 9.197.920. (3) Pengendalian persediaan dengan metode *Just In Time* (JIT) menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pembelian persediaan sebanyak 91.619 unit dengan frekuensi pembelian sebanyak 7,798 kali, dan total biaya persediaan yang dikeluarkan sebesar Rp 11.008.787.

Kesimpulan dari analisis di atas yaitu metode *Economic Order Quantity* dan *Just In Time* memiliki biaya yang lebih rendah daripada kebijakan perusahaan sehingga efektif untuk diterapkan pada PT Flanara karena dapat menghemat biaya, namun biaya pengendalian persediaan yang dikeluarkan dengan metode EOQ lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan menggunakan metode JIT. Metode JIT sepertinya sulit diterapkan pada PT Flanara karena tidak memiliki *safety stock* mengingat bahwa metode *Just In Time* hanya menyediakan stok ketika dibutuhkan saja,

Implikasi dari kesimpulan di atas yaitu perusahaan perlu menerapkan metode *Economic Order Quantity* atau *Just In Time* dalam pengendalian persediaan agar mengurangi biaya yang tidak bernilai tambah dan meminimalisir waktu yang tidak bernilai guna.

**Kata Kunci:** *Economic Order Quantity*, *Just In Time*, Persediaan

## SUMMARY

*The research entitled "Analysis of the Effectiveness of Inventory Management Using the Just In Time and Economic Order Quantity Methods (Case Study of PT Flanara)" is a qualitative research with a comparative descriptive method. This research uses a qualitative method because this research seeks to find out in depth about the company's policies in managing inventory. This research was conducted at PT Flanara.*

*The informants in this study were the owners and employees of PT Flanara, totaling five informants. The informants consisted of one owner of PT Flanara, two admins, two warehouse employees. Data collection was carried out through interviews and observation processes. Interviews were conducted face-to-face at PT Flanara. Interviews were conducted in stages and conducted separately between informants starting from January 20-24 2023. Interviews were conducted separately so that the information obtained was truly based on the thoughts and experiences of each informant without any outside influence. Observations were made by visiting PT Flanara in Yogyakarta. Interview data were analyzed by converting audio data into text data. The validity of the interview results was also tested using a triangulation technique, namely comparing the results of interviews between informants.*

*The results of the research analysis show that; (1) Inventory control using company policy shows that the average inventory purchases made are 28,091 units with a purchase frequency of 36 times, and the safety stock owned is 13,909 units, and the total cost of inventory issued is Rp. 26,015,769. (2) Inventory control using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method shows that an average of 111,736 units of inventory purchases are made with a purchase frequency of 6.5163 times, there are 33,204 units of safety stock, and the total inventory cost issued is IDR 9,197.920. (3) Inventory control using the Just In Time (JIT) method shows that the average inventory purchase is 91,619 units with a purchase frequency of 7,798 times, and the total cost of inventory issued is IDR 11,008,787.*

*The conclusion from the analysis above is that the Economic Order Quantity and Just In Time methods have lower costs than company policies so they are effective to apply to PT Flanara because they save costs, but inventory control costs incurred using the EOQ method are lower than using the JIT method. The JIT method seems difficult to apply to PT Flanara because it does not have safety stock considering that the Just In Time method only provides stock when it is needed.*

*The implication of the conclusion above is that companies need to apply the Economic Order Quantity or Just In Time method in inventory control in order to reduce non-value-added costs and minimize non-value-added time.*

**Keywords:** *Economic Order Quantity, Just In Time, Inventory*