

Gerardus Hanandika Dishatama. 2026. Analisis Persediaan Bahan Baku Mie Basah (Studi Kasus Pada Umkm Mie Speciall Di Kapanewon Jetis Kabupaten Bantul). Dibimbing oleh: Agus Santosa.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis jumlah persediaan tepung sebagai bahan baku mie basah di UMKM Mie Speciall berdasarkan analisis EOQ (2) menganalisis jumlah persediaan pengaman (*safety stock*) bahan baku tepung yang digunakan pada UMKM Mie Speciall (3) menganalisis titik pemesanan kembali (*reorder point*) bahan baku tepung pada UMKM Mie Speciall. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Metode penentuan lokasi menggunakan metode studi kasus. Metode penentuan responden menggunakan *purposive* sebanyak tiga responden. Metode pengumpulan data dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan EOQ, *SS*, *ROP*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) jumlah pemesanan optimal bahan baku tepung sebesar 13.698,83 kg, (2) persediaan pengaman sebesar 137,95 kg, dan (3) titik pemesanan ulang sebesar 888,28 kg dengan waktu tunggu pemesanan selama 1 hari. Nilai EOQ yang lebih besar dibandingkan pemesanan aktual menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan tepung dalam proses produksi belum optimal. Oleh karena itu, UMKM Mie Speciall disarankan untuk menerapkan metode EOQ, *safety stock*, dan *ROP* guna meningkatkan penggunaan bahan baku, efisiensi pengendalian persediaan, dan meminimalkan biaya persediaan.

Kata Kunci : Pengendalian Persediaan, EOQ, Persediaan Pengaman, Pemesanan Kembali, Bahan Baku Tepung

Gerardus Hanandika Dishatama. 2026. *Analysis of Raw Material Stock for Wet Noodles (A Case Study of the Mie Speciall MSME in Jetis Sub-district, Bantul Regency).* Supervised by: Agus Santosa.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) analyse the stock levels of flour as a raw material for fresh noodles at the UMKM Mie Speciall based on EOQ analysis (2) analyse the safety stock levels of flour used at the UMKM Mie Speciall and (3) analyse the reorder point for flour at the UMKM Mie Speciall. The research method used is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The location was selected using the case study method. Respondents were selected using a purposive sampling method, comprising three respondents. Data collection methods included observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques employed included EOQ, SS, and ROP. The research findings indicate that (1) the optimal order quantity for flour raw materials is 13.698,83 kg, (2) the safety stock is 137.95 kg, and (3) the reorder point is 888.28 kg with an order lead time of 1 day. The fact that the EOQ value is higher than the actual order quantity indicates that the use of flour in the production process is not yet optimal. Therefore, the UMKM Mie Speciall is advised to implement the EOQ, safety stock, and ROP methods to improve raw material utilisation, enhance inventory control efficiency, and minimise inventory costs.

Keywords: *Inventory Control, Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), Safety Stock, Reorder Point, Flour Raw Material*