ABSTRAK

Ningsih, Ana Rodhiyah Solehati. 2021. Skripsi. **Analisis Perencanaan Pengendalian Persediaan Bahan Baku dengan Menggunakan Metode *Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ) Guna Meminimalkan Total Biaya Persediaan pada PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo.** Program Studi Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Panca Marga Probolinggo.

Penelitian dilakukann di PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis perencanaan pengendalian persediaan bahan baku dengan menggunakan *Metode Economic Order quantity* (EOQ) guna meminimalkan total biaya persediaan pada PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo.

Jenis Penelititan yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan variabel biaya pemesanan (*ordering cost*), biaya penyimpanan (*carryng cost*), biaya total *(total cost)* dan biaya produksi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode *economic order quantity* merupakan metode yang memiliki tingkat perhitungan pembelian bahan baku paling ekonomis untuk produk *white crysotle* sebesar 38.402.600 sebanyak 390.148 ton dengan frekuensi pembelian 2 kali, semen sebesar 12.256.800 sebanyak 49.543 ton dengan frekuensi pembelian 3 kali dan semen sebesar 5.555.600 sebanyak 6.137 ton dengan frekuensi pembelian 3 kali.

Kata Kunci: *Economic Order Quantity,* perencanaan, pengendalian bahan baku, meminimalkan total biaya.

ABSTRACT

Ningsih, Ana Rodhiyah Solehati. 2021. Thesis. **Analysis of Raw Material Inventory Control Planning Using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method in order to minimize the total cost of inventories at PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo.** *Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Panca Marga University, Probolinggo.*

The research was conducted at PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo with the aim to analyze the planning of raw material inventory control using the Economic Order quantity (EOQ) method in order to minimize the total cost of inventory at PT. Amak Firdaus Utomo Probolinggo.
The type of research used is quantitative descriptive with variable ordering costs, storage costs (carryng costs), total costs (total costs) and production   costs.
The results showed that the economic order quantity method is a method that has the most economical level of calculation for the purchase of raw materials for white crysotle products of 38,402,600 as much as 390,148 tons with a purchase frequency of 2 times, cement for 12,256,800 as many as 49,543 tons with a purchase frequency of 3 times and cement amounting to 5,555,600 as much as 6,137 tons with a purchase frequency of 3 times.

Keywords*: Economic Order Quantity, planning, controlling raw materials, minimizing total costs.*