

**JUST IN TIME METHOD FOR RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY COST  
EFFICIENCY AT WISMA BATIK TRUSMI**

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***Abstract.** Study with a specific purpose This well-known just-in-time (JIT) technique of business increases efficiency, lowers costs, and ensures a smooth production process. Object investigation This is Wisma Batik Trusmi, which is located in the hamlet of Cinunuk subdistrict of Cileunyi district and operates in the sector of batik writing. For data analysis, quantitative analysis was employed as a method. Data is required for \_cost computation, raw material supply, and application of the just-in-time approach. Primary data (in the form of report material raw production, inventory material raw, as well as cost material standard, and company history) and secondary data (in the form of literature from the library, notes during related lectures, books, and internet media theory that will be researched) are the types of data obtained.*

***Keywords:** Method Just in time, Supply Material raw, Efficiency*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Fast-growing competition causes companies to invest too much in supply and make less efficient selections in set-level supplies. Businessmen need to be more efficient in their job in order to compete effectively and maintain the continuation of their businesses.

Inventory, often known as supply, includes capital element work, where this is deemed more liquid than other element assets such as receivables or cash. Supply for a business is critical due to its nature. For such activity, optimal results can be obtained when offset with control supplies, specifically supply material raw includes control cost management supply which must be business responsibility, such as cost maintenance, cost storage, cost ordering, and rental building.

Wisma Since 1970, Batik Trusmi has been producing stand-alone batik. In \_ case This company has not yet implemented a JIT (Just In Time) approach for calculating raw material supply. Furthermore, that company only records the quantity of purchases and the cost of raw material supply within a single period, so the company cannot yet push wastage that occurred. Method This was required since the supplier had instructed the company to deliver raw material in the proper amount and time frame for production, allowing the company to boost productivity. With the advancement of industrial technology, the so-called Just In Time system was developed. This is a production system that is designed to be as efficient as possible in terms of time submission, cost, and quality by eliminating various types of waste in the production process, allowing the company to deliver production (services or goods) separately at the appropriate time in accordance with consumers (Simamora, 2012). Furthermore, the Just In Time method is a concept that solves problems in a continual manner as well as using force to remove or abolish assessed waste \_ No worth added (Heyzer, Jay; rendering, 2016). Referring to the described objective study For knowing the Just In Time approach in business boost efficiency cost supply material raw as smoothness production process at Wisma Batik Pring as kitchen.

## **REVIEW REFERENCES**

According to Sofyan (Sofyan, 2013), inventory is the company's stock needed to meet fluctuating demand. Supply on context process production is unemployed, resulting in Still waiting for it source Power as well as Not yet used for the next process.

According to Handoko (Handoko, 2012), inventory is the primary source in the manufacturing process. According to Nelson and Peter (Nelson, 2015), inventory is defined as an asset shaped equipment or material nail employed in a gift service or manufacturing process.

According to Brewers (Garrison; Noreen; Brewers, 2013), supply is divided as follows: 1) Finished items (Inventory goods so). This is a fully finished product unit that has not yet been sold to customers. 2) Inventory products in progress (work in progress). 3) Raw materials (raw inventory stuff). 4). Material foundation or raw material for use in manufacturing a certain product.

According to Siregar (Siregar, 2013), the role of management supply in creating superiority competitive in a lengthy period of time. Level supply has an impact on profitability, ability to respond to customer requests, time overruns, capacity unemployed, engineering product, quality, and pricing sell in a thorough manner.

According to Witjaksono (Witjaksono, 2013), just in time is a philosophy business that discusses the method of push time production as well as push failure production. Excellent in nonmanufacturing and manufacturing processes. Another word from Just In time is lean manufacturing or short-cycle production.

According to Witjaksono (Witjaksono, 2013), short supply can be categorised as follows: 1). Storage expenses (carrying costs), such as cost insurance, capital costs, depreciation and wear and tear, storage charges, tax earth and building. 2) Cost ordering (Ordering Cost), such as discounts, transport and unloading expenses, and cost to order. 3). Cost backup safety (safety stock), for example: disruptions in the manufacturing process, loss of reputation / name Good to client, and loss due to missed sales opportunities.

According Just In Time integrates a goal strategy that involves repair position competitiveness and support enhancement profit company, according to Hansen and Mowen (Hansen and Mowen, 2009). The objective is to improve profit and price competition where possible, reduce expenses, improve quality, and fix performance delivery.

According to Kuncoro (Kuncoro, 2005), Just In Time plays a vital role and includes: (1). Support improved position competition for the organization through improved performance quality, improved quality, and cost control. (2) Encourage profit enhancement.

With the knowledge that the manager needs to focus just on cost storage and cost reservations, as can be seen in the lower this:

$Q + CQ / 2 = tc = PD$ . Description:  $tc$  stands for total cost, including storage fees.  $C$  = Storage cost In a year, the supplies for one unit cost  $D$  is the known annual demand, and  $Q$  is the quantity of message units ordered each time.  $P$  = Cost multiplied by the number of messages.

$2(D)(OC) / CC = EOQ$ . Where:  $EOQ$  stands for economic order quantity,  $CC$  for carrying costs (storage costs),  $OC$  for ordering costs (ordering costs), and  $D$  for requests (annual requests).

$EOQ$ , or something quantity booking, is something that can reduce the overall cost of storage and ordering, and it should be established when raw material is delivered as needed, at the time of reordering, or when booking back. Therefore, more Formerly Which requirement is known, i.e. leads time (time wait) or that time needed in accepting order, is known before reorder point is selected.

## **METHOD STUDY**

Type study This use study descriptive with use approach quantitative characteristic studies case past effort collect data from company as well as do analysis with system Just in time. By therefore Can obtained conclusion from results study For later used become material reference in take decision For solving which problem faced company .

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Batik was introduced to the community of Cinunuk by a grandmother ancestor named Rongo Galeh, who is a descendant of Brawijaya V. Ronggo Galeh. Batik is only

confined to a few people, but it becomes genetic. After the 15th century, the history of batik in Cinunuk Village is quite hazy; even no can is known because there is no written or oral documentation. A 2004 pattern known as the "Ring Motif Delicious or Bamboo Motifs" similar to another batik created by the father tikno. Ring motif for the kitchen was influenced by the village's living conditions for the batiks. Still covered in bamboo and plants. Bring your own bamboo in Java language. A cognate of the word "pring" is "tree bamboo." The Batik Trusmi motif has very deep philosophical connotations. Plant a typical life clump of bamboo to develop one strength. At the conclusion of his tenure as head of the village, Mr. Tikno established a company with the name guesthouse Batik Pring as the kitchen. stand out compared to other reasons. An emblem of the Bandung Regency is Batik Trusmi. The advertising has already started in all of Indonesia. In the Village Cinunuk Subdistrict Cileunyi Regency of Bandung, the Trusmi Batik guesthouse serves as a research place for manufacturing batik.

**Use Raw Materials .** Implementation study This use material raw Which includes : 1). Cloth Prism, 2). Night/ Candle , 3). Dye synthetic , 4). Waterglass.

Use material raw main including aspect Which its nature vital in cycle production at the company . Details use material raw main in every period as following :

**Table 1. Necessity Cloth Prism**

Month	Amount units	Meters	Price / meters	Total Price
January	313	688.6	8,500	12,394,800
February	285	627	8,500	11,286,000
March	312	686.4	8,500	12,355,200
April	294	646.8	8,500	11,642,400
May	328	721.6	8,500	12,988,800
June	279	613,8	8,500	11,048,400
July	356	783,2	8,500	14,097,600
August	330	726	8,500	13,068,000
September	310	682	8,500	12,276,000
October	288	633.6	8,500	11,404,800
November	322	708.4	8,500	12,751,200
December	341	750,2	8,500	13,503,600
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>8267.6</b>		<b>134,791,800</b>

Source : Primary Data Processed , 2023

**Table 2. Need Evening / Candle**

<b>Mont h</b>	<b>Total Usage Evening/ Candle (kg)</b>	<b>Price / kg</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
January	110	30,000	3,300,000
February	98	30,000	2,940,000
March	100	30,000	3,000,000
April	75	30,000	2,250,000
May	85	30,000	2,550,000
June	115	30,000	3,450,000
July	150	30,000	4,500,000
August	100	30,000	3,000,000
September	120	30,000	3,600,000
October	141	30,000	4,230,000
November	132	30,000	3,960,000
December	154	30,000	4,620,000
Amount	1380	30,000	41,400,000

Source : Data Primer Treated , 2023

**Table 3. Need Dye Synthetic**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Use DyeSynthetic (kg)</b>	<b>Price / kg</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
January	212	15,000	3,180,000
February	153	15,000	2,295,000
March	198	15,000	2,970,000
April	142	15,000	2,130,000
May	160	15,000	2,400,000
June	215	15,000	3,225,000
July	150	15,000	2,250,000
August	187	15,000	2,805,000
September	170	15,000	2,550,000
October	242	15,000	3,630,000
November	232	15,000	3,480,000
December	254	15,000	3,810,000

<b>Amount</b>	<b>2.315</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>34,725,000</b>
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source : Data Primer Treated , 2023

**Material raw helper** . Details use material raw helper in every period as following :

**Table 4. Need Material Waterglass**

<b>Mont h</b>	<b>Total Usage Dye Synthetic (kg)</b>	<b>Price / kg</b>	<b>Total Price</b>
January	50	10,000	500,000
February	40	10,000	400,000
March	52	10,000	520,000
April	42	10,000	420,000
May	45	10,000	450,000
June	53	10,000	530,000
July	60	10,000	600,000
August	58	10,000	580,000
September	49	10,000	490,000
October	56	10,000	560,000
November	51	10,000	510,000
December	62	10,000	620,000
Amount	618	10,000	6,180,000

Source : Primary Data Processed , 2023

Fees Supply Raw Materials . There is a number of type cost in cost supply material raw , ie consists from :

4.0 Cost Order . Cost booking is cost Which company not quite enough as consequence from there is booking supply material raw . There is three type covered costs \_ in costs booking namely : costs \_ \_ administration And general , cost transport purchases , as well cost phone .

**Table 5. Fees Booking**

<b>Mont h</b>	<b>Cost Phone (IDR)</b>	<b>Cost transport Purchase (IDR)</b>	<b>Administrati on Warehouse (IDR)</b>	<b>Total (IDR )</b>
Total	3,595,370	2,737,500	3,668,000	8,000,870

Source : Data Primary processed , 2023

Total cost booking For material raw cloth prism , night / candle , paint naptol And waterglass during year 2020 of IDR 8,000,870.

- (1). Cost Storage . Cost storage is cost Which addressed To use keep supply goods sold . \_ Cost storage issued by Wisma Batik Trusmiuntuk keep material raw cloth prisms , wax / wax , dyes synthetic And waterglass is :

**Table 6. Cost Storage**

<b>Material raw</b>	<b>Cost Storage (IDR)</b>
Cloth Prism	234,260
Evening/ candle	138,000
Dye synthetic	1,389,000
Waterglass	20,600

Source : Data Primer Treated , 2023

- (2). Cost booking according to company . The company sets cost booking as in lower this : ( **Total Cost Orders / Total Cost Booking Material raw**) x **Purchase Raw Materials** .

Cost order that Wisma Batik Trusmi issued For keep material raw is as following : (a). Prism Cloth  $(8,000,870/217,096,800) \times 134,719,800 = 4,967,607$ ; (b). Night/ candle  $(8,000,870/217,096,800) \times 41,400,000 = 1,525,753$ ; (c). Dye Synthetic  $(8,000,870/217,096,800) \times 34,725,000 = 1,279,753$ ; (d). Waterglass  $(8,000,870/217,096,800) \times 6,180,000 = 227,757$ .



**Table 7. Fees Booking Material raw**

<b>Material raw</b>	<b>Cost Booking (IDR)</b>
Cloth Prism	4,967,607
Evening / Candle	1,525,753
Dye Synthetic	1,279,753
Waterglass	227,757

Source : Data processed , 2023

So Cost order totals IDR 8.000.870,-

**economics Order Quantity (EOQ)** . Control supply in matter This For minimize many booking with cost storage as follows :  $EOQ = \sqrt{2(D)(OC) / CC}$ . Where: EOQ = *Economic Order Quantity*; CC = *Carrying Cost* ( Cost storage ); OC = *order cost* ( Cost ordering ); D = *Requests* ( Request annual ).

1). Material raw Main

- (a). Cloth Prism, known : Request annual cloth prism 8267.6 meters; Cost booking Rp 4,967,607; Cost storage IDR 234,260; To use set magnitude booking material raw mainly economical \_ use method *EOQ* is as following :

$$EOQ = \sqrt{2(D)(OC) / CC} = \sqrt{2(8267.6 \text{ m})( Rp 4,967,607.00) / IDR 234,260.00} = \sqrt{350,638} = 592.2 \text{ m.}$$

- (b). night/ candle , known : Request annual night / candle 1,380 kg; Cost order IDR 1,525,753; Cost storage IDR 138,000; Method *economic order quantity* For determination magnitude booking material raw main Which economical is as following :

$$EOQ = \sqrt{2(D)(OC) / CC} = \sqrt{2(1,380 \text{ kg}) (Rp 1,525,753.00) / IDR 138,000.00} = \sqrt{30,515.06} = 174.7 \text{ Kg.}$$

(c). Dye Synthetic , known : Request annual dye synthetic 2,315 Kg; Cost booking IDR 1,279,753; Cost storage IDR 1,389,000; Method *economic order quantity* For determination magnitude booking material raw main ones economical is as following :

$$EOQ = \sqrt{2(D)(OC) / CC} = \sqrt{2(2,315 \text{ kg}) \text{ IDR } 1,279,753.00 / \text{ IDR } 1,389,000.00} = \sqrt{4,265.8} = 65.3 \text{ Kg.}$$

2). Auxiliary Raw Materials . Known : Request annual waterglass 618 kg; Cost booking IDR 227,757; Cost storage IDR 20,600; Method *economic orders quantity* For determination magnitude booking material raw main Which economy is as following :

$$EOQ = \sqrt{2(D)(OC) / CC} = \sqrt{2(618 \text{ kg}) (\text{Rp } 227,757.00) / \text{ IDR } 20,600.00} = \sqrt{13,665.42} = 116.9 \text{ kg.}$$

**Just in time.** Method *economic order quantity* For know how much big purchase material raw Economical , explained namely :

**Table 9. economics Order Quantity**

Amount units		Price	Total Cost
Cloth Prism	592.2 m	8,500	4,967,607
Evening	174.7 kg	30,000	5,241,000
Dye Synthetic	65.3 kg	15,000	979,500
Waterglass	116.9 kg	10,000	1,169,000

Source : Data Primer Treated , 2020

Quantity booking Which Can minimize total cost booking And storage , use maintain smoothness from the production process no limited Enough with determine magnitude material standard that should be bought , however must also be determined When coming material raw the in a manner appropriate time required \_ when *reorder point* or booking return done .

**CONCLUSION**

Research and discussion's findings The author comes to the conclusion that using the Just In Time strategy can help improve productivity while lowering costs and increasing material availability in the Trusmi Batik House time frame of 2022. Conclusions of the study These include: 1). Up to 2022, activity acquire supply material raw on guesthouse Trusmi Batik will continue to use the old approach, which will result in waste since there will still be a lot of supply material raw in the warehouse and bear costs that will be sufficiently high.. 2).

**Table 10. Comparison of Total Costs Supply Raw Materials Method Traditional with System Just In time**

<b>Material raw</b>	<b>Traditional (IDR)</b>	<b>Just in time (IDR)</b>	<b>Efficiency (IDR)</b>
Cloth Prism	134,791,800	129,824,193	4,967,607
Evening	41,400,000	36,159,000	5,241,000
Dye Synthetic	34,725,000	33,745,500	979,500
Waterglass	6,180,000	5,011,000	1,169,000
Total	217,096,800	204,739,693	12,357,107

Source : Data Primary processed , 2020

The results of the total cost calculation Supply in the traditional approach an amount of Rp. 217,096,800 temporary computation using the Just In Time method results in an amount of Rp. 204,739,693. Efficiency mark cost raw material supply from Just In Time policy, ie Rp. 12.357.107. Trusmi Batik Boutique Hotel Can save costs by using a streamlined supply of raw materials through the application wisdom buy Just In Time.

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