

ABSTRAK

KEMUNGKINAN PENERAPAN JIT (*JUST IN TIME*) DALAM SISTEM PRODUKSI

Studi Kasus pada CV. Sahabat Klaten

Vincentia Noor Hesty Sari
Universitas Sanata Dharma
Yogyakarta
2004

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah CV. Sahabat layak untuk menerapkan JIT (*Just In Time*) dalam pelaksanaan proses produksinya.

Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik wawancara, teknik dokumentasi, dan teknik observasi. Teknik analisa data berupa analisa diskriptif. Untuk menentukan manfaat ekonomi yang akan diperoleh perusahaan jika menerapkan JIT (*Just In Time*) digunakan analisis MCE (*Manufacturing Cycle Efficiency*).

Dari hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa CV. Sahabat belum dapat menerapkan JIT (*Just In Time*) dalam sistem produksinya, karena hanya 5 dari 10 syarat JIT (*Just In Time*) yang dapat dipenuhi, yaitu: sistem aliran produksi, *kanban pull system*, eliminasi kemacetan, *total productive maintenance*, dan perbaikan berkesinambungan. Sedangkan syarat JIT (*Just In Time*) yang lain yaitu: organisasi pabrik, pelatihan/tim/ketrampilan, *visibilitas* atau pengendalian visual, ukuran *lot* dan pengurangan waktu *setup*, dan pemasok belum dapat dipenuhi. Berdasarkan perhitungan MCE diperoleh angka 0,63 (<1) yang berarti masih terdapat aktivitas tidak bernilai tambah dalam proses produksi. Jika perusahaan melakukan perbaikan terus menerus maka secara bertahap aktivitas tidak bernilai tambah dapat dihilangkan. Jika mampu menghilangkan aktivitas tidak bernilai tambah tersebut CV. Sahabat akan memperoleh manfaat ekonomi sebesar Rp. 87.988.360 yang berarti bahwa perusahaan dapat menerapkan sistem JIT secara tepat.

ABSTRACT

THE POSSIBILITY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JUST IN TIME (JIT) IN THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM A Case study at “CV. Sahabat” Klaten

**Vincentia Noor Hesty Sari
Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta
2004**

This research aimed to know whether or not CV. Sahabat was able to apply JIT (*Just In Time*) in its production system.

The data gathering techniques were interview, documentation, and observation. The data analysis techniques was descriptive analysis. To determine the economic benefit obtained by the company when applying JIT (*Just In Time*) it was used MCE (Manufacturing Cycle Efficiency) analysis.

The result of this research showed that CV. Sahabat was not able yet to apply JIT (Just In Time) in the production system, because there were only five out of ten requirements were fulfilled namely production flow system, kanban pull system, bottleneck elimination, total productive maintenance, and sustainable improvement. The other five requirements in JIT (Just In Time) namely factory layout, training/team/employees skill, feasibility or visual control, lot size, reduction of set up time, and vendor were not fulfilled. Based on the MCE calculation it was found the coefficient was 0,63 (less than 1) showing that there were no-value added activities in the production process. No-value added activities might be eliminated if the company gradually improves itself continuously. The economic benefit obtained was an elimination of cost as much as Rp 87.988.360, meaning that the company can apply the JIT (Just In Time) system appropriately.