

## CHAPTER VI CONCLUSIONS

This chapter consists of the conclusions of the research and the suggestions given to the next research.

### 6.1 Conclusions

The conclusions of the research were

1. Grouping of product peripheral devices is done by using ABC analysis with criteria of the annual usage value. ABC analysis uses data in 2015 and 2016 with class A classification consisting of 11,95% items, class B 20,44% items, class C 48,43% items, and class D 19,18% items.
2. Proposed inventory control is determined using the maximum-minimum, EOQ and EOI methods. EOI method is a better method because it can reduce the total cost of inventory of 27% larger than other methods.
3. Inventory control of class A items using the minimum-maximum method for non-distributed normal and using EOQ for the normal distribution. Inventory control of class B and C items is determined by the EOI method. The total cost for one year based on the three methods is Rp 4.323.494.829. The comparison between the current inventory policy and the proposed inventory policy is that the TOR value obtained for the proposed policy is 14,70 higher than the current inventory policy of 2,73. Proposed policy may decrease the current average value of inventory. Method EOQ decrease the current average value of inventory by 2%, minimum maximum method decrease the current average value of inventory by 1% and EOI 27%.

## 6.2 Suggestions

Suggestions that are given to the development are as follows:

1. Creating a computerized information system so that the proposed inventory control method can be applied easily, inventory calculations can be done quickly, and the data used can be updated at any time.
2. The next researcher is suggested to consider the fluctuation of the price of the products.

