

BAB IV

PENGUMPULAN DAN PENGOLAHAN DATA

4.1 Pengumpulan Data

4.1.1 Data Jumlah Cacat

Tabel 4.1 Jumlah Produksi dan Jumlah Cacat Tahu

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Kecacatan			Total kecacatan (biji)
			Tekstur lembek (biji)	Perubahan warna (biji)	Adanya bau asam (biji)	
1	6/Juli/2019	1450	15	9	7	31
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	6	3	8	17
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	11	6	3	20
4	9/Juli/2019	1370	9	3	4	16
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	5	8	11	24
6	11/Juli/2019	850	8	6	3	17
7	12/Juli/2019	840	13	11	6	30
8	13/Juli/2019	830	8	6	7	21
9	14/Juli/2019	810	7	5	2	14
10	15/Juli/2019	820	9	7	9	25
11	16/Juli/2019	780	15	9	4	28
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	25	12	11	48
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	20	8	12	40
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	14	10	4	28
15	20/Juli/2019	1250	34	16	12	62
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	25	13	6	44
17	22/Juli/2019	750	15	16	1	32
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	12	9	11	32
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	20	8	7	35
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	23	12	14	49
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	20	8	8	36
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	10	5	14	29
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	8	7	5	20
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	10	5	2	17
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	6	10	6	22
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	9	7	7	23
Total		28100	357	219	184	760

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Dari pengumpulan data Tabel 4.1 nantinya akan digunakan untuk melakukan pengolahan data, sehingga jumlah cacat yang paling besar akan

diangkat menjadi permasalahan utama dan selanjutnya dilakukan perbaikan kualitas.

4.2 Pengolahan Data

4.2.1 Peta Kendali (Control Chart)

Peta kendali adalah suatu alat yang secara grafis digunakan untuk memonitor dan mengevaluasi apakah suatu aktivitas/proses berada dalam pengendalian kualitas secara statistika atau tidak sehingga dapat memecahkan masalah dan menghasilkan perbaikan kualitas. Peta kendali menunjukkan adanya perubahan data dari waktu ke waktu, tetapi tidak menunjukkan penyebab penyimpangan meskipun penyimpangan itu akan terlihat pada peta kendali. Adapun langkah-langkah dalam membuat peta kendali sebagai berikut:

- a. Menghitung Prosentase Kerusakan

$$p = \frac{np}{n}$$

Keterangan :

np : jumlah gagal dalam sub grup

n : jumlah yang diperiksa dalam sub grup

Sub grup : Hari ke-

Maka perhitunganya adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Sub grup 1} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{31}{1450} = 0,0214$$

$$\text{Sub grup 2} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{17}{1360} = 0,0125$$

$$\text{Sub grup 3} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{20}{1350} = 0,0148$$

$$\text{Sub grup 4} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{16}{1370} = 0,0117$$

$$\text{Sub grup 5} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{24}{790} = 0,0304$$

$$\text{Sub grup 6} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{17}{850} = 0,0200$$

$$\text{Sub grup 7} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{30}{840} = 0,0357$$

$$\text{Sub grup 8} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{21}{830} = 0,0253$$

$$\text{Sub grup 9} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{14}{810} = 0,0173$$

$$\text{Sub grup 10} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{25}{820} = 0,0305$$

$$\text{Sub grup 11} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{28}{780} = 0,0359$$

$$\text{Sub grup 12} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{48}{1200} = 0,0400$$

$$\text{Sub grup 13} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{40}{1250} = 0,0320$$

$$\text{Sub grup 14} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{28}{1230} = 0,0228$$

$$\text{Sub grup 15} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{62}{1250} = 0,0496$$

$$\text{Sub grup 16} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{44}{1160} = 0,0379$$

$$\text{Sub grup 17} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{32}{750} = 0,0427$$

$$\text{Sub grup 18} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{32}{1050} = 0,0305$$

$$\text{Sub grup 19} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{35}{1100} = 0,0318$$

$$\text{Sub grup 20} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{49}{1080} = 0,0454$$

$$\text{Sub grup 21} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{36}{1070} = 0,0336$$

$$\text{Sub grup 22} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{29}{1100} = 0,0264$$

$$\text{Sub grup 23} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{20}{1150} = 0,0174$$

$$\text{Sub grup 24} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{17}{1130} = 0,0150$$

$$\text{Sub grup 25} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{22}{1150} = 0,0191$$

$$\text{Sub grup 26} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{23}{1180} = 0,0195$$

Tabel 4.2 Perhitungan Presentase Kerusakan Produk

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Kecacatan			Total kecacatan (biji)	Persentase cacat (%)
			Tekstur lembek (biji)	Perubahan warna (biji)	Adanyab auasam (biji)		
1	6/Juli/2019	1450	15	9	7	31	3,14
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	6	3	8	17	2,25
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	11	6	3	20	2,48
4	9/Juli/2019	1370	9	3	4	16	2,17
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	5	8	11	24	4.04
6	11/Juli/2019	850	8	6	3	17	3.00
7	12/Juli/2019	840	13	11	6	30	3.57

8	13/Juli/2019	830	8	6	7	21	3.53
9	14/Juli/2019	810	7	5	2	14	2.73
10	15/Juli/2019	820	9	7	9	25	4.05
11	16/Juli/2019	780	15	9	4	28	3.59
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	25	12	11	48	4.00
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	20	8	12	40	3.20
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	14	10	4	28	3.28
15	20/Juli/2019	1250	34	16	12	62	4.96
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	25	13	6	44	3.79
17	22/Juli/2019	750	15	16	1	32	4.27
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	12	9	11	32	4.05
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	20	8	7	35	4.18
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	23	12	14	49	4.54
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	20	8	8	36	4.36
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	10	5	14	29	3.64
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	8	7	5	20	2.74
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	10	5	2	17	2.50
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	6	10	6	22	2.91
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	9	7	7	23	2.95

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

b. Menghitung Garis tengah

Garis tengah merupakan rata- rata kerusakan produk (p)

$$CL = \bar{P} = \frac{\sum np}{\sum n}$$

Keterangan :

\bar{p} : rata- rata kerusakan produk

$\sum np$: jumlah total rusak

$\sum n$: jumlah total yang diperiksa

Maka perhitunganya adalah sebagai berikut:

$$CL = \bar{P} = \frac{\sum np}{\sum n}$$

$$CL = \bar{P} = \frac{760}{28100}$$

$$CL = 0,027$$

c. Menghitung batas kendali atas

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

Keterangan :

\bar{p} : rata-rata kerusakan produk

n : jumlah produksi

Maka perhitunganya adalah sebagai berikut :

Sub grup 1 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1450}$$

$$UCL = 0,04$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1360}$$

$$UCL = 0,04$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1350}$$

$$UCL = 0,04$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1370}$$

$$UCL = 0,04$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1390}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{850}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{840}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{830}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{810}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{820}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{780}$$

$$UCL = 0,044$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1200}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1230}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1160}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{750}$$

$$UCL = 0,045$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1050}$$

$$UCL = 0,042$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,042$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1080}$$

$$UCL = 0,042$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1070}$$

$$UCL = 0,042$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,042$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1130}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,027 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1180}$$

$$UCL = 0,041$$

d. Menghitung batas kendali bawah

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

Keterangan:

\bar{p} : rata-rata kerusakan produk

n : jumlah produksi

Maka perhitungannya adalah sebagai berikut :

Sub grup 1 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1450}$$

$$LCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1360}$$

$$LCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1350}$$

$$LCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1390}$$

$$LCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{790}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{850}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{840}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{830}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{810}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{820}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{780}$$

$$LCL = 0,01$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1200}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1230}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1160}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3\frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{750}$$

$$LCL = 0,009$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1050}$$

$$LCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1080}$$

$$LCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1070}$$

$$LCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1130}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,027 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,027(1-0,027)}}{1180}$$

$$LCL = 0,013$$

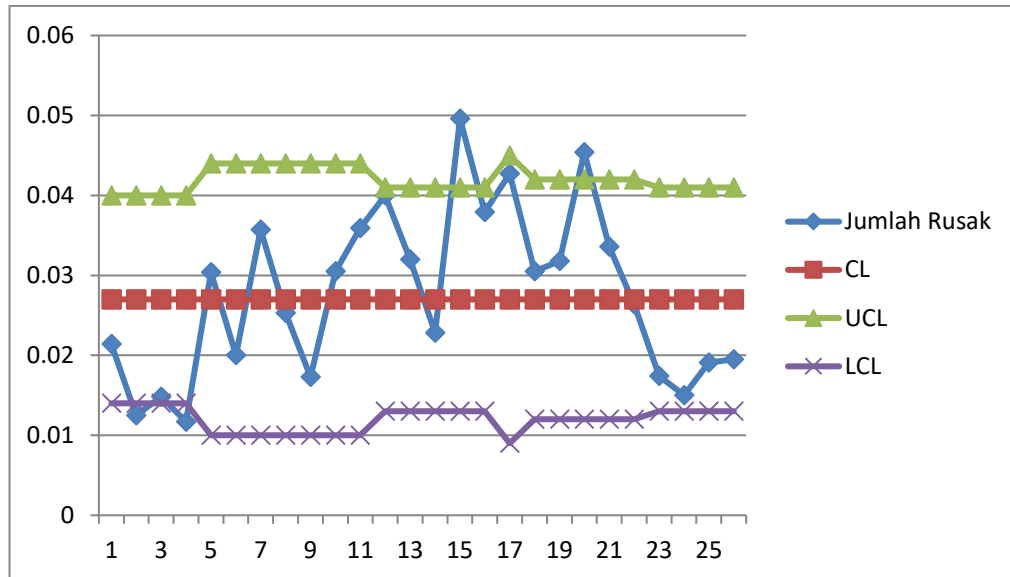
Tabel 4.3 Hasil Perhitungan CL, UCL, dan LCL

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Total kecacatan (biji)	Persentase cacat (%)	CL	UCL	LCL
1	6/Juli/2019	1450	31	2,14	0,027	0,04	0,014
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	17	1,25	0,027	0,04	0,014
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	20	1,48	0,027	0,04	0,014

4	9/Juli/2019	1370	16	1,17	0,027	0,04	0,014
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	24	3,04	0,027	0,044	0,01
6	11/Juli/2019	850	17	2,00	0,027	0,044	0,01
7	12/Juli/2019	840	30	3,57	0,027	0,044	0,01
8	13/Juli/2019	830	21	2,53	0,027	0,044	0,01
9	14/Juli/2019	810	14	1,73	0,027	0,044	0,01
10	15/Juli/2019	820	25	3,05	0,027	0,044	0,01
11	16/Juli/2019	780	28	3,59	0,027	0,044	0,01
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	48	4,00	0,027	0,041	0,013
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	40	3,20	0,027	0,041	0,013
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	28	2,28	0,027	0,041	0,013
15	20/Juli/2019	1250	62	4,96	0,027	0,041	0,013
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	44	3,79	0,027	0,041	0,013
17	22/Juli/2019	750	32	4,27	0,027	0,045	0,009
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	32	3,05	0,027	0,042	0,012
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	35	3,18	0,027	0,042	0,012
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	49	4,54	0,027	0,042	0,012
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	36	3,36	0,027	0,042	0,012
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	29	2,64	0,027	0,042	0,012
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	20	1,74	0,027	0,041	0,013
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	17	1,50	0,027	0,041	0,013
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	22	1,91	0,027	0,041	0,013
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	23	1,95	0,027	0,041	0,013

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Dari Tabel 4.3 hasil perhitungan nilai persentase dari setiap sub grup, nilai garis tengah (CL), nilai batas atas (UCL), dan nilai batas bawah (LCL) diketahui, maka selanjutnya dapat dibuat peta kendali p yang dapat dilihat pada gambar berikut ini :



Gambar 4.1 Grafik Peta Kendali (P-Chart)

Berdasarkan Gambar 4.1 pada peta kendali P diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa terdapat data yang berada di luar batas kendali pada titik 15 dan 20, sehingga bisa dikatakan bahwa proses tidak terkendali atau menunjukkan terdapat penyimpangan. Penyimpangan ini mengindikasikan bahwa masih terdapat permasalahan pada proses produksi. Penyimpangan tersebut disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor yang meliputi tenaga kerja, bahan baku, metode/ cara kerja, dan mesin. Oleh sebab itu masih diperlukan analisis lebih lanjut penyebab terjadinya penyimpangan yang sudah terlihat pada peta kendali p di atas. Selanjutnya faktor-faktor penyebab khusus ini akan dianalisis dengan menggunakan diagram sebab akibat untuk mengetahui penyebab dari penyimpangan produk tersebut.

Berikut merupakan perhitungan proporsi kecacatan dan batas kontrol dari masing-masing jenis cacat :

1. Cacat Tekstur Lembek

- $p = \frac{np}{n}$

$$\text{Sub grup 1} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{15}{1450} = 0,010$$

$$\text{Sub grup 2} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{1360} = 0,004$$

$$\text{Sub grup 3} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{11}{1350} = 0,008$$

$$\text{Sub grup 4} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{1370} = 0,006$$

$$\text{Sub grup 5} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{5}{1390} = 0,006$$

$$\text{Sub grup 6} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{850} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 7} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{13}{840} = 0,015$$

$$\text{Sub grup 8} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{830} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 9} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{810} = 0,008$$

$$\text{Sub grup 10} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{820} = 0,010$$

$$\text{Sub grup 11} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{15}{780} = 0,019$$

$$\text{Sub grup 12} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{25}{1200} = 0,020$$

$$\text{Sub grup 13} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{20}{1250} = 0,016$$

$$\text{Sub grup 14} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{14}{1230} = 0,011$$

$$\text{Sub grup 15} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{34}{1250} = 0,027$$

$$\text{Sub grup 16} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{25}{1160} = 0,021$$

$$\text{Sub grup 17} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{15}{750} = 0,02$$

$$\text{Sub grup 18} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{12}{1050} = 0,011$$

$$\text{Sub grup 19} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{20}{1100} = 0,018$$

$$\text{Sub grup 20} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{23}{1080} = 0,021$$

$$\text{Sub grup 21} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{20}{1070} = 0,018$$

$$\text{Sub grup 22} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{10}{1100} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 23} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1150} = 0,006$$

$$\text{Sub grup 24} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{10}{1130} = 0,008$$

$$\text{Sub grup 25} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{1150} = 0,005$$

$$\text{Sub grup 26} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{1180} = 0,007$$

- $CL = \bar{P} = \frac{\sum np}{\sum n}$

$$CL = \bar{P} = \frac{357}{28100}$$

$$CL = 0,012$$

$$\bullet \quad UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

Sub grup 1 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1450}$$

$$UCL = 0,020$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1360}$$

$$UCL = 0,020$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1350}$$

$$UCL = 0,020$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1370}$$

$$UCL = 0,020$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1390}$$

$$UCL = 0,020$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{850}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{840}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{830}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{810}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{820}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{780}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1200}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1230}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1160}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{750}$$

$$UCL = 0,023$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1050}$$

$$UCL = 0,022$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1080}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1070}$$

$$UCL = 0,022$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1130}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,012 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1180}$$

$$UCL = 0,021$$

- $LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$

Sub grup 1 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1450}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1360}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1350}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1370}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1390}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{850}$$

$$LCL = 0,001$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{840}$$

$$LCL = 0,001$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{830}$$

$$LCL = 0,001$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{810}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{820}$$

$$LCL = 0,001$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{780}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1200}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1230}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1160}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{750}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1050}$$

$$LCL = 0,002$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = 0,002$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1080}$$

$$LCL = 0,002$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1070}$$

$$LCL = 0,002$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = 0,002$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1130}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,012 - 3\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{0,012(1-0,012)}}{1180}$$

$$LCL = 0,003$$

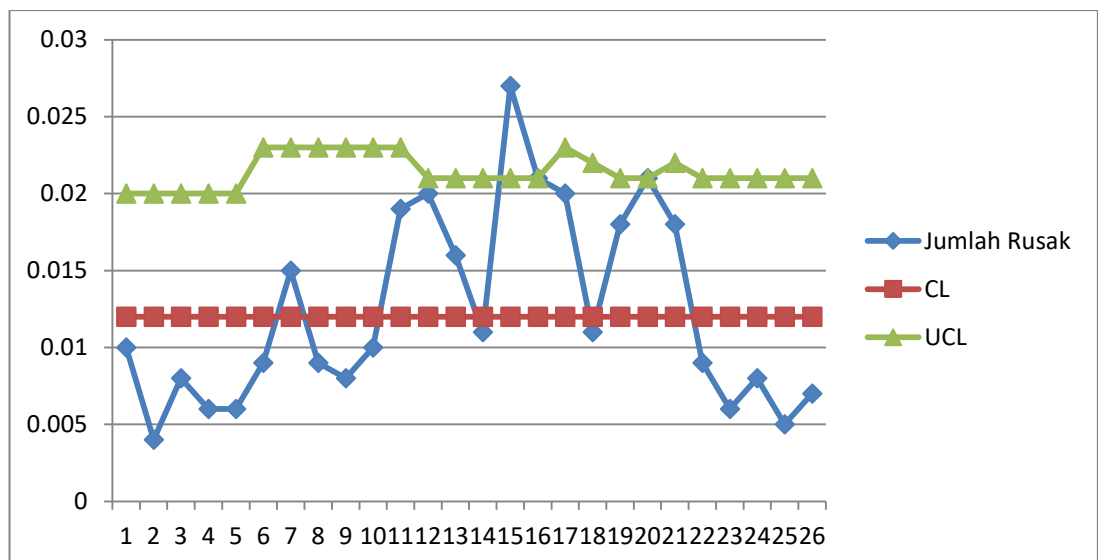
Tabel 4.4 Pengolahan Data Cacat Tahu Pada Tekstur Lembek

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Cacat Tekstur Lembek (biji)	Persentase cacat (%)	CL	UCL	LCL
1	6/Juli/2019	1450	15	0,010	0,012	0,020	0,003
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	6	0,004	0,012	0,020	0,003
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	11	0,008	0,012	0,020	0,003
4	9/Juli/2019	1370	9	0,006	0,012	0,020	0,003
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	5	0,006	0,012	0,020	0,003
6	11/Juli/2019	850	8	0,009	0,012	0,023	0,001
7	12/Juli/2019	840	13	0,0015	0,012	0,023	0,001
8	13/Juli/2019	830	8	0,009	0,012	0,023	0,001
9	14/Juli/2019	810	7	0,008	0,012	0,023	0,000
10	15/Juli/2019	820	9	0,010	0,012	0,023	0,001
11	16/Juli/2019	780	15	0,019	0,012	0,023	0,000
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	25	0,020	0,012	0,021	0,003
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	20	0,016	0,012	0,021	0,003
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	14	0,011	0,012	0,021	0,003

15	20/Juli/2019	1250	34	0,027	0,012	0,021	0,003
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	25	0,021	0,012	0,021	0,003
17	22/Juli/2019	750	15	0,02	0,012	0,023	0,000
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	12	0,011	0,012	0,022	0,002
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	20	0,018	0,012	0,021	0,002
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	23	0,021	0,012	0,021	0,002
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	20	0,018	0,012	0,022	0,002
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	10	0,009	0,012	0,021	0,002
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	8	0,006	0,012	0,021	0,003
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	10	0,008	0,012	0,021	0,003
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	6	0,005	0,012	0,021	0,003
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	9	0,007	0,012	0,021	0,003
Total		28100	357				

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Apabila digambarkan dalam suatu grafik, kondisi peta pengendali tersebut tampak seperti gambar berikut :



Gambar 4.2 P-Chart Cacat Tekstur Lembek

Berdasarkan Gambar 4.2 diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa pada kerusakan tekstur lembek terdapat data yang berada diluar batas kendali yaitu pada titik 15. Untuk mengurangi tingkat kerusakan pada tekstur lembek perlu perbaikan, yaitu pada proses pengepresan tahu dilakukan selama 15 menit sampai air tahu menetes habis. Dari yang sebelumnya pengepresan hanya dikira-kira saja.

2. Cacat Perubahan Warna

- $p = \frac{np}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Sub grup 1} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{1450} = 0,006 \\
\text{Sub grup 2} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{3}{1360} = 0,002 \\
\text{Sub grup 3} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{1350} = 0,004 \\
\text{Sub grup 4} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{3}{1370} = 0,002 \\
\text{Sub grup 5} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1390} = 0,05 \\
\text{Sub grup 6} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{850} = 0,007 \\
\text{Sub grup 7} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{11}{840} = 0,013 \\
\text{Sub grup 8} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{830} = 0,007 \\
\text{Sub grup 9} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{5}{810} = 0,006 \\
\text{Sub grup 10} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{820} = 0,008 \\
\text{Sub grup 11} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{780} = 0,011 \\
\text{Sub grup 12} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{12}{1200} = 0,01 \\
\text{Sub grup 13} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1250} = 0,006 \\
\text{Sub grup 14} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{10}{1230} = 0,008 \\
\text{Sub grup 15} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{16}{1250} = 0,012 \\
\text{Sub grup 16} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{13}{1160} = 0,011 \\
\text{Sub grup 17} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{16}{750} = 0,021 \\
\text{Sub grup 18} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{1050} = 0,008 \\
\text{Sub grup 19} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1100} = 0,007 \\
\text{Sub grup 20} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{12}{1080} = 0,011 \\
\text{Sub grup 21} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1070} = 0,007 \\
\text{Sub grup 22} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{5}{1100} = 0,004 \\
\text{Sub grup 23} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{1150} = 0,006 \\
\text{Sub grup 24} &= p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{5}{1130} = 0,004
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sub grup 25} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{10}{1150} = 0,008$$

$$\text{Sub grup 26} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{1180} = 0,005$$

$$\bullet \quad CL = \bar{P} = \frac{\sum np}{\sum n}$$

$$CL = \bar{P} = \frac{219}{28100}$$

$$CL = 0,007$$

$$\bullet \quad UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

Sub grup 1 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1450}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1360}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1350}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1370}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1390}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{850}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{840}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{830}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{810}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{820}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{780}$$

$$UCL = 0,015$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1200}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1230}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1160}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{750}$$

$$UCL = 0,016$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1050}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1080}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1070}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1130}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,007 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1180}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

- $LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$

Sub grup 1 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1450}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1360}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1350}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1370}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1390}$$

$$LCL = 0,000$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{850}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{840}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{830}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{810}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{820}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{780}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1200}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1230}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1160}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{750}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1050}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1080}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1070}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1130}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,007 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,007(1-0,007)}}{1180}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

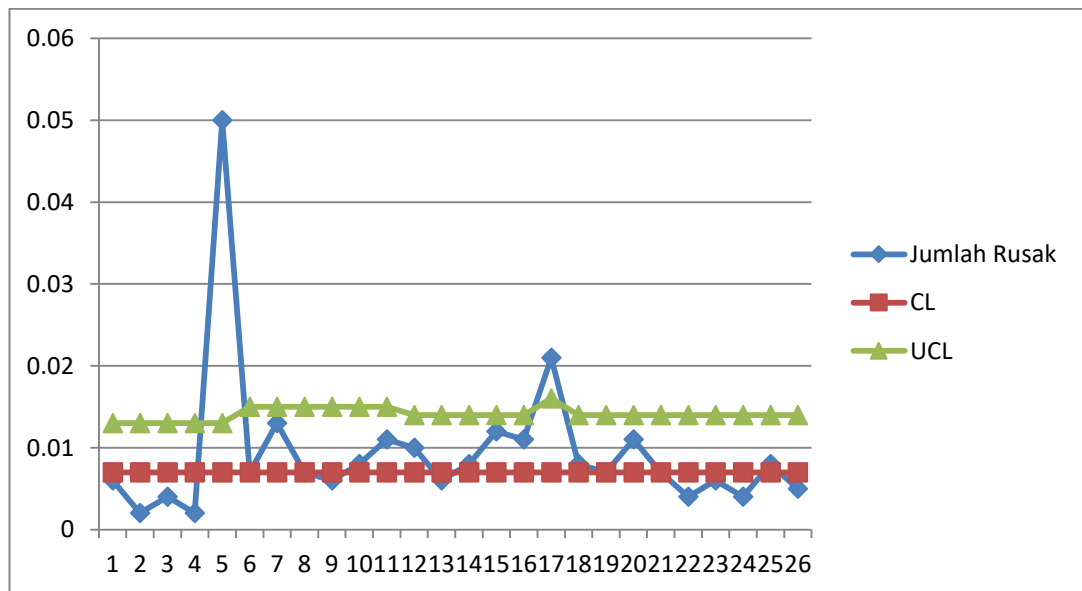
Tabel 4.5 Pengolahan Data Cacat Tahu Pada Perubahan Warna

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Cacat Perubahan Warna (biji)	Persentase cacat (%)	CL	UCL	LCL
1	6/Juli/2019	1450	9	0,006	0,007	0,013	0,00
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	3	0,002	0,007	0,013	0,00
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	6	0,004	0,007	0,013	0,00
4	9/Juli/2019	1370	3	0,002	0,007	0,013	0,00
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	8	0,05	0,007	0,013	0,00
6	11/Juli/2019	850	6	0,007	0,007	0,015	-0,00
7	12/Juli/2019	840	11	0,013	0,007	0,015	-0,00
8	13/Juli/2019	830	6	0,07	0,007	0,015	-0,00
9	14/Juli/2019	810	5	0,006	0,007	0,015	-0,00

10	15/Juli/2019	820	7	0,008	0,007	0,015	-0,00
11	16/Juli/2019	780	9	0,011	0,007	0,015	-0,00
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	12	0,01	0,007	0,014	-0,00
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	8	0,006	0,007	0,014	-0,00
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	10	0,008	0,007	0,014	-0,00
15	20/Juli/2019	1250	16	0,012	0,007	0,014	-0,00
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	13	0,011	0,007	0,014	-0,00
17	22/Juli/2019	750	16	0,021	0,007	0,016	-0,00
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	9	0,008	0,007	0,014	-0,00
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	8	0,007	0,007	0,014	-0,00
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	12	0,011	0,007	0,014	-0,00
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	8	0,007	0,007	0,014	-0,00
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	5	0,004	0,007	0,014	-0,00
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	7	0,006	0,007	0,014	-0,00
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	5	0,004	0,007	0,014	-0,00
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	10	0,008	0,007	0,014	-0,00
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	7	0,005	0,007	0,014	-0,00
Total		28100	219				

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Apabila digambarkan dalam suatu grafik, kondisi peta pengendali tersebut tampak seperti gambar berikut :



Gambar 4.3 P-Chart Cacat Perubahan Warna

Berdasarkan Gambar 4.3 diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa pada kerusakan tekstur lembek terdapat data yang berada diluar batas kendali yaitu pada titik 5 dan 17. Untuk mengurangi tingkat kerusakan pada perubahan warna perlu

membersihkan mesin giling dalam setiap proses penggilingan kedelai dari endapan atau sisa penggilingan yang masih menempel di dalam mesin dengan cara membongkar mesin giling.

3. Cacat Adanya Bau Asam

- $p = \frac{np}{n}$

$$\text{Sub grup 1} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{1450} = 0,004$$

$$\text{Sub grup 2} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1360} = 0,005$$

$$\text{Sub grup 3} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{3}{1350} = 0,002$$

$$\text{Sub grup 4} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{4}{1370} = 0,002$$

$$\text{Sub grup 5} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{11}{790} = 0,013$$

$$\text{Sub grup 6} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{3}{850} = 0,003$$

$$\text{Sub grup 7} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{840} = 0,007$$

$$\text{Sub grup 8} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{830} = 0,008$$

$$\text{Sub grup 9} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{2}{810} = 0,002$$

$$\text{Sub grup 10} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{9}{820} = 0,010$$

$$\text{Sub grup 11} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{4}{780} = 0,005$$

$$\text{Sub grup 12} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{11}{1200} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 13} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{12}{1250} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 14} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{4}{1230} = 0,003$$

$$\text{Sub grup 15} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{12}{1250} = 0,009$$

$$\text{Sub grup 16} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{1160} = 0,005$$

$$\text{Sub grup 17} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{1}{750} = 0,001$$

$$\text{Sub grup 18} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{11}{1050} = 0,010$$

$$\text{Sub grup 19} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{1100} = 0,006$$

$$\text{Sub grup 20} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{14}{1080} = 0,012$$

$$\text{Sub grup 21} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{8}{1070} = 0,007$$

$$\text{Sub grup 22} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{14}{1100} = 0,012$$

$$\text{Sub grup 23} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{5}{1150} = 0,004$$

$$\text{Sub grup 24} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{2}{1130} = 0,001$$

$$\text{Sub grup 25} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{6}{1150} = 0,005$$

$$\text{Sub grup 26} = p = \frac{np}{n} = \frac{7}{1180} = 0,005$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{CL} = \bar{P} = \frac{\sum np}{\sum n}$$

$$\text{CL} = \bar{P} = \frac{184}{28100}$$

$$\text{CL} = 0,006$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{UCL} = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

Sub grup 1 :

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$\text{UCL} = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1450}$$

$$\text{UCL} = 0,012$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$\text{UCL} = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1360}$$

$$\text{UCL} = 0,012$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$\text{UCL} = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$\text{UCL} = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1350}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1370}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1390}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{850}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{840}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{830}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{810}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{820}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{780}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1200}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1230}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1250}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1160}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{750}$$

$$UCL = 0,014$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1050}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1080}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1070}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1100}$$

$$UCL = 0,013$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1130}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1150}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$UCL = 0,006 + 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1180}$$

$$UCL = 0,012$$

- $LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$

Sub grup 1 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1450}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 2 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1360}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 3 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1350}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 4 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1370}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 5 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1390}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 6 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{850}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 7 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{840}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 8 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{830}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 9 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{810}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 10 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{820}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 11 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{780}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 12 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1200}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 13 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 14 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1230}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 15 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1250}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 16 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1160}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 17 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{750}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 18 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1050}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 19 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 20 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1080}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 21 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1070}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 22 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1100}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 23 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 24 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1130}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 25 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1150}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

Sub grup 26 :

$$LCL = \bar{p} - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}}{n}$$

$$LCL = 0,006 - 3 = \frac{\sqrt{0,006(1-0,006)}}{1180}$$

$$LCL = -0,00$$

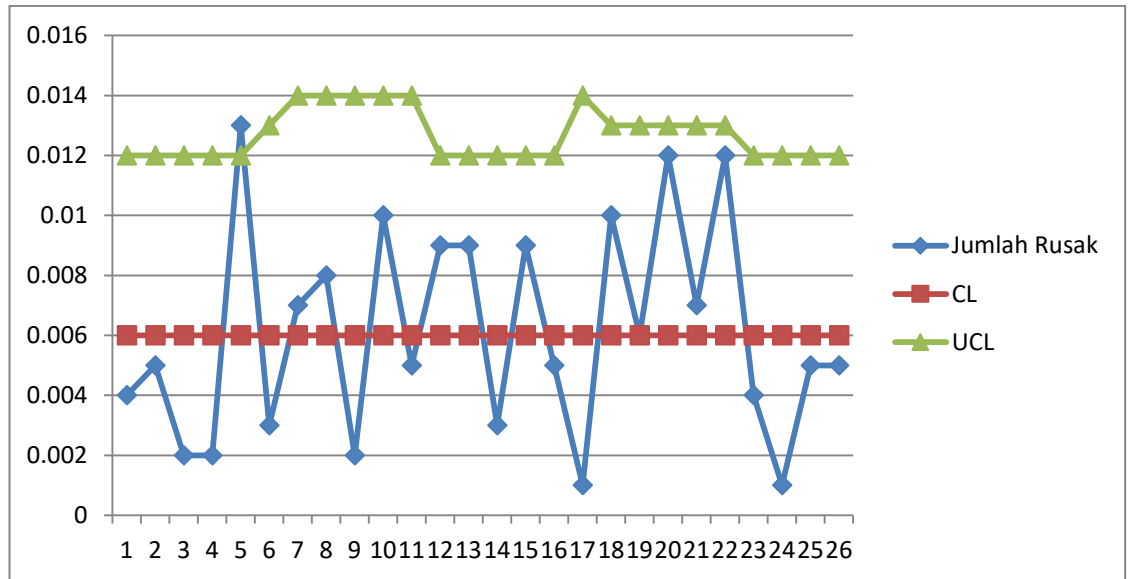
Tabel 4.6 Pengolahan Data Cacat Tahu Pada Adanya Bau Asam

No	Tanggal	Jumlah produksi (biji)	Cacat Bau Asam (biji)	Persentase cacat (%)	CL	UCL	LCL

1	6/Juli/2019	1450	7	0,004	0,006	0,012	-0,00
2	7/Juli/2019	1360	8	0,005	0,006	0,012	-0,00
3	8/Juli/2019	1350	3	0,002	0,006	0,012	-0,00
4	9/Juli/2019	1370	4	0,002	0,006	0,012	-0,00
5	10/Juli/2019	1390	11	0,013	0,006	0,012	-0,00
6	11/Juli/2019	850	3	0,003	0,006	0,013	-0,00
7	12/Juli/2019	840	6	0,007	0,006	0,014	-0,00
8	13/Juli/2019	830	7	0,008	0,006	0,014	-0,00
9	14/Juli/2019	810	2	0,002	0,006	0,014	-0,00
10	15/Juli/2019	820	9	0,010	0,006	0,014	-0,00
11	16/Juli/2019	780	4	0,005	0,006	0,014	-0,00
12	17/Juli/2019	1200	11	0,009	0,006	0,012	-0,00
13	18/Juli/2019	1250	12	0,009	0,006	0,012	-0,00
14	19/Juli/2019	1230	4	0,003	0,006	0,012	-0,00
15	20/Juli/2019	1250	12	0,009	0,006	0,012	-0,00
16	21/Juli/2019	1160	6	0,005	0,006	0,012	-0,00
17	22/Juli/2019	750	1	0,001	0,006	0,014	-0,00
18	23/Juli/2019	1050	11	0,010	0,006	0,013	-0,00
19	24/Juli/2019	1100	7	0,006	0,006	0,013	-0,00
20	25/Juli/2019	1080	14	0,012	0,006	0,013	-0,00
21	26/Juli/2019	1070	8	0,007	0,006	0,013	-0,00
22	27/Juli/2019	1100	14	0,012	0,006	0,013	-0,00
23	28/Juli/2019	1150	5	0,004	0,006	0,012	-0,00
24	29/Juli/2019	1130	2	0,001	0,006	0,012	-0,00
25	30/Juli/2019	1150	6	0,005	0,006	0,012	-0,00
26	31/Juli/2019	1180	7	0,005	0,006	0,012	-0,00
Total		28100	184				

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Apabila digambarkan dalam suatu grafik, kondisi peta pengendali tersebut tampak seperti gambar berikut :



Gambar 4.4 P-Chart Cacat Bau Asam

Berdasarkan Gambar 4.4 diatas, dapat dilihat bahwa pada kerusakan adanya bau asam terdapat data yang berada diluar batas kendali yaitu pada titik 5. Untuk mengurangi tingkat kerusakan pada adanya bau asam perlu perbaikan di proses pengendapan dengan bahan penggumpal asam cuka. Sebelumnya penggunaan asam cuka yang tidak pernah diganti setiap proses produksi harus diganti dengan yang lebih baru ketika asam cuka sudah mengeluarkan bau.

4.2.2 Diagram Pareto

Diagram pareto digunakan untuk menganalisa data *home industry* yang menyangkut jenis kerusakan yang terjadi pada tanggal 6 Juli – 31 Juli 2019. Dari data tersebut dapat ditentukan cacat mana yang harus diselesaikan terlebih dahulu.

Setelah mengetahui data mengenai jenis kerusakan produk yang terjadi kemudian dibuat diagram pareto. Dengan diagram ini, maka dapat diketahui jenis kerusakan yang paling tinggi hingga yang paling rendah. Sehingga dapat membantu menemukan dan menyelesaikan penyebab utama dalam menganalisa masalah yang terjadi. Berikut ini merupakan data jenis kerusakan dan jumlah kerusakan pada hasil produksi tahu :

Tabel 4.7 Jenis Kerusakan dan Jumlah Kerusakan

No	Jenis Kerusakan	Jumlah Kerusakan (biji)
	Tekstur Lemek	357
	Perubahan warna	219
	Adanya bau asam	184
	Total	760

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industry*

Untuk mengetahui masing-masing persentase kerusakan dapat menggunakan rumus :

$$\text{Persentase kerusakan} = \frac{\text{jumlah jenis kerusakan}}{\text{total jumlah kerusakan}} \times 100\%$$

Maka perhitungan datanya adalah seagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persentase kerusakan tekstur lembek} &= \frac{357}{760} \times 100\% \\ &= 46,97\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persentase kerusakan perubahan warna} &= \frac{219}{760} \times 100\% \\ &= 28,82\% \end{aligned}$$

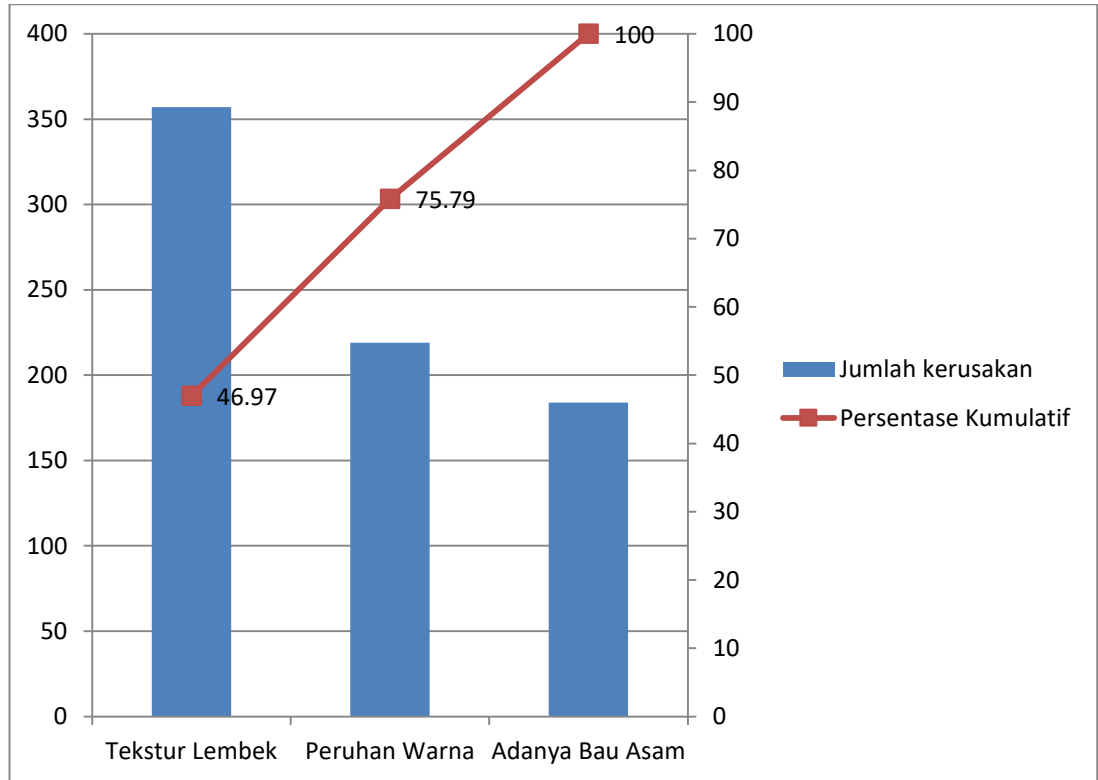
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persentase kerusakan bau asam} &= \frac{184}{760} \times 100\% \\ &= 24,21\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.8 persentase kerusakan

No	Jenis Kerusakan	Jumlah Kerusakan (biji)	Persentase Kerusakan (%)	Persentase Kumulatif (%)
1	Tekstur Lemek	357	46,97	46,97
2	Perubahan warna	219	28,82	75,79
3	Adanya bau asam	184	24,21	100
	Total	760	100	

Sumber : Observasi *Home Industrty*

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan Tabel 4.8 maka dapat digambarkan dalam diagram pareto yang menunjukkan perbandingan jenis kerusakan yang terjadi, seperti gambar berikut :



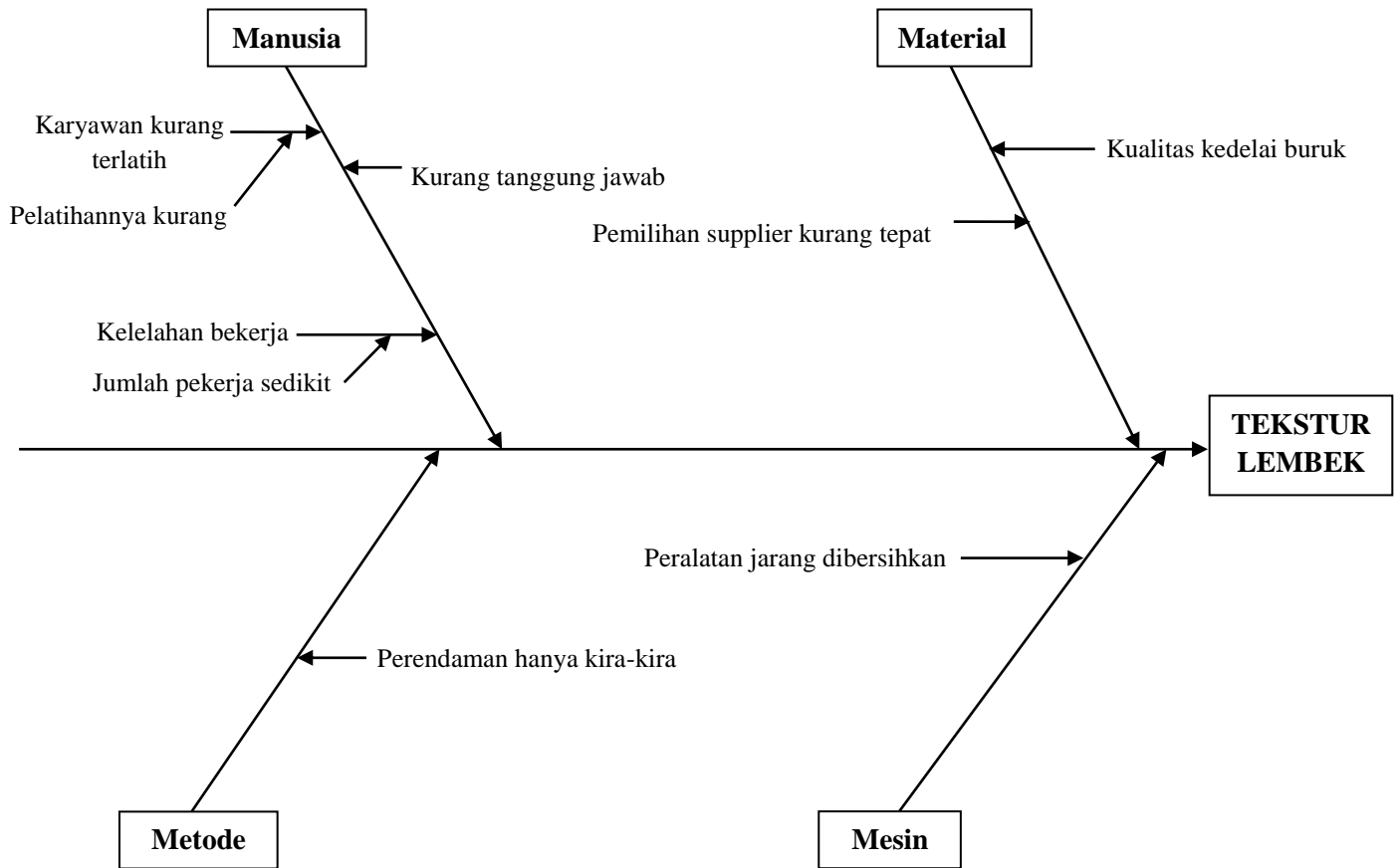
Gambar 4.5 Diagram Pareto Kerusakan Produksi Tahu

Berdasarkan diagram pareto yang ditunjukkan pada Gambar 4.5 menunjukkan jenis kerusakan yang sering terjadi adalah masalah tekstur lembek dengan jumlah kerusakan sebanyak 357 biji atau 46,97%. Selanjutnya jenis kerusakan yang sering terjadi kedua yaitu perubahan warna dengan jumlah kerusakan 219 atau 28,82%. Selanjutnya kerusakan yang sering terjadi ketiga yaitu adanya bau asam dengan jumlah kerusakan 184 biji atau 24.21%.

4.2.3 Fishbone Diagram

Untuk melakukan langkah perbaikan dalam mengatasi permasalahan yang muncul pada proses produksi tahu di *home industry* “Tahu Mekar Sari”, maka yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan adalah menganalisis permasalahan apa saja yang muncul pada proses produksi tersebut. Kendala-kendala yang

muncul dalam proses produksi tahu di *home industry* digambarkan menggunakan *fishbone* diagram dibawah ini :



Gambar 4.6 Fishbone Diagram

Berikut rincian mengenai *fishbone* diagram pada Gambar 4.6 tentang penyebab cacat produk :

1. Manusia

Permasalahan manusia disebabkan pada saat penyortiran kedelai pekerja tidak teliti memilih kedelai yang seharusnya *reject* tetapi diterima dan digunakan untuk produksi, selain itu kurangnya pengarahan tentang prosedur kerja dalam proses pengolahan mengakibatkan pekerja tidak bisa melaksanakan tugas sesuai yang dibebankan.

2. Material

Penyebab dari faktor material adalah kualitas kedelai impor yang mempunyai kadar protein lebih rendah dari pada kedelai lokal, dimana

kadar protein kedelai sangat berperan dalam menentukan proses pembentukan tahu, sehingga kadar protein biji kedelai terutama fraksi globulin merupakan faktor penentu rendaman dan tekstur tahu yang dihasilkan

3. Metode

- Proses perendaman kedelai yang tidak sempurna baik waktunya terlalu lama atau terlalu singkat akan berpengaruh terhadap tekstur tahu yang dihasilkan.
- Kurang adukan, karena kurangnya perhatian pegawai saat proses produksi.
- Tidak ada standart waktu pengepresan, karena masih belum ada acuan waktu pengepresan.
- Kurang cuka, bisa mengakibatkan kurangnya proses kogulasi (penggumpalan sari pati tahu).

4. Mesin

Standar perawatan mesin merupakan salah satu faktor tingkat keberhasilan produk akhir tahu yang tergantung dari kelancaran operasi mesin yang mempengaruhi kualitas output, terutama mesin giling yang jarang dibersihkan waktu beroperasi akan menghasilkan bubur kedelai kotor dan akan terbawa pada saat proses perebusan. Hal ini disebabkan pisau pada mesin giling tidak bisa menghancurkan kedelai karena terdapatnya sisa kedelai yang masih menempel.

4.2.4 Usulan Perbaikan Kualitas

Berdasarkan *fishbone* diagram pada Gambar 4.6 setelah mengetahui penyebab terjadinya penyimpangan/kerusakan pada produk tahu, maka dapat disusun suatu usulan tindakan perbaikan secara umum dalam upaya menekan tingkat kerusakan produk supaya mengurangi kecacatan yang terjadi dengan menggunakan SOP berdasarkan acuan pustaka dan disesuaikan pada tempat observasi.