

ASSISTANCE OF CALCULATION THE COST OF PRODUCTION FOR MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) TOFU ARISTYA IN 2020

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Abstract

The cost of production is all costs related to the product, in which there are elements of production costs in the form of raw material costs, direct labor costs, and factory overhead costs. The cost of production is used by business owners to determine the selling price of products to be sold to consumers. The high and low cost of production will determine the level of income to be obtained, so that if the determination of the cost of production is wrong, the determination of the income obtained is also wrong. There are several approaches in determining the cost of production, including the full costing method and the variable costing method. The location of this research is in the tofu Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) which is located on Jalan Cibalagung Rt. 01 Rw. 05, Pasir Jaya Village, Bogor City, West Java. This research was conducted by comparing the methods used by SMEs with the full costing method and the variable costing method. The calculation of the cost of production using the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method, tofu that Mr. Aristiya gets lower results than the full costing method and the variable costing method. This happens, because Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu not to include costs as a whole.

Keywords: Cost, Cost of Production, Full Costing Method, and Variable Cost Method (*Variable Costing Method*)

I. INTRODUCTION

The company is an organization that operates with the aim of making a profit, by selling products (goods and or services) to its customers. The operational goal of most companies is to maximize profit (Hery, 2014). With the high competition that exists, every company must have high efficiency and effectiveness in order to produce more products with good quality. To compete in the market, it is not enough just to have a product with good quality, but the product must also be sold at a reasonable price. A fair selling price can be obtained with precise and accurate calculations. This is included in one of the management accounting functions, namely tracking production costs in order to accurately determine the selling price of the product. Another function of management accounting is to make decisions other than financial in order to improve the quality of the company's products and to evaluate the company's performance in both financial and non-financial aspects. Management accounting calculates the cost of goods manufactured using two methods, namely the full costing method and the variable costing method. In practice, usually the full costing method used for the benefit of external parties' financial statements and variable costing method (variable costing method) intended for management.

Companies that produce an item need information on the amount of costs incurred to produce a product. Production costs such as raw materials, labor, and other factory overhead

are used as the basis for calculating the cost of production. With business competition between companies that produce similar products, companies are required to be able to face demands both in terms of quantity and quality (Srikalimah, 2017). Industrial companies are usually very careful in the allocation of production costs used. This is so that the business is always stable or even increases in profits (Magfirah, 2016).

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the industries that also compete in producing a product and earning a profit. For this reason, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) also need to make policies that are focused on creating work efficiency and effectiveness. One of the policies is in the form of determining the cost of production (Sudarno, 2013). The definition of UMKM according to Idris (2021) is a business that is run by individuals, households, or small business entities. The classification of MSMEs is usually carried out with limits on turnover per year, the amount of wealth or assets, and the number of employees. Meanwhile, businesses that are not included as MSMEs are categorized as large businesses, namely productive economic businesses carried out by business entities with a net worth or annual sales income greater than medium-sized businesses.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are businesses that help the economy in Indonesia, because

through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will add new jobs. The following data shows the development of MSMEs in 2015 to 2020:

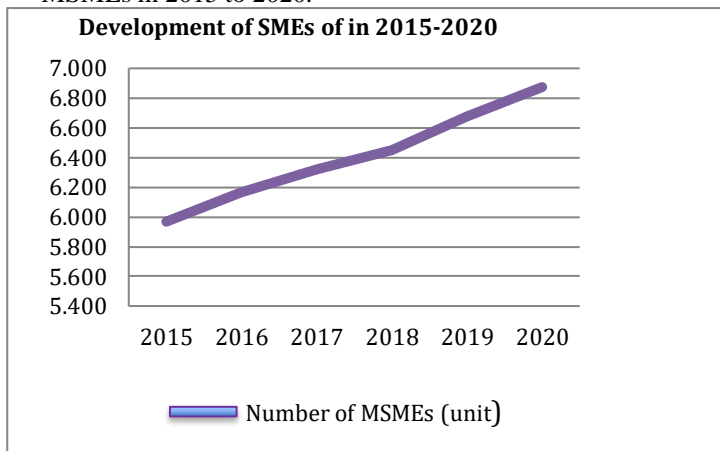


Figure 1.1

MSME Development Chart 2015-2020

Data source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Bogor City

From the picture above, it can be seen that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are always growing every year. In fact, many Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been established in the city of Bogor, but many of the owners of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have not registered their businesses, making it difficult to collect data. In contrast to today, many businesses are registered as business entities, making it easier to collect data. In fact, there is already an online registration. However, all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) must determine the cost of production first, before registering their business. For this reason, an understanding of the cost of production is needed, in order to determine it correctly. According to Deviesa, D. (2019), the cost of the product or in foreign terms called costing plays an important role in strategic decision making. Errors in calculating the cost of products will be a trigger for failure in business. The calculation of the cost of goods sold is used by accountants in determining the value of the inventory presented on the balance sheet and the recognition of the cost of goods sold will affect the profit figure on the income statement.

The cost of production is all costs related to products or goods obtained, in which there are elements of product costs in the form of raw material costs, direct labor costs, and factory overhead costs (Narafin, 2009) in (Sylvia, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Bustami and Nurlela (2010) in Urip Wardoyo (2016) the cost of production is a set of production costs consisting of direct raw materials, direct labor, and factory overhead plus product inventory in the initial process, then minus product inventory in process. end. The cost of production is tied to a certain period of time. The cost of production will be the same as the cost of production if there is no inventory of products in the beginning and end of the process. The cost of production is used by business owners to determine the selling price of products to be sold to consumers. The high and low cost of production will determine the level of income to be obtained, so that if the

determination of the cost of production is wrong, the determination of the income obtained is also wrong.

There are several approaches in determining the cost of production, one of which is the full costing method. According to Mulyadi (2015) in Indriani, S. and Ilat, V. (2018) the full costing method is a method of determining production costs that takes into account all elements of production costs into production costs, which consist of raw material costs, costs direct labor, and factory overhead costs, both variable and fixed. The full costing method is used to measure the accurate level of cost analysis by improving the method of tracking costs to cost objects, because in this technique factory overhead costs are charged to finished products or to the cost of goods sold based on the rates determined for normal activities and activities that are carried out. actually happened.

The second approach in determining the cost of production is the variable costing method. The variable cost method according to Mulyadi (2010) in Sarifillah, N. (2019) is a method of determining the cost of production that only charges variable production costs into the cost of the product. The cost of production affects the calculation of the company's profit and loss, if the company is not careful or even wrong in determining the cost of production, it will result in an error in determining the profit and loss obtained by the company. Given the importance of the cost of production that requires accuracy and precision (Batubara, 2013).

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is one of the businesses that produces food from soybeans located on Jalan Cibalagung Rt. 01 Rw. 05, Pasir Jaya Village, Bogor City, West Java. This business was founded by Mrs. Yuli and Mr. Aristiya in 2005. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya employs eight employees in their operations. Every day, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr.

Year	Number of Tofu Sold	Total Sales	Profit
2015	127,750 boards	Rp1.916,250,000	Rp146,000,000
2016	127,750 boards	Rp1.916,250,000	Rp.143.810.000
2017	127,750 boards	Rp1.916,250,000	Rp136.510.000
2018	127,750 boards	Rp2,044,000,000	Rp.131.400.000
2019	127,750 boards	Rp2,171,750,000	Rp128,480,000
2020	127,750 boards	Rp.2.299.500.000	Rp127,020,000

Aristiya produces 350 tofu boards with a turnover of around Rp. 1,916,250,000 per year and sells them to the market.

This business, which is run by Mrs. Yuli and Mr. Aristiya, has several problems related to the inaccurate calculation of production costs, this is because the business owner does not record the costs incurred during the production process. Thus, it has an impact on determining the cost of goods and the selling price of the product. The next problem experienced by this business is related to the separation of costs. Many costs are not separated between the owner's personal costs and production costs, so it is not tofun how much the actual costs incurred for the production process from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya.

Based on an interview with the owner of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Mr. Aristiya on June 2, 2020

said that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya sold 350 boards every day in 2015-2017 at a price of Rp. 15. 000/board. In 2018, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya also sold 350 boards every day at a price of Rp. 16,000/board. In 2019 and 2020 350 boards were sold at a price of Rp. 17,000/board, but in 2020 the price of tofu per board increased to Rp. 18,000/board. So, from the data obtained sales data on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya from 2015 to 2020:

Table 1.1

Sales Data of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Tofu Mr. Aristiya in 2015-2020

Data source: MSMEs Tofu Mr. Aristiya

From the table above, it can be seen that there was an increase in total sales in 2018, 2019, and 2020. However, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya also experiences a decrease in profits every year. Mr. Aristiya explained that there was an increase in the price of raw materials which caused the profit to decrease. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is also still combining business factory overhead costs with house expenses. Meanwhile, according to Akbar and Astuti (2017) in Susilawati, E. and Mulyana, A. (2018) states that, sales have an effect on net income. If sales increase, net profit will also increase. On the other hand, if sales decline, net income will also decrease. From the data and theories put forward, there are inconsistencies, namely sales growth does not make profits in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is increasing.

According to Wulandari, E. (2020) in Kompasiana, financial planning is very important in a business or MSME, because this is the most basic thing. "We need financial planning in business and MSMEs, because there will be direction and meaning for a business's financial decisions, considering the long-term and short-term effects of business decisions, being able to achieve the goal of financial freedom (debt-free and with income) as a monitoring and controlling tool. daily business activities, and to obtain aid funds or financing from fund guarantee institutions". Financial planning in this business or MSME will have a very big impact, if it is planned properly and correctly. The impact is very broad in terms of external and internal. The internal impact of this is that the value of income in MSMEs or businesses is easy to manage and easy to control by MSME owners. Then, to have this value, the number of losses or profits of an MSME can be calculated properly. Meanwhile, the external impact is the number of capital records. Personal money can be managed well, so that a company can assess it.

Meanwhile, according to Gunadi, S. (2020) in Kompasiana, MSMEs must apply five must-have moves, namely creativity, promotion, delivery, time management, and financial management. In financial management, MSME entrepreneurs are required to learn to manage finances in a simple way. At least he can manage cash flow, so that when buying raw materials money is available. Entrepreneurs also need to tofu the number of best-selling goods, the number of

goods available in the warehouse, and the number of goods in process. "MSME entrepreneurs who apply these five steps are guaranteed to be able to develop and advance," he said.

From articles according to Wulandari, E. (2020) and Gunadi, S. (2020) in Kompasiana, they emphasize that businesses and MSMEs that can manage finances properly and correctly, their businesses and MSMEs are guaranteed to be more developed than before before. have a good understanding of financial management. Likewise, MSMEs tofu that Mr. Aristiya, who will be researching this author, has not properly understood finances, especially the cost of production.

Based on this problem, the author is interested in conducting research using the tofu Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) object belonging to Mrs. Yuli and Mr. Aristiya in 2020, it can be seen in table 1.1 that the highest sales and lowest profit were in 2020, thus the author will examine the last three months of 2020, which according to Mr. Aristiya, those three months were raw materials increased and profits decreased more than other months. The three months will be described so that they can be compared, in order to find out which method is more appropriate for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The author will conduct research on the calculation of the costs that have been incurred during the production process carried out to solve the problems experienced by business owners. The author will trace the costs that have been incurred during the tofu production process and determine the cost of the product using the full costing method and the variable costing method. The reason for using these two methods is because these two methods have differences, namely the full costing method using fixed and variable factory overhead expenses. Meanwhile, the variable costing method only includes variable overhead expenses. because these two methods have differences, namely the full costing method using fixed and variable factory overhead. Meanwhile, the variable costing method only includes variable overhead expenses. because these two methods have differences, namely the full costing method using fixed and variable factory overhead. Meanwhile, the variable costing method only includes variable overhead expenses. And, by using the calculation of the cost of production, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu the real Mr. Aristiya.

The purpose of this study is to help solve the problems contained in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya. Thus, the problem of determining the cost of goods can be tofun with certainty. This research can also make it easier for business owners to calculate costs and determine product costs in accordance with good and correct accounting theory. So that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is not experiencing a decline in profits.

This research is a replication of a previous study entitled "Calculation of Cost of Production Using the Full Costing and Variable Costing Method on Tofu Mama Kokom Kota Baru" by Rika Sylvia in 2018, with different research locations. The research was conducted in Tofu Mama Kokom, which is located in Kota Baru, while the research I did was to tofu Mr. Aristiya, which is located in Bogor Barat. The research

conducted by Rika Sylvia was in the period of June in 2017, while the research I conducted was the period of October, November, and December in 2020. The research methodology is also different, namely Rika Sylvia's is primary and secondary, while my research methodology is primary. Besides that,

Problem Identification and Problem Formulation

Identification of problems

Based on the background described above, the authors identify the problem to be studied, namely the absence of recording transactions in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) know Mr. Aristiya. In addition, Tofu Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) Aristiya does not yet know how to calculate the cost of goods manufactured correctly, so they still combine business factory overhead costs with house expenses, so the determination of the cost of production is not accurate. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) know that Mr. Aristiya is experiencing a decline in profits every year, even though his sales are increasing. For this reason, an accurate calculation of the cost of production is required. Because, if the calculation of the cost of production is not correct, an error will arise in determining the selling price and the profit earned is unstable.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problems above, the following problems can be formulated:

1. How is the cost of goods calculated production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) know Mr. Aristiya?
2. How to calculate the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to know Mr. Aristiya using the full costing method and the variable costing method?
3. How does the calculation of the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) know the real Mr. Aristiya?
4. How are the differences in the calculation of the cost of production carried out by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Mr. Aristiya with the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the calculation of the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). SMEs know the real Mr. Aristiya?

Scope of problem

Limitation of the problem in this research is made so that this research does not deviate from the direction and objectives of the research, and limits the scope of the research so as not to expand the problem. So, the problem in this study is limited to only examining the determination of the cost of production using the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

method to know Mr. Aristiya, the full costing method, the variable costing method., and the calculation of the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to find out the real Mr. Aristiya and then compare the four methods.

Research Aims and Objectives

Research Purpose

The purpose of this research is to obtain data and information related to the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya. As a study in the preparation of the thesis and as a basis for implementing the knowledge that has been obtained in lectures by comparing theory with existing practice in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Mr. Aristiya knows.

Research purposes

Based on the research purposes described above, it can be seen that the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To calculate the cost of production of tofu in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu, Mr. Aristiya.
2. To calculate the cost of production of tofu in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu, Mr. Aristiya uses the full costing method and the variable costing method.
3. To calculate the cost of production, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) know the real Mr. Aristiya.
4. To compare the calculation of the cost of production carried out by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to know Mr. Aristiya with the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the calculation of the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) know the real Mr. Aristiya

Research Use

With this research, it is hoped that it can provide positive benefits to various parties, including:

1. For Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

This research is expected to provide input to the MSMEs in calculating the right cost of production to get accurate results, so that they can determine a good selling price in order to make the profits obtained by MSMEs stable. Also, it is hoped that this research can be used as a guideline for better company continuity in the future.

2. For Academics

This research is expected to increase knowledge and insight for academics regarding the calculation of the cost of production for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and can be used as a basis for reference for further

researchers with similar topics related to the cost of production.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Accounting and accounting framework

In the face of competition between companies, companies must determine the best selling price, because the selling price greatly affects the advantages of each company. The best selling price of a company can be created from the determination of the cost of production that is precise and accurate.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya determines the cost of production using the full costing method, which in his calculations there are still costs that are combined between factory expenses and house expenses, so Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya has not calculated the cost of goods manufactured correctly and accurately. For this reason, the author will examine the cost of production of MSMEs tofu Mr. Aristiya with the full costing method and the variable costing method, then compare the results with the cost of goods manufactured by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).) tofu Mr. Aristiya. That way, the right cost of production will be found in the right and accurate way.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The type of research used in this research is descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach, namely the research results which are then processed and analyzed to draw conclusions. That is, the research conducted is research that emphasizes the analysis on numerical data. By using this type of research, significant results will be obtained.

Objects, Units of Analysis, and Research Sites

The object of this research is the analysis of the cost of production. The purpose of researching the analysis of the cost of goods manufactured is to determine the appropriate cost of goods manufactured by comparing the calculation method of the cost of goods manufactured for SMEs, the full cost method (*full costing method*), and the variable costing method.

For the analysis used is the organization, namely Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya which is located on Jalan Cibalagung Rt. 01 Rw. 05, Pasir Jaya Village, Bogor City, West Java.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is a business engaged in the culinary field. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya produces tofu every day and sells it to the market.

Types and Sources of Research Data

The type of data studied is quantitative data and the data source is primary data. Quantitative data is numerical data that shows the results of variable measurements and is used for

research purposes. Quantitative data contains the number, level, comparison, and volume in the form of numbers.

Data Primary is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source in the form of interviews, opinion polls from individuals or groups (people) as well as observations from an object, event or test result (object). The primary data that the researcher obtained is data from the results of interviews with owners of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) who tofu Mr. Aristiya.

Method of collecting data

In the preparation of this thesis, the authors collect data, analyze, and draw conclusions. This research was conducted in order to obtain primary data from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to tofu Mr. Aristiya. The procedures for collecting data and information carried out by the author as a supporter of the preparation of this research proposal seminar are as follows:

1. Survey (Survey)

Survey (survey) or complete self-administered survey is a primary data collection method by giving questions to individual respondents. The survey was conducted by direct contact. The author met physically with Mr. Aristiya as the owner of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

2. Interview (interview)

Interview (interview) is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the resource person and the interviewer. The purpose of the interview is to get information accurate information from trusted sources. Interviews were conducted by submitting a number of questions from the interviewer to the resource person. The interview was conducted directly with Mr. Aristiya as the owner of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM).

3. Documentation

Documentation is a way to provide document-documents using proof accurate from recording sources information special from essay or writing, will, book, Constitution, etc. In a general sense, documentation is a search, investigation, collection, preservation, control, use, and provision of documents. The author did the documentation by seeing the tofu factory directly and taking a photo shoot with Mr. Aristiya as evidence of the interview.

Data analysis method

Data analysis is a process or effort to process data into new information, so that the characteristics of the data become easier to understand and useful for problem solving, especially those related to research. The data that has been collected regarding the research variables are then processed or analyzed by quantitative descriptive analysis.

Quantitative descriptive analysis is used to explain the calculation of the cost of production using the full cost method (*full costing method*), the variable costing method, and the method Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu the real Mr. Aristiya. which then the information will be used as a basis in determining the cost of goods manufactured is

good for products in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya.

This data analysis method is also carried out by describing the data that has been obtained from the results of data collection in the field and then analyzed based on the theoretical basis of the literature and documentation.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of calculating the cost of production of 3,000 white tofu boards in December 2020 according to Mr. Aristiya's Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was Rp. 16,989.43 per board. With the full costing method, it is Rp. 17,122.16 per board. With the variable costing method, it is Rp. 17,075.89 and with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method, tofu that Mr. Aristiya is actually Rp. 17,338.32. Of the four costs of production, the highest cost of production is the cost of production using the real Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) method to tofu Mr. Aristiya, which is Rp. 17,338.32 per board.

Calculations according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya gives lower results than the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method. tofu the real father of Aristiya. With the difference in the value of the cost of production of Rp.132.73, Rp.86.46, and Rp.348.89. The difference occurs due to differences in factory overhead costs. Meanwhile, the difference in overhead costs is Rp. 398,197.98, Rp. 259,378.54, and 1,046,659.81.

Based on table 4.21 to table 4.26, it can be seen the results of the comparison of the calculation of the cost of production of 7,500 yellow tofu boards and 3,000 white tofu boards in October, November, and December 2020 according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya, the calculation of the cost of goods production using the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method. Total production costs according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that you get lower results than the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method. tofu the real Mr. of Aristiya. this happens, because in the full costing method, the calculation of the cost of production includes all factory overhead costs, both variable and fixed. Meanwhile, the calculation of the cost of production according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya does not include the total cost, because the business owner does not understand how to calculate the cost of goods manufactured correctly. Although the full costing method and the variable costing method yield higher calculations, both methods are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The calculation of the cost of production according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya does not include the overall cost, because the business owner does not understand how to calculate the cost of goods manufactured correctly. Although the full costing method and the variable costing method yield higher calculations, both methods are in

accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The calculation of the cost of production according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya does not include the total cost, because the business owner does not understand how to calculate the cost of goods manufactured correctly. Although the full costing method and the variable costing method yield higher calculations, both methods are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Judging from the calculation of the cost of production using the full costing method and the variable costing method, the full costing method is more detailed in its calculations, because it includes all costs incurred during the process. production. It can also be compared with the method of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu the real Mr. Aristiya, it will get a higher cost of production and a lower profit, compared to the calculation of the cost of production using the full costing method. Because, in the calculation using the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method, you tofu that Mr. Aristiya actually includes all the existing cost elements the same as the full costing method. however, the difference is that the full costing method has included the cost of electricity which has been separated between the price of electricity for yellow tofu and white tofu. So, it can be concluded that the calculation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is wrong. For this reason, it is more appropriate for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) to tofu Mr. Aristiya, if calculating the cost of production using the full costing method. In addition, the information presented is more accurate, it will make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is more precise in determining the selling price and can increase company profits. it can be concluded that the calculation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is wrong. For this reason, it is more appropriate for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) to tofu Mr. Aristiya, if calculating the cost of production using the full costing method. In addition, the information presented is more accurate, it will make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is more precise in determining the selling price and can increase company profits. it can be concluded that the calculation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is wrong. For this reason, it is more appropriate for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) to tofu Mr. Aristiya, if calculating the cost of production using the full costing method. In addition, the information presented is more accurate, it will make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is more precise in determining the selling price and can increase company profits.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the calculation of the cost of production in Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya in October, November, and December 2020, the researchers can draw the following conclusions:

1. The calculation of the cost of production of Mr. Aristiya's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for 7,500 yellow tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp.85,593,143, in November 2020 it was Rp. 86,877,143, and in December in 2020 it was Rp. 89. 051,714. Meanwhile, the cost of production of Mr. Aristiya's Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for 3,000 white tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp.49,626,857, in November 2020 it was Rp. 50,142,857, and in December 2020 it was Rp. 50. 968,286.
2. The calculation of the cost of production of tofu by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by Mr. Aristiya using the full costing method for 7,500 yellow tofu boards in October 2020 was IDR 86,380,418.27, in November 2020 it was IDR 87. 664,424.27, and in December 2020 it was Rp.89,838,995.27. Meanwhile, the cost of production of tofu by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by Mr. Aristiya using the full costing method for 3,000 white tofu boards in October 2020 was IDR 50,025,054.98, in November 2020 it was IDR 50 .541,054.98, and in December 2020 it was Rp.51,366.483.98.

Furthermore, the calculation of the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya by using the variable cost method (*variable costing method*) for 7,500 yellow tofu boards in October 2020 is Rp.86,241,604.83, in November 2020 is Rp.87,525,604.83, and in December 2020 is Rp.89,700,175.83. Meanwhile, the cost of production of tofu by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by Mr. Aristiya using the variable costing method for 3,000 white tofu boards in October 2020 was IDR 49,886,235.54, in November 2020 it was IDR 50 .402,235.54, and in December 2020 it was Rp.51,227,664.54.

Calculation of the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya using the method of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to tofu Mr. Aristiya which actually for 7,500 yellow tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp.86,639,796.81, in in November 2020 is Rp.87,923,802.27, and in December 2020 it is Rp.90,098,373.81. Meanwhile, the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya using the method of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to Mr. Aristiya's actual production for 3,000 white tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp. 50,673,516.81, in November 2020 is IDR 51,189,516.81 and in December 2020 it is IDR 52,014,945.81.

3. The calculation of the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya using the method of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to tofu Mr. Aristiya, which actually for 7,500 yellow tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp.86,639,796.81, in the month November 2020 is IDR 87,923,802.27, and in December 2020 it is IDR

90,098,373.81. Meanwhile, the cost of production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya using the method of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to Mr. Aristiya's actual production for 3,000 white tofu boards in October 2020 was Rp. 50,673,516.81, in November 2020 is IDR 51,189,516.81 and in December 2020 it is IDR 52,014,945.81.

4. The difference in the calculation of the cost of production according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya, with the calculation of the cost of production using the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises method. (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya which is actually the calculation of the cost of production using the full costing method (full costing method) resulting in a higher cost of production compared to the calculation of the cost of production according to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). variable costing method (variable costing method), but lower than the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method. This is due to, because the calculation of the cost of production using the full costing method includes the overall cost, both fixed and variable factory overhead costs. Meanwhile, the calculation of the cost of production carried out by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya has not included costs as a whole. Likewise, the calculation of the cost of production using the variable costing method, which only includes variable overhead costs. Meanwhile, the calculation of the cost of production using the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method, tofu that Mr. Aristiya actually also includes all elements of production costs such as the full costing method. but what makes the difference is that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) method ofu that Mr. Aristiya doesn't actually separate the cost of electricity for yellow tofu and white tofu, so he gets bigger results than the full costing method. Thus, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) method tofu that Mr. Aristiya is actually wrong. So, the full costing method is the most appropriate method to be used by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya, because it includes all the elements of costs incurred and has been separated, then the calculation of the cost of production will be more precise and accurate, can also make the profits of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya increase by determining the right selling price as well.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the discussion above regarding the calculation of the cost of production carried out by using the method according to the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu Mr. Aristiya, the full costing method, the variable costing method, and the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) method tofu the real Mr. Aristiya, then suggestions that can be put forward by the author are as follows:

1. For Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) tofu Mr. Aristiya

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya is a manufacturer of yellow tofu and white tofu which has not calculated the cost of production correctly in including the costs. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya will get even better profits if he uses the full costing method correctly to calculate the cost of production. Because, using the full costing method correctly, it will determine the cost of production that is more accurate and can determine a better selling price to get the maximum profit. You can see a comparison with other methods from October, November, and December 2020,

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya should not be monotonous in making orders, so that the business can develop more. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya should also make financial reports, in order to make it easier for business owners to tofu the profit and loss for sure. Not only that, the preparation of financial reports can also assist business owners in planning and making decisions for the future, so that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) tofu that Mr. Aristiya can develop better in the long term.

2. For Academics

For academics, this research is only limited to analyzing the cost of production in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It is recommended for further researchers, to reduce the limitations made from this research, in order to provide a better application to other businesses regarding the calculation of the cost of production that is precise and accurate.

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