

Analysis Project Management on Cv. Nbw. Id by Cpm Method (Critical Path Method)

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Abstract

Project implementation can be successful when existing resources are used effectively and efficiently. One attempt to use the critical path (CPM) method is a project scheduling method that uses project planning analysis and fixed time estimates for each activity. In other words, this method can help solve the scheduling problem by determining the timing of the longest production process schedules in the project so that the company can effectively and efficiently determine how long a project can be completed. Optimization must be done to restore the project duration to the actual schedule. The data processing results are performed to determine the project control methods applied by the CV. NBW. ID and obtain a comparison of completion time between scheduling using the CPM (Critical Path Method) method and actual CV results. NBA. ID. To shorten the life of the project, it can be used CPM. The result of using the program on the project with the CPM method is that the project may be completed with a duration of 108 hours or approximately 13 days for one project at a cost of Rs 2.255.903,00 with a time difference of 18 hours.

Keywords: Management, Time, Methode

Abstrak

Pelaksanaan suatu proyek dapat berhasil apabila sumber daya yang ada digunakan secara efektif dan efisien. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Critical Path Method (CPM) merupakan metode penjadwalan proyek yang menggunakan analisis perancangan alur proyek dengan menggunakan perkiraan waktu tetap untuk setiap kegiatannya. Dengan kata lain metode ini dapat membantu dalam menyelesaikan masalah penjadwalan dengan cara menentukan waktu proses pengerjaan penjadwalan proses produksi yang paling lama dalam proyek sehingga perusahaan dapat secara efektif dan efisien untuk menentukan berapa lama suatu proyek dapat selesai. Optimalisasi perlu dilakukan untuk mengembalikan durasi proyek pada jadwal sebenarnya. Hasil pengolahan data dilakukan untuk mengetahui metode pengendalian proyek yang diterapkan oleh CV. NBW. ID dan mendapatkan perbandingan waktu penyelesaian antara penjadwalan menggunakan metode CPM (Critical Path Method) dengan hasil aktual oleh CV. NBW. ID. Adapun untuk memperpendek umur proyek dapat digunakan CPM (Critical Path Method). Hasil dari penggunaan program pada proyek dengan metode CPM, proyek dapat diselesaikan dengan durasi 108 jam atau kurang lebih 13 hari untuk 1 proyek dengan biaya sebesar Rp 2.255.903,00 dengan selisih waktu selama 18 jam.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen, Waktu, Metode

INTRUDUCTION

The development of science and technology in the business world has led to changes in industry. The ease of the production process due to the advancement of science and technology created new industries, and they raced to produce products to meet the needs of consumers. Thus, each company must pursue a specific strategy to compete. In addition to the advances in science and technology, globalization and the free competition of the world also cause the world of industry to undergo rapid changes. Industries in Indonesia are undergoing development in both the service and manufacturing sectors. This is because the furniture industry provides unique and attractive design quality to its products and provides standards of comfort to support various activities.

According to Nawang Wulan et al. (2018), the results of the company's activities are used to assess its performance. One of the parameters used to control the company's performance is the

profit achieved. Companies should regulate the guiding functions of management as best as possible, namely planning, organization, implementation, and supervision. The furniture industry is an industry that processes raw materials or semi-materials made of wood, rotan, and other natural materials into a biased finished product called furniture that has higher added value and benefits. (Muttalib, A., & Nasrullah, N, 2017:135).

The development of the furniture industry is increasingly widespread, and competitiveness is becoming more stringent, so industrial companies, including small, medium, and large furniture industries, are forced to improve their competitive capacity. The industry must define a reliable strategy for managing its business to effectively and efficiently achieve its goals.

In carrying out its activities, the company needs to set up a series of activities, in other words, scheduling, to anticipate delays in an activity; all of these activities must be completed per a specified completion time. Scheduling helps to show the relationship of each activity with the other activities and towards the entire series of activities, identifies the activities to be finished first among other activities, and shows a realistic time forecast for each activity. Although the scheduling of a project has already been done, there still needs to be a problem of project delay in its implementation on the ground. The city of Langsa has become one of the areas of development of the furniture industry in Aceh, along with the development of the era, with great potential to advance the furniture industry.

Each furniture industry will enhance each other's product quality innovation to attract consumers. Since its inception in 2018, the company has produced at least 150 jobs with various interior production forms, including kitchen sets, room sets, and complete sets of interior homes, based on data collected by the production division. As a company that performs production scheduling, in the process of production CV. NBW.I still use the production system based on customer orders (make-to-order) with the policy of First Come, First Serve (FCFS) that the previously incoming orders will be primarily processed, so the sequence of work is adjusted to the order of the incoming order. So, the production process runs when there is an order/order from the consumer.

The company's production system is not optimal; it can be seen from the estimated production time based on previous experience and served as a guideline to determine how long the completion time of production is. As for the production process, which is the work done in advance according to the order of the previous ordering, sometimes the settlement is seen to occur with a delay of 2-4 days. Kitchen set products will be done after the prior ordering is completed, and the delay is also affected by the preparation time before the next closet construction. Based on Such problems will affect the product settlement for future consumers. Then, there is a need for production scheduling so the company can produce the kitchen set on a specified date and use the machine optimally. (Indra Lesmana, 2016).

One method is used to anticipate delays in a production process, such as CPM (Critical Path Method). According to Assauri (2014:46), CPM accounts for the longest network time passed through a network. In other words, this method can help solve the scheduling problem by determining the lengthy production process timing in a project so that the company can effectively and efficiently determine how long a project can be completed. The components of the CPM method are (1) network diagrams, (2) relationships between symbols and sequence of activities, (3) critical paths, (4) activity timeouts, and (5) activity schedule limits. CPM, or critical path method, is one of the project scheduling methods developed by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and later expanded by Mauchly Associates. A critical path of a project is a path in a network of work such that the activity on this path has zero smoothness (Arifudin, R. 2011:7). The CPM (Critical Path Method) was chosen in this study for theoretical reasons because the CPM can estimate the time it takes to carry out each activity and can prioritize activities that need to be carefully supervised so that all activities are completed as planned, therefore this method allows for the formation of a critical path or path.

In addition, the CPM (Critical Path Method) also defines the timing of project work starting from existing scheduling planning, which is expected to be used as an optimization of project execution and can be a reference for future projects.

METHODE

The scope of this research is concentrated in the science of Operational Management. This research was carried out on the Kitchen Set Project on the CV. NBW.ID is located in Prof. Majid Ibrahim's street, Kota, Kota Langsa. Aceh starts in August 2023 and continues until October 2023. This research is quantitative. Quantitative research collects data in numbers or expected qualitative data, for example, in a measurement scale. Abubakar (2021:7). The data collection techniques used in this study are the Direct Observation Method, the In-depth Interview Method, and the Documentation Study Method. (Critical Path Method).

RESULT AND DISCOURSE

A. Analisis Regresi Berganda

To know the influence between Product Quality (X1), Price (X2), Word Of Mouth (X3) and Purchase Decision (Y) simultaneously can be seen in the following table:

Table Double Regression Analysis Variable Product Quality (X1), Price (X2), Word Of Mouth (X3) dan Purchase Decision (Y)

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,376	2,375		,158	,875
	QUALITY PRODUCT	,800	,084	,589	9,520	,000
	PRICE	,657	,095	,431	6,887	,000
	WORD OF MOUTH	,039	,056	,039	,689	,493

a. Dependent Variable: BUYING DECISION

Source : processed dataSPSS20, 2022.

Based on table 4.15 above, the regression equation is:

$$Y = 0,376 + 0,800X1 + 0,657X2 + 0,039X3 + e$$

Based on the equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. A constant of 0.376 means that when the Product Quality, Price, and Word of Mouth are not present, the Purchase Resolution is a constant of 0,376.
2. If Product Quality is improved by one unit, assuming Price and Word of Mouth are ignored, then it will result in an improvement in purchase results by 0.800
3. If Product Quality is improved by one unit, assuming Price and Word of Mouth are ignored, then it will result in an improvement in purchase results by 0.800
4. If the price is increased by one unit, assuming Product Quality and Word Of Mouth are ignored, then it will result in an increase in purchase results by 0.657
5. If Word Of Mouth is increased by one unit, assuming Price and Product Quality are ignored, it will result in an increase of 0.039 in purchase results. Nevertheless, the word of mouth variable did not meet significance in the previous correlation test.

B. Hypotesis Test

1. Partial Hypotesis Testing (Uji-t)

The t-test is intended to test the significant influence of free and partially bound variables. Where this test compares a significant probability with alpha 0.05, from this test result, if a significant probability is less than alpha 0,05, then Ho rejected, and Ha received, which means there is a relationship, and if the significant probabilities are greater than alfa 0.05, then Ho received, and Ha refused, means no relationship.

**Tables Testing Partial Hypotheses (T Tests)
Variables Product Quality (X1), Price (X2) And Word Of Mouth (X3)
And Purchase Decisions (Y)**

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,376	2,375		,158	,875
	quality	,800	,084	,589	9,520	,000
	price	,657	,095	,431	6,887	,000
	wom	,039	,056	,039	,689	,493

a. Dependent Variable: buying decision

Source : processed dataSPSS20, 2022

- a. Effect of Product Quality (X1) on Purchasing Decision(Y). From the table above you can see t-count 9,520 and t-table 1,666 where t-count is larger than t-table ($9,520 > 1,666$) this shows a variable of product quality that has a positive and significant influence on the linked variable Purchase Decision and a significant rate greater than alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) then can be obtained H0 rejected and H1 accepted meaning Product Quality(X1) positively and significantly influences the Purchased Decision (Y).
 - b. Price influence (X2) on the Purchase Decision (Y). From the table above is seen t-counting 6,887 and t-table 1,666 where t -counting is larger than the t-table ($6,887 > 1,666$) this shows the free variable price variable is variable against the bound variable purchase decision and the rate is significantly greater than the alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) then can be obtained H0 rejected H2 accepted means price (X2) has a positive and significant influence on the Buying Decision (Y).
 - c. The influence of Word Of Mouth (X3) on the Purchase Decision (Y). From the table above you can see t-counting 0.689 and t-pointing 1.666 where t -counting is smaller than the t-table ($0.689 < 1.666$) this shows the word of mouth free variable is not bound to the purchasing decision variable and the rate is significantly greater than that of the alpha ($0.493 > 0.05$) then can be obtained H0 accepted H3 rejected meaning Word of Mouth(X3) has no significant influence on the Buying Decision (Y).
2. Simultaneous Hypotesis Testing (Uji-F)

The regression coefficient test is performed jointly with the F test. (ANOVA). This test is used to determine whether independent variables together have a significant influence on dependent variables. Or to find out whether regression models can be used to predict dependent variables or not. Significant means that the relationship that occurs can apply to the population (dapat digeneralisasikan). The test is done with the F test (ANOVA). The F test uses a significant degree of 0.05 (two-sided test) with a degree of freedom of df 2 (n-k-1) or $75-3-1 = 71$, then the result obtained for F is 2.73. The F test is intended to test the hypothesis of research that indicates that product quality (X1), price (X2) and word of mouth (X3) variables have a significant influence on the decision of the buyer. (Y). The results of testing the hypothesis together can be seen in the following table:

Hypothesis Testing Table Together (Uji F)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	511,259	3	170,46	89,570	,000 ^b

Residual	135,088	71	1,901		
Total	646,347	74			
a. Dependent Variable: KEPUTUSAN PEMBELIAN					
b. Predictors: (Constant), WORD OF MOUTH, HARGA, KUALITAS PRODUK					

Source : processed dataSPSS20, 2022

From the table above it can be seen this test is done by comparing the value of F with F because F is greater than F (89,570 > 2.73). F value 89,570 with a significant rate (0,000<0,005). Then obtained Ho rejected and H4 accepted, which means this is done jointly between Product Quality, Price and Word Of Mouth significantly influence the Purchase Decision. For more clarity the four research hypotheses can be concluded in the following table:

Research Hypothesis Test Results Table

Hipotesis	Pernyataan	Signifikan	Perbandingan	Keputusan
H1	It is suspected that product quality has a positive and significant influence on consumer purchasing decisions	0,000	0,005	Accepted
H2	It is suspected that price has a positive and significant influence on consumer purchasing decisions	0,000	0,005	Accepted
H3	It is suspected that word of mouth has a positive and significant influence on purchasing decisions	0,465	0,005	Rejected
H4	It is suspected that product quality, price and word of mouth have a positive and simultaneous influence on purchasing decisions	0,000	0,005	Accepted

Data Source: Processed Primary Data

C. Koefisien determinasi (R²)

Determination analysis in double linear regression is used to determine the percentage contribution of the influence of independent variables consisting of Product Quality (X1), Price (X2) and Word Of Mouth (X3) to the Purchase Decision (Y). The determination results can be seen in table 4.22 as follows:

**Table of Test Results Determination (R)
Variable Product Quality (X1), Price (X2) and Word of Mouth (X3)
and Purchase Decision (Y)**

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,889 ^a	,791	,782	1,379	1,523

a. Predictors: (Constant), WORD OF MOUTH, HARGA, KUALITAS PRODUK

b. Dependent Variable: KEPUTUSAN PEMBELIAN

Source : processed dataSPSS20, 2022

Based on the above table, the Adjust R Square figure of 0.782 shows that the Product Quality, Price and Word Of Mouth variable contribution to the Purchase Decision is 0.782. which means that the Quality of the Product, the Price and the Word of Mouth of the Purchasing Decision was 78.2%, while 21.8% is influenced by other factors.

DISCUSSION

1. Analysis of Product Quality Variables Relationship to Purchase Decisions

Analysis of product quality variables shows a positive and significant influence on the Purchase Decision, which can be seen in the results of the Product Quality variable t-count 9,520 and the T-table 1,666 where the t-counter is larger than the table ($9,520 > 1,666$). This shows that the free variable Product quality has a positive influence and significantly affects the Binding Variable Purchasing Decision. And a significant rate greater than alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) then can be obtained H0 rejected and H1 accepted means Product Quality (X1) has a positive and significant influence on Purchase Decisions (Y).

2. Analysis of Price Variable Relationship to Purchase Decisions

Price variable analysis shows a positive and significant influence on the Purchase Decision, which can be seen in the price variable t-test results. Price is seen in t-counting 6,887 and t-table 1,666, where t-counting is larger than the t-table ($6,887 > 1,666$). This shows that the free variable price varies against the binding variable purchasing decision. And a significant rate greater than the alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) can then be obtained. H0 rejected H2 accepted means the price (X2) has a positive and significant influence on the Purchase Decision (Y).

3. Analysis of Word of Mouth Variable Relationship to Purchase Decisions.

Analysis of Word Of Mouth variables showed no positive and non-significant influence on the Purchase Results, which can be seen in the results of the Word of Mouth t-test variables seen t-counting 0.689 and t-table 1.666 where the t- t-counting is larger than the T-table ($0.689 < 1.666$) this showed the word of mouth free variable is not equal to the Purchasing Decision-bound variable. A significant rate greater than the alpha ($0,493 > 0,05$) can then be obtained. H0 accepted H1 rejected, which means Word Of Mouth (X3) has no positive and non-significant influence on the purchase decision (Y).

4. Analysis of Variable Relationship of Product Quality, Price and Word of Mouth to Purchase Decisions.

Simultaneously showing that the calculation value of 89,570 can be seen, this test is done by comparing the calculated value of F to Ftable because the calculating value is greater than the Ftable value ($89,570 > 2.73$). The F value is 89.570 with a significant rate ($0,000 < 0,005$). So together, Product Quality, Price, and Word Of Mouth Against Purchase Decision. Then, H0 rejected, and H4 accepted means Product quality, price, and word of mouth have a positive and significant influence On purchase decisions.

RESULT

The Product Quality variable shows a positive and significant influence on the Purchase Decision, which can be seen in the results of the product quality variable t-counting 9,520 and t-table 1,666 where the t-counting is larger than the T-table ($9,520 > 1,666$) this shows the free variable Product Quality positively and significantly influences the bound variable Buying Decision and a significant rate greater than alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) then can be obtained H0 rejected and H1 accepted means Product Quality (X1) influences positive and significantly on Purchase Results (Y).

The price variable positively and significantly influences purchase decisions, as seen in the t-test results. The price variables are t-counting 6,887, and the t-table is 1,666. Where the t -t-counting is larger than the T-table ($6,887 > 1,666$), this shows the free variable. And a significant rate greater than the alpha ($0,000 < 0,05$) can then be obtained. H0 rejected H2 accepted means the price (X2) has a positive and significant influence on the Purchase Decision (Y).

The Word Of Mouth variable showed no influence and no significance on the Purchase Outcome, which can be seen in the word-of-mouth t-test result t-counting 0.689 and t-table 1.666 where the t -t-counting is larger than the t-table ($0.689 > 1.666$) this showed the free variable Word of Mouth is not opposed to the Purchasing Outcome-bound variable. And a significant rate greater than the alpha ($0,493 < 0,05$) then can be obtained H_0 accepted H_3 rejected means Word Of Mouth (X3) has no significant influence on the Purchase Decision (Y).

Based on the results of the F test, it was found that Product Quality (X1), Price (X2), and Word Of Mouth (X3) simultaneously had a significant influence on the decision of purchase (Y) by comparing the value of F with F because F was greater than F ($89,570 > 2.73$). F value was 89,570 at a significant rate ($0,000 < 0.05$). Therefore, the Quality of the Product (X1), Price (x2), and word of mouth (x3) influenced the purchase decision.

SARAN

Based on the results and conclusions of the research, the following suggestions can be submitted: For researchers to become a window of insight to learn more about how good and true marketing is, as well as tricks on how to attract consumers, especially in the field of management, and can apply its knowledge later in the day.

To the store owner. It is hoped that with this research used as a material for the boutiques that exist in the district to be more advanced, this research can be used as learning material for its future to maintain the product's quality in the eyes of the consumer.

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