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PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

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***Abstract*- This paper will address you about the Production function is that part of an organization, which is concerned with the transformation of a range of inputs into the required outputs (products) having the requisite quality level. Here we also define you about production system and their classifications, objectives of production managements.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Production/operations management is the process, which combines and transforms various resources used in the production/operations subsystem of the organization into value added product/services in a controlled manner as per the policies of the organization. Therefore, it is that part of an organization, which is concerned with the transformation of a range of inputs into the required (products/services) having the requisite quality level.

The set of interrelated management activities, which are involved in manufacturing certain products, is called as **production management**. If the same concept is extended to services management, then the corresponding set of management activities is called as operations management.

II. CONCEPTS OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

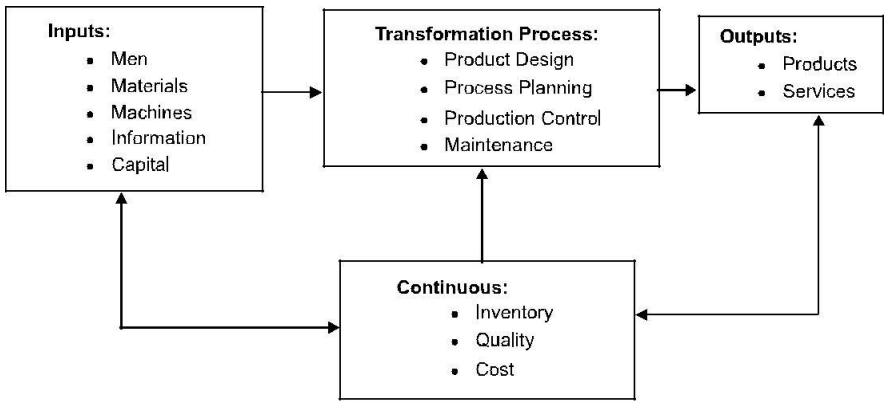
Production function is that part of an organization, which is concerned with the transformation of a range of inputs into the required outputs (products) having the requisite quality level.

Production is defined as "the step-by-step conversion of one form of material into another form through chemical or mechanical process to create or enhance the utility of the product to the user." Thus production is a value addition process. At each stage of processing, there will be value addition.

Edwood Buffa defines production as '*a process by which goods and services are created*'. Some examples of production are: manufacturing custom-made products like, boilers with a specific capacity, constructing flats, some structural fabrication works for selected customers, etc., and manufacturing standardized products like, car, bus, motor cycle, radio, television, etc.

PRODUCTION SYSTEM

The production system of an organization is that part, which produces products of an organization. It is that activity whereby resources, flowing within a defined system, are combined and transformed in a controlled manner to add value in accordance with the policies communicated by management. A simplified production system is shown above.



The production system has the following characteristics:

1. Production is an organized activity, so every production system has an objective.
2. The system transforms the various inputs to useful outputs.
3. It does not operate in isolation from the other organization system.

4. There exists a feedback about the activities, which is essential to control and improve system performance.

- **OBJECTIVES of PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**

The objective of the production management is 'to produce goods services of right quality and quantity at the right time and right manufacturing cost'.

1.) RIGHT QUALITY

The quality of product is established based upon the customers' needs. The right quality is not necessarily best quality. It is determined by the cost of the product and the technical characteristics as suited to the specific requirements.

2.) RIGHT QUANTITY

The manufacturing organization should produce the products in right number. If they are produced in excess of demand the capital will block up in the form of inventory and if the quantity is produced in short of demand, leads to shortage of products.

3.) RIGHT TIME

Timeliness of delivery is one of the important parameter to judge the effectiveness of production department. So, the production department has to make the optimal utilization of input resources to achieve its objective.

4.) RIGHT MANUFACTURING COST

Manufacturing costs are established before the product is actually manufactured. Hence, all attempts should be made to produce the products at pre-established cost, so as to reduce the variation between actual and the standard (pre-established) cost.

- **CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**

Production systems can be classified as Job Shop, Batch, Mass and Continuous Production systems.

- **JOB SHOP PRODUCTION**

Job shop production are characterized by manufacturing of one or few quantity of products designed and produced as per the specification of customers within prefixed time and cost. The distinguishing feature of this is low volume and high variety of products.

A job shop comprises of general purpose machines arranged into different departments. Each job demands unique technological requirements, demands processing on machines in a certain sequence.

Characteristics

The Job-shop production system is followed when there is:

1.) High variety of products & low volume.

2.) Use of general purpose machines and facilities.

Advantages

Following are the advantages of job shop production:

1. Because of general purpose machines and facilities variety of products can be produced.
2. Operators will become more skilled and competent, as each job gives them learning opportunities.

Limitations

Following are the limitations of job shop production:

1. Higher cost due to frequent set up changes.
2. Higher level of inventory at all levels and hence higher inventory cost.

- **BATCH PRODUCTION**

Batch production is defined by American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS) *"as a form of manufacturing in which the job passes through the functional departments in lots or batches and each lot may have a different routing."* It is characterized by the manufacture of limited number of products produced at regular intervals and stocked awaiting sales.

Characteristics:-

Batch production system is used under the following circumstances:

1. When there is shorter production runs.
2. When plant and machinery are flexible.

Advantages:-

Following are the advantages of batch production:

1. Better utilization of plant and machinery.
2. Promotes functional specialization.

Following are the **limitations** of batch production:

1.)Material handling is complex because of irregular and longer flows.

2.)Production planning and control is complex.

3.) Work in process inventory is higher compared to continuous production.

4.)Higher set up costs due to frequent changes in set up.

- **MASS PRODUCTION**

Manufacture of discrete parts or assemblies using a continuous process are called mass production. This production system is justified by very large volume of production. The machines are arranged in a line or product layout. Product and process standardization exists and all outputs follow the same path.

New Zealand continue to have a wide range of responsibilities and appear to be happy with their job, status, and remuneration. Production managers feel they need further training in computer skills, accounting, and business management.

Characteristics:-

Mass production is used under the following circumstances:

1. Standardization of product and process sequence.
2. Dedicated special purpose machines having higher production capacities and output rates.

3.Large volume of products.

Advantages:-

Following are the advantages of mass production:

1. Higher rate of production with reduced cycle time.
2. Higher capacity utilization due to line balancing.

3.Less skilled operators are required.

Limitations:-

1. Following are the limitations of mass production:
2. Breakdown of one machine will stop an entire production line.
3. Line layout needs major change with the changes in the product design.
4. High investment in production facilities.

5.The cycle time is determined by the slowest operation.

III. CONCLUSION

While production managers of today appear to have more education than before, little else seems to have changed over many years. Production managers in

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