

PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL

Amit Sharma And Nishant Kumar

Dronacharya College Of Engineering, Gurgaon, India

Abstract- There are so many industries in today's world whether in the public sector or in the government sector, but the motive of each industry is to provide its customer the product of good quality at lower cost. The company who doesn't follow this aspect cannot survive longer. So for this purpose various steps are taken by the industries, firm's & companies known as production management. This paper contains various functions & objectives of "production management".

I. INTRODUCTION

"Production is the process under which the raw material is converted into finished or semi finished goods". The managerial functions or steps which relates to the design, operation & control of the production system is termed as production management. The main objective of production management is to produce goods and services of the right quality, right quantity, at the right time and at minimum cost. It also tries to improve the efficiency. An efficient organisation can face competition effectively. Production management ensures full or optimum utilisation of available production capacity.

II. PRODUCTION PLANING AND CONTROL (PPC)

This term is widely used in the area of industrial management. It signifies the need of planning and control of production system. Planning and control function should be performed in an integrated manner. Control is dependent on and planning because control is laid down on the planning stage. In short production planning and control is an integrated system of planning and controlling various phases of the production system.

Production Planning

Planning is a prerequisite to do anything. So systematic planning is required for production operations. Under production planning some major as well as minor decisions regarding to the production like what to be produced, when to be make it done, how to do it (methods by which the production starts i.e. machinery, workers etc.), who is to do it, & how the result to be evaluated. Systematic production

planning will reduce the confusion and the business risk chances.

The production planning involves three steps:

- a) Routing
- b) Scheduling
- c) Loading or assignment of work

Production Control

Controlling is the process that measures current performance and ensure that it is as per quality standards laid down in advance.

It also has three steps:

- 1 Dispatching
- 2 Expediting or follow up, &
- 3 Corrective action.

III. OBJECTIVES OF PPC

- a. To determine the sequence of operations which will ensure continuous production with least possible interruption.
- b. To issue coordinate work schedules of production to the foremen of various workshops.
- c. To plan plant capacity that will provide enough facilities for future production programmes.
- d. To maintain sufficient inventories of materials to support the continuous flow production.
- e. To maintain production and employment levels that are relatively stable and consistent with the volumes of sales.
- f. To follow up production schedules to ensure that delivery promises are kept.
- g. To evaluate the performance of various workshops and individuals.

IV. STEPS/ELEMENTS OF PPC

Routing

It is the path or route along which the materials are to be travels during production process. It is actually the sequence in which various operations will be performed. The routing should be such that it requires minimum handling, transportation, storage and deterioration through exposure.

Scheduling

Under this the starting and completion times for various operations to be performed. Scheduling should be integrated with routing. The other information required to draw production schedule includes: (a) date of delivery specified by customer, (b) past production records, (c) production capacity, (d) availability of equipment.

Loading

Loading deals with the quantity of work assigned to a machine or a worker. All the records of different workshops workload and capacity should be kept. There is also load charts which helps in assessing the spare capacity. If load charts indicates sufficient spare capacity efforts should be directed through the sales department to obtain more orders for the utilization of the spare capacity.

Dispatching

It deals with setting the productive activities in motion through release of order and instructions in accordance with previously planned timings as embodied in operation sheets. It may be either centralized or decentralised. Dispatching provides officials authorization and information for:

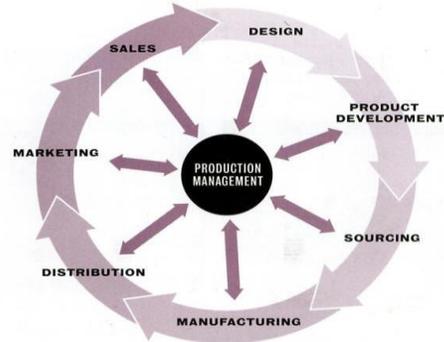
- a. Movement of materials to different workplaces.
- b. Movement of tools required for each operation.
- c. Beginning of work on reach operation.
- d. Recording of beginning and completion time.
- e. Movement of work in accordance with arouting schedule.
- f. Controls of progress of all operations, &
- g. Making of necessary adjustment in the release of instruction.

Follow-UP

It involves follow up of operations of various workshops to ensure that production of goods takes place as predetermined schedules.

Corrective Measures

It is needed to make any system of production planning and control effective, by resorting to corrective measures, the production manager maintains full control over the production activities.



Advantages Of Ppc

- a. **Efficient use of resources.** If there are proper control over the resources which are available for production the production, the resources are efficiently used.
- b. **Economy:** if everything will be planned, there will be better utilization of plant capacity and working time.
- c. **Coordination:** it serves as an instrument of forming coordination in purchasing, marketing, quality control, cost control etc.
- d. **Inventory control:** production planning helps to maintain proper level of inventory of different material
- e. **Customer satisfaction:** if everything will be planned then the product produced on time and delivered to the customer & when customer gets delivery on time and a good quality product he will be satisfied.
- f. **Better public image:** When customer get the product of good quality on time, on reasonable price, they will be satisfied and the organisation got a better public image.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. T.Nchhabra
2. Post : Gaurav Akrani Date : 12/26/2011 11:38:00 AM IST