PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL (PPC)



Planning+ Control = Productivity

CONTENT

Production System
Production Planning Items
Controlling Items
Nature of MRP



PRODUCTION...



PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL (PPC)

- PRODUCTION: that transformation of raw materials to finished goods.
- PLANNING: looks ahead, anticipates possible difficulties and decides in advance as to how the production, best, be carried out.
- CONTROL: phase makes sure that the programmed production is constantly maintained.



PRODUCTION SYSTEM

System is a whose function is to convert a set of inputs into a set of desired outputs.



Given a specific process planning, process technologies and production conditions



predetermine varieties, quantities, quality, and scheduled of products to be produced according to market demand of products..



TIME DIMENSIONS



- Long Range Planning; is done annually and focus on a planning horizon greater than one year.
- Medium Range Planning; usually covers a period from 6 months to 18 months, with monthly or sometimes quarterly time increments.
- Short Range Planning; covers a period from one day or less to six months, with weekly time increment usually.

PLANNING
ROUTING
SCHEDULING
LOADING



PLANNING

- That may be defined as the technique of foreseeing every step in a long series of seperate operations.
- Each step to be taken at the right time, and in the right place and each operation to be performed in maximum efficiency.



ROUTING

- Under this operations, their path and sequence are established.
- The main aim of routing; determine the best and cheapest sequence of operations and to ensure that this sequence is strictly followed.



Routing procedure involves following different <u>activities;</u>

- An analysis of the article to determine what to make and what to buy
- > To determine the quality and type of material
- Determining the manufacturing operations and their sequence
- > An analysis of cost of the article
- > Determination of scrap factors



SCHEDULING

- It mainly concerns with time element and priorities of a job.
- The pattern of scheduling differs from one job to another which is explained as below:
 - Production Schedule
 - Master Schedule
 - Manufacturing Schedule



LOADING



- Defined as the relationship between load and capacity, so as to assign the work for the production.
 - **Capacity:** the time available for work at work centres expressed in machine hours or in man hours.
 - **Load:** to assign work to the capacity available at particular work centres.
- It includes the assignment of the work to the operators at their machines or work places.

Loading determines; who will do the work as routing determines; where and scheduling determines; when it shall be done.



PLANNING PHASE

PRIOR PLANNING

Forecasting

Type, Quantity, Quality

Product Design

- Specifications, Bill of MaterialsOrder Writing
- * To undertake a particular job.



PLANNING PHASE

ACTIVE PLANNING

Process Planning and Routing

Economic Process, How to do, Where to Work

Materials and Tools Control

Requirements, Controls

Loading

Assignment of Work, Manpower, Machinery

Scheduling

Time Phase, Sequence of Work



PLANNING PHASE

ACTION PHASE

Dispatching

Ordering to start the working

CONTROL PHASE

Progress Reporting



- Data Reporting, Performance Comparison
- **Corrective Phase**
- Expediting, Replanning

DISPATCHING
FOLLOWING UP
INSPECTION
CORRECTIVE





- Production control; is the process of planning production in advance of operations, establishing the extract route of each individual item part or assembly, setting, starting and finishing for each important item, assembly
- the finishing production and releasing the necessary orders as well as initiating the necessary follow-up to have the smooth function of the enterprise.



DISPATCHING

- Involves issue of production orders for starting the operations.
- Movement of materials to different workstations
- Movement of tools and fixtures necessary for each operation
- Beginning of work on each operation



DISPATCHING

- Recording of time and cost involved in each operation
- Movement of work from one operation to another in accordance with the route sheet _____
- Inspecting or supervision of work



FOLLOW UP

- It includes delays or deviations from the production plans.
- It helps to reveal detects in routing and scheduling, misunderstanding of orders and instruction, under loading or overloading of work.



INSPECTION

* To ensure the quality of goods. It can be required

as effective agency of production

CORRECTIVE MEASURES



* involve any of those activities of adjusting the route, rescheduling of work changing the workloads, repairs and maintenance of machinery or equipment, control over inventories of the cause of deviation is the poor performance of the employees

MATERIAL REQUIREMENT PLANNING (MRP)

PHILOSOPHY MRP- Materials should be expedited when their lack would delay the overall production schedule.

AIM of MRP

- > Renawal of products inventory
- To meet customer orders



FACTORS OF MRP

Main Production Plan Product Tree Inventory Situation Folder Performance Report Planned Order Schedule Special Situation Report

"..., then Lennie the Lame Engine found his way blocked by the "Fat Controller in one of his obstinate moods. Again



Assignments:-

- I. What do you understand by Production Planning and Control? Explain the various steps.
- 2.Explain objectives of PPC.



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