

PPT 12

Introduction

It is the direction and coordination of the firms resources(materials and physical facilities) towards the achievement of pre decided production goal in the most efficient way.

It is the brain of production programme and is responsible for having every part and assembly at the right time and right place in order to ascertain progress of operation according to predetermined time and place schedule.

#### Objectives of PPC:

#### • Forecasting:

Need:

. The management decisions regarding

operations planning, scheduling, distribution etc.

are based on sales forecast.

- . Helps in deciding investment proposals.
- . Helps in training manpower.
- Methods:
  - i) Moving Average Method.

ii) Weighted Moving Average Method.

iii) Exponential Smoothing and Moving Av. Method

Aggregate Planning:

The aggregate plan is made within the broad framework of the long range plan. Planning horizon

is a month to a year. Sales orders have to be met

by strategies like using overtime, hiring of staff, maintaining inventories etc.

First step would be to make sales forecast for demand.

Based on the sales plan production strategy is made. Check whether the available capacity of equipment and manpower is sufficient for the total requirement. If sales requirement cannot be met by existing plant capacity, necessary action is planned including restricting sales to maximum available capacity during aggregate planning period. alternative production plans are made and most

economical plan will be selected considering costs involved.

- Master production schedule (MPS).
- Scheduling Operations Various methods for line & intermittent production systems, Gantt chart, Sequencing - Johnson
- Algorithm for n-Jobs-2 machines, n- Jobs-3 machines, 2 Jobs n-machines, n-Jobs m-machines

- Various means of measuring effectiveness of PPC.
- Introduction to JIT.
- Numerical.