"Final Exam"

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Ans to the Q.NO:02

Location:

A plant is a place, where men, meterials money, machinery and equipment, ete. are brough together for manufacturing products. Plant location decisions are crucial because they commit organizations to long lasting financial employment a distribution patterns.

Factors of Location:

Decision regarding location requires a careful balancing of several factors. Some of them are more important and are known as primary factors, while the less important one are known as secondary factors.

Primary Factors:

1. Availability of Raw Material: In order to minimize the transport cost of raw material to the industrial plant, the nature of raw meterials is of great important. A good deal of ~~seeon~~ economy in transport costs can be achieved if the industries which use weight-losing materials, are located nearer to the source of raw materials. In case industries uses ubiquities material, the material transport costing factors do not influence the location much.

2. Nearness of market for the finished product :-

Industries using pure raw materials are generally located nearer to the market for the Product produced. By locating the unit nearer to the marked the transportation cost of finished goods will be minimun. In addition to this factors, the chances of finished goods getting damaged on spoiled during transport can be reduced.

3. Availabillity of fuel and Powen :-

The problem of fuel and power can also be solved with reference to the nature, which use coal as the source of power for their industries are located nearen to the coal bed.

4. Tranport facilities:

A lot of money is spent both in transporting the raw material and the finished goods. Depending on the size of raw material or finished goods a suitable method of transportation like roads, rail, water or air is selected and accordingly the plant location is decided.

5. Availability of labour:

Another important factors influencing the location of industries is availability of suitable and adequate number of labour at a reasonable labour wages. This particularly true in case of plants like, tobacco companies and tea etc.

6. Availability of water:

In case water is used for processing as in paper and chemical industries and is also required for drinking and sanitary purposes. Depending on the nature of plant, water should be in adequate quantity and should be of desired quality.

Secondary factors:

1. Soil and climate:

The question of soil and really an influencing factors for an unit's Processing agricultural products like tea, coffee and rubber etc, with the development in the field of heating, ventilating and

air-conditioning climate of the region is not a problem these days.

2. Industrial Atmosphere:

The industrial atmosphere cannot be measured in tangible terms, but it has a very important advantage in selecting a location for a plant.

3. Financial and Other Aids:

The plant should be located in an area where financial institutions are available to get a part of capital as loan and getting working capital and for other financial aids.

4. Availability of facilities like housing, school and hospital and recreation clubs:

The site should be nearer to infrastructure facilities, so that the labour will have housing facility at a reasonable cost and they ~~nearer to infrastructure~~ will take advantage of educational institution to educate their children. For heath problem, they can use ~~not~~ hospital.

5. Momentum of an early start:

There are number of places where, to begin with only one or two factories were

started. with the passage of time these places gained important and attract industries. As the number of industri units increase, certain facilies are developed in that area.

6. Special advantage of the place:

Some times certain facility are offered by the state, in case the particular region is selected. facilities like subsides, tax holiday's etc. in this way state tries to develop the underdeveloped areas.

Ans to the Q.NO:07

SQC:

A quality control system performs inspection, testing and analysis to ensure that the quality of the products produced is as per laid down quality standards is known as statistical Quality control, when statistical methods are used for control of quality. SQC, controls, improve and maintains quality or solves problem related with quantity. statistics is the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation and presentation of the data. It is the based on the law of large number and mathematical theory of probability.

The purpose, advantages of SQC :

When Statistical Quality control techniques are not in use, the defects in quality were detected by inspection after the finished goods were available. Obviously, there was very little that could be done to improve the quality. SQC techniques, which permit constant inspection during the process of manufacture goes out of control. SQC techniques involve the application of the theory of probability and theory of sampling, the study of mean and variations.

Advantage of SQC:

The chief advantages of SQC are therefore---

i) It saves precious and scarce resources in term of men and material and enables the goods of a standard and uniform quality being supplied from the manufacturing unit.

ii) This inspection is much more economical as compared to hundred percent manual inspection.

iii) From the technical point of view the greatest advantage is, - since the control is exercised through carefully selected sample, it is possible to apply

the technique to such cases, where an inspection is of destructive nature. Also it can be applied to such cases where a margin of error can be specified in advance.

iv) The SQC techniques enable to find out the extent to which a change in production techniques would result in an improvement in quality and and whether the cost would be justified.

v) SQC tehnique enables to distinguish the good workers from the bad workers on the basis of the quality of the Products produced by them.

Ans to the Q.NO:04

Quality Control :

Quality is a relative term and it is generally used with reference to the end use of the product. Any Product when it meets the desired specifications, we say it's of good quality the quality depends on the perception of a person in a given situation the quality is thus defined as the fitness for purpose at the most economic level. Quality control is the process through which we mesure the actual quality performance and compare it with standards and take corrective action. It is systematic control of various factors such as material, Tools, labour used during production, that

affects the quality of the product, it is effective system for integrating the quality development, quality maintenance and quality improvement efforts of the various groups in an organization, so as to enable production and service at the most commercial levels which allow full customer satisfactions.

Inspection and Quality control :

Quality control should not be confused with inspection. Inspection means checking of material, product or component of a Product at various stage, with refernce to certain pre-determined factors and

and detecting and sorting out the past faulty or defective item. In inspection activity, the emphasis is placed on the quality of the past production or Products already produced.

S No.	Parameters	Inspection	Quality control.
1.	Scope	Inspection is a part of quality control.	Quality control is a broad term, it involves inspection at particular stage but many inspection does not mean quality control.
2.	Definition	Inspection is an act of checking materials, Parts, components or Products at various stage in manufacturing and sorting out the faulty or defective items from good items.	Quality control is an effective system for integrating quality development quality maintenance and quality improvement efforts of various groups in an organization to

S No:	Para Meters	Inspection	Quality Control
3.	Devices Used	Inspection uses precision measuring instrument such as vernier calipers, micrometer, etc, and devices such as toolmaker microscope and flow detector.	Quality control uses devices such as statistics control, charts, acceptance sampling, Process capability study and quality audit and field complaints.
4.	Applicability	Inspection is concerned with quality of past Production to judge conformance with specification and sorting out defective items from good items.	Quality control is concerned with the quality of future Production. for example. take a sample, inspect it, and if it's defective find out the reason and take corrective action so that such type of defects will not occur in the future.

S No:	Para Meters	Inspection	Quality Control
5.	Concern	Inspection is mainly the responsibility of the inspector	Everybody working in an organization is responsible of quality of products Produced.

Ans to the Q.NO:06

Materials Management :

Materials of management is a body of knowledge, which helps the manager to improve the productivity of capital by reducing materials costs, prevent large amounts of capital being locked up for long periods, and improving the capital turnover ratio. The techniques of materials management were evolved and developed during and after the second world war. Materials management covers all aspects of materials costs, materials supply and utilization.

Different methods of inventory control:

After considering the important of materials management now it is worthwhile to consider some of the important methods of controlling inventory

A-B-C Analysis:

A-B-C analysis is a basic technique of materials management and is recognized are the stating point of materials management. The applicabillity of this technique extends over almost all aspects of materials management, such as purchasing, receiving and inspection of materials. ABC analysis is based on the relative important of the materials.

VED Analysis :-

In addition to the intrinsic or market value of materials, which is investment in the materials, there is sometimes a nuisance value to the materials. In ABC analysis, we have seen that annual consumption value, quantity of materials consumption and the unit cost plays a vital role. this is to say that ABC Analysis deals with the anual consumption value of the item due to their presence and not any other aspect such as the martial or the nuisance value.