



PROPER UTILIZATION OF MAN POWER FOR QUALITY PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENT IN THE TEXTILE FIELD

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ABSTRACT

Product is the fundamental matter for any process oriented Industries. To achieve this process planning is essential by proper controlling of man, material, machine, methods and environmental condition. Among its man controlling is the vital of the overall process to achieve the production qualitatively and quantitatively. Planning is the key management function of any production people. It is the process of determining in advance what should be done when by whom how and what cost? If anyone does not know where he is going, then he would not know when he will have arrived? Therefore, Man should know his goal and objectives and making the proper scope for their achievement.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Textile goods are prepared from raw material such as natural, synthetic and mineral fiber in the textile industries are particularly dependant on the exact process control to produce high and consistent monitoring and controlling process variables during textile manufacturing process using all production factors such as material, man, machine, method/process and environment etc also minimizes cost, waste increases and improves the quantity and quality respectively. The concept of process control measures are becoming popular now a days due to two main reasons i) Growing competition & increasing cost of product ii) Textile industry now a days facing a very hard competition. This competition is at macro & micro level. Micro may be within the country & macro means competition from industry world over. Under this condition price & quality becomes important criteria, therefore, process control becomes more essential, for achieving overall success of the industries.

II. THE MAIN FUNCTION OF PROCESS CONTROL ARE AS FOLLOWS

1. Obtaining & maintaining optimum process condition.
2. To minimize the wastage during process.
3. Establishing the correct operative procedure.
4. Carrying out adequate machinery maintenance.
5. Controlling production yield & waste.
6. Setting up testing sequence.
7. Establishing proper parameters required for individual product.
8. Providing through documentation system.
9. Assessing the department's effectiveness.



The most important function is the proper handling of man & testing quality control lab to reduce the cost, by ensuring higher production with desirable quality with the help of standard specification.

III. APPROACH TO PROCESS CONTROL

The choice of process condition for the given product is taken by the previous history & forming new norms without affecting the quality. Optimum norms may vary unit to unit & machine to machine & man to man. This is because of various reasons like working condition, type of m/c, layout of the m/c, technical experience & qualification of man, provision of utilities & variations in quality of the fabrics. Therefore every processing industry has to carry their own experiment to fix up their own optimum processing levels. Once the processing standards are standardized, then the implementations of these standards are carried out keeping required documents. However it is important to select regular inspection checks to ensure that the particular process is going on according norm fixed.

IV. PROCESS CONTROL FEATURES IN TEXTILE

The term textiles processing means yarn, fabric, wet & garments manufacturing process. The discussion of all processes is a difficult task. Therefore in this publication I selected man & lab factors achievement/role on the overall quality & quantity as well as waste, cost, environmental condition, safety hazards etc to the enterprise. To perform this difficult task the production people should keep the following points in consideration to start the process. As a result the industry will be able to reach its goal with more profit. In practice it is seen & proved that man performances for production process generally cut down 80% of total shifting hours by the technical officers. Therefore proper utilization of man is a vital factor for smooth running production process. A keen supervision should be kept in mind regarding this issue by senior officers are as follows:

1. To ensure the presence man /person/production & maintenance leading people in the mill premise before 30 minutes starting the shift of 8 hours.
2. Should check the machine, material, information's etc from the previous shifts responsible officers.
3. To ensure about the guide line of the higher authority about their jobs.
4. Depute the worker just in time the shift starts.
5. Motivating the worker/man for achieving the target production.
6. Remind to establish quality management in the mil about their individual products.
7. To grant leave promotion & other incentives.
8. Shortage of man power should be covered by badly/reliever worker.
9. To maintain the efficiency% of production.
10. To keep the m/c & floor clean.
11. Machines troubles should be rectified by the maintenance people.
12. Behave friendly with each other.
13. Communication skill ness should be prompt.
14. Drastic & hazardous function should be avoided.

15. Electric & fire causing equipments using should be alert.
16. Modern quality improvement concept such as TQM, TQC, QA, SQC, QMS, Six Sigma, Modular arrangement, work study etc should be trained with & further practiced by the worker to meet the world requirement.

V. QUALITY & QUANTITY RELATIONSHIP AS WELL AS EFFECT OF PRODUCTIVITY

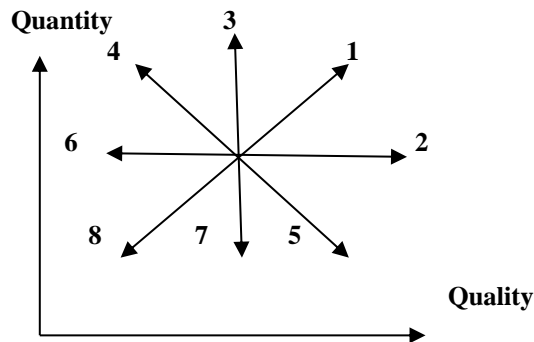


Fig 1. Quality & quantity relationship

Modern management of any enterprise concerned with productivity. Productivity can be defined as the ratio output to input (in terms of money) & is expressed as percentage.

Here

$$\text{Productivity} = \frac{\text{Output (in terms of money)}}{\text{Input (in terms of money)}} \times 100$$

ANALYSIS OF THE FIGURE 1

1. In this cases both quality & quantity increases
2. In this cases quality improves & quantity remain same
3. In this cases quantity increases & quality remain same

Explanation of the above three cases: productivity increases & the mill will last for long time. These cases generally happen in export oriented textile units where production people are over conscious about their products quality & quantity.



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4. Here quantity increases but quality deteriorates
5. Here quantity decreases but quality improves

Explanation of the above two cases: It is not evident whether productivity increases or decreases in the above case (4 & 5). In this type of mill in the long run will be stopped. These cases generally happen in public sector or organization where men are not interested with the production & quality.

6. In this case quantity remains same but quality deteriorates.
7. In this case quality remains same but quantity decreases.
8. In this case quality Quantity decreases.

Explanation of the above three cases: In the above three cases (6, 7, &8) productivity goes down. This type of mill will be immediately collapsed. These cases generally happen where worker as well as management was not aware about their production quality & quantity.

VI. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Specific objectives:

1. To know about the activity of man on process control.
2. To achieve the target production with desirable quality.
3. To build up the ideal situation with QMS in the organization so that mill can survive for long.

VII. MATERIAL & METHODS:

The methods & materials used were i) Direct survey through a questionnaire ii) Focus group Discussion (FGD) & conducting case studies proofing individual organization.

Sampling Population: The sample population was garments factory: 4 & number of respondent-30.

Respondent Groups: The respondent groups were technical officer, Administration: 6, Stake holder: 4.

Garments Studied:

Divine textiles ltd.
Cotton field ltd.
Cosmopolitan textiles ltd.
TM textiles ltd.



QUESTIONNAIRE:

Question 1. What are the controlling measures of process control in textiles?

Ans:

Question 2. What is the vital factor both for quality & quantity of product?

Ans:

Question 3. Do you think so?

Ans:

Question 4. Who maintain the process control parameters?

Ans:

Question 5. Is the quality & quantity liable for man?

Ans:

Question 6. The profit as well as the improvement of the organization is dependent mainly to whom?

Ans:

Question 7. In what extent man control is responsible for quality & quantity product?

Ans:

Steps of Process Control to be interpreted:

Need analysis

Process planning

Parameters implementation

Quality & quantity achieved

VIII. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The major results in the research work conducted here are mentioned in both tabular & graphical forms after analysis side by side interpretation of the results are also described to find out focus recommendation. The results are presented sequentially as process control status, its planning, parameter implementation & achievement of product.

Process Control Status of Different Factors:

All the factors activities on process control are studied & reported in the form of:

Factors: Material, Man, M/c, Method & Environment.

Evaluation: Performance, Work study & others.

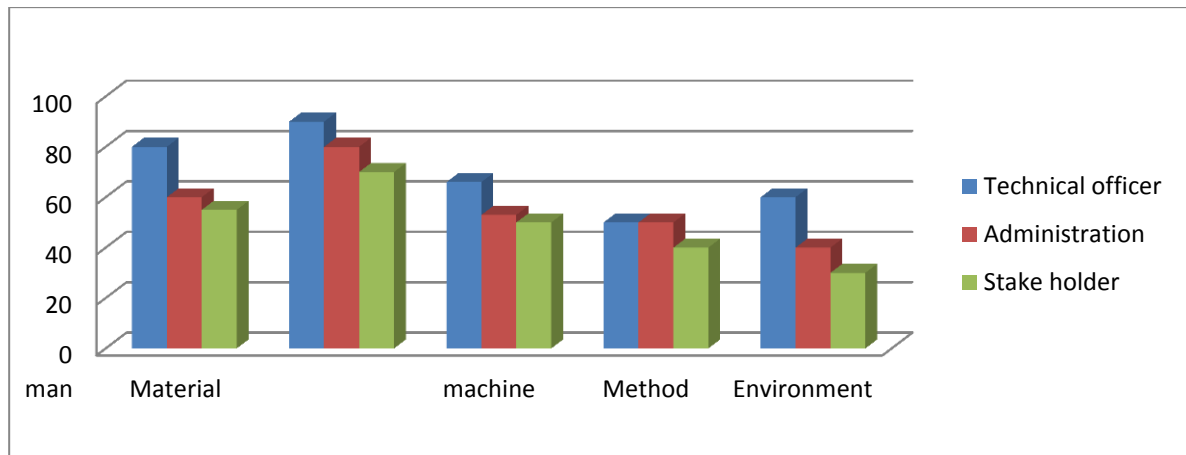
Factor: Respondent Matrix

Factor: respondent matrixes in present over garments are presented here. The results given here showed large variations among the factors. The results given in the Table 1 & Fig 2 shows that Technical officer were more satisfied with the man, the stake holder being minimum.

Respondent	Material	Man	Machine	Method	Environment	Mean
Technical officer	80	90	66	50	60	69.2
Administration	60	80	53	50	40	56.6
Stake holder	55	70	50	40	30	49
Mean	65	80	56.3	46.6	43.3	58.3

Table 1. Respondent: Factor Matrix

Fig 2. Factors: Respondent matrix of garments



Respondent categories	Technical officer	Administration	Stake holder	Mean
Need analysis	40	30	20	30
Process planning	80	20	15	38.3
Parameter implementation	90	60	22	57.3
Quality & Quantity achievement	60	50	40	50
	67.5	40	24.2	43.9

Table 2. Process control administration proportion scores

The results obtained on the process control status here shows that the parallel distribution of the process throughout the duration of the study was not well adjusted indicating that factors are not integrated .The present process control status is technical officer based at the man (80%) material factors (65%) and lower at the method(46%) where environment al factor (43%) .It means that an interactions were found during these process control system .Deviation generally found in case of method and environmental factor.

Process Control Implementation:

The result obtained during process control with different factors as to express the process control status given in the fig 2 showed that intra distribution throughout the study was not well –linked as per requirement concerned. It revealed that the process control does not reflect its vertical comprehensiveness.

Technical officer	Administration	Stake holder
67.5	40	24.2

Fig 3. Score proportions

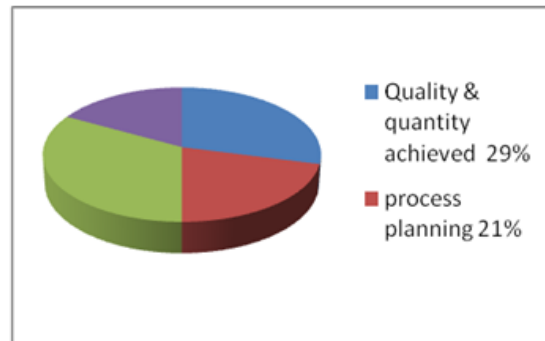
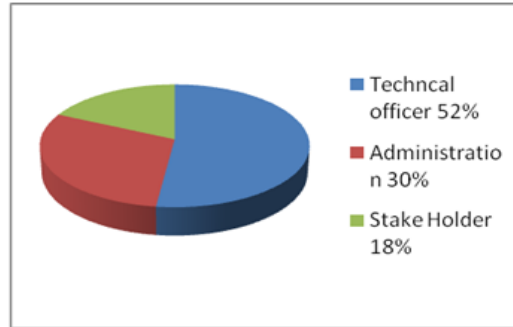




Fig 4. Score proportions by groups



IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation of the present research work as per set objectives are briefly summarized here:

1. The deviation of the process control status as found in the studies should be minimized by utilizing properly different factors during process control stages. Need analysis should be established at garments of Bangladesh.
2. Especially man utilization/activities should be given emphasis during process control of garments manufacturing.
3. Quality and Quantity consciousness should establish among the Man as well as Quality Management System (QMS) should be deployed in the organization so that it can survive for long and full fill the demand of world market.

These research finding may contribute textile field with more commitment for the country. However; further detailed researches are required for refinement making its improvement more and more.

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