CHAPTER 6
PROCESS MANAGEMENT AND CONCLUSION

In this part of report, the last phase and the conclusion of the research will be explained.

6.1. Process Management

Process management phase is the phase where the implemented improvements are reviewed (Adesola & Baines, 2005). The evaluation on the implemented improvements are used as the feedback for future reference for improvements (Coskun et al., 2008). Table 6.1. shows the comparison between before and after improvement in “X” build plan activities.

Table 6.1. Comparison Before and After Improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Before Improvement</th>
<th>After Improvement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of manual activity</td>
<td>12 activities</td>
<td>1 activity</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to generate data</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to finish one build</td>
<td>25 minutes</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above it can be seen there are overall improvements in each criteria. The number of manual activity can be reduced by 92% by making the process to generate the data automated. This also leads to the reduction of the overall time to generate the data to “X” build plan spreadsheet from the average time of 10 minutes to the average time of 1 minute or a reduction by 90%. The average time to finish one build is also decreased by 60% from an average of 25 minutes to finish one build to an average of 10 minutes.

With the improvements made, the number of activities needed to adjust the build when there are updates on actual build and/or shipment and the capacity from IE department are reduced. Before, the planner needs to update the aforementioned data manually by copy-and-paste method, now the planner can just skip the steps and adjust the build directly.
6.2. Conclusion

BPI is a method that can be used to remove non-value-added activities. There are five general phases that can be followed in doing BPI: initiation, diagnosis, design, implementation, and process management. Initiation and diagnosis are the phases where the current situation is explained and the focus of improvement is decided. Design and implementation are the phases where the idea of improvements are realized and the effect of improvements are measured. Process management is the phase where the improvements are reviewed and compared to the previous condition.

The improvements in “X” build plan activities are done by utilizing the spreadsheet functions such as formulas and macros or Excel VBA. The functions are used to make the spreadsheet to be semi-automated and remove the non-value-added activities. The non-value-added activities were mainly consist of repetitive actions of opening and closing the same file over and over and the other one is the need to renew the formula to pull the data over and over. With the improvement the number of manual activities are reduced from twelve manual activities to only one manual activity or 92% reduction. This also resulted in the reduction of the time needed to generate the data from an average time of ten minutes to average of one minute or 90% reduction, and the time needed to finish one build is reduced from an average of twenty five minutes to an average of ten minutes or around 60% reduction. Hence, it can be concluded that the usage of IT can be used to eliminate non-value-added activities on production planning.
REFERENCES


