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**Occupation: - *Apparel Fashion Designing and Technology Supervision***

**NTQF Level – IV**

**Learning Guide # 15**

**Unit of competence: - Participate in Production Planning Processes**

**Module Title: - Participating in Production Planning Processes**

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**LG Code:** TXT FDT4 M015, LO1, LO2, LO3 & LO4

MODULE CODE: TXT FDT4 M15 06 1206



**What is Production Planning?**

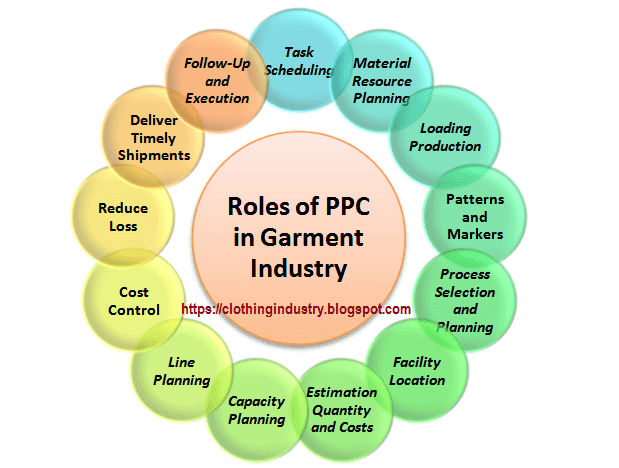
***Production Planning*** is the process of aligning demand with manufacturing capacity to create production and procurement schedules for finished products and component materials.

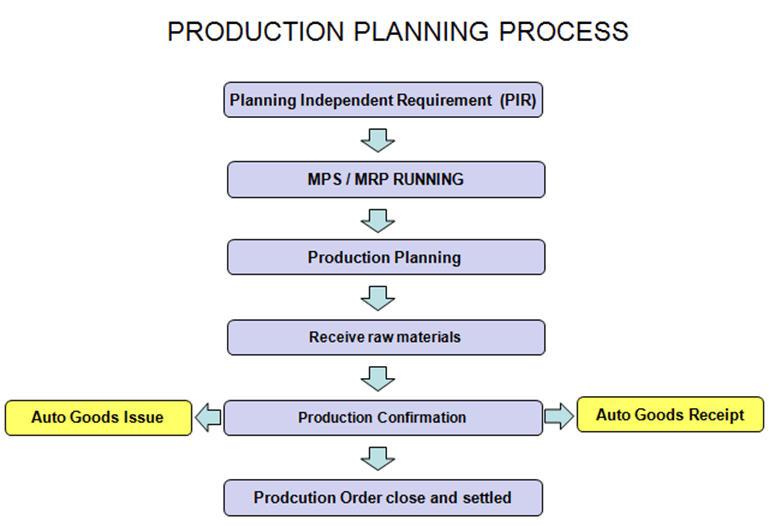
***Production planning and control (or PPC)*** is defined as a work process which seeks to allocate human resources, raw materials, and equipment/machines in a way that optimizes efficiency. ... To compete, mid-sized companies must optimize their **production** processes.

***PPC*** is defined as the planning, direction and coordination of the firm’s material and physical facilities towards the attainment of predetermined production objectives in the most economical manner. It is a management tool, employed in direction of the manufacturing operations and their coordination with other activities of the firm. In the production system, it is primarily defined by the dimension of quality, time and price.

***“PPC*** is the process of planning or deciding on the resources the firm will require for its future manufacturing operations and of allocating and time scheduling these resources to produce the desired products on time at the least total cost”

* **Roles of Production Planning and Control in Garment industry**





**LO1:- Confirm production requirements**

* Projected requirements regarding stock supplies, product quantities, quality and delivery schedules are confirmed.
* Identified issues and problems concerning projected requirements are resolved in collaboration with relevant personnel.
* Requirements for implementation of ***organizational systems*** are determined.
* **What are Organizational Systems** An **organizational system** is the structure of how an **organization** is set up. ... Broken down even further, an **organizational** structure defines how each role in an **organization** functions. With a well-defined **organizational** structure in place, all employees know what is expected of them and to whom they report.
* **Organizational systems** May include:
* **Just In Time**

**Just-in-Time or JIT** is an inventory management system wherein the material, or the products are produced and acquired just a few hours before they are put to use. The Just-in-time system is adopted by the firms, to reduce the unnecessary burden of inventory management, in case the demand is less than the inventory raised.

The objective of ***Just-in-time*** is to increase the inventory turnover and reduce the holding cost and any other costs associated with it. This concept is again popularized by the Japanese firms, who place an order for the material, the same day the product is to be produced. ***JIT*** system eliminates the necessity to carry large inventories and incur huge carrying cost and other related costs to the manufacturer.

* **Quick response**
* **Quality management systems**

A ***quality management system*** (***QMS***) is defined as a formalized system that documents processes, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving quality policies and objectives. A QMS helps coordinate and direct an organization’s activities to meet customer and regulatory requirements and improve its effectiveness and efficiency on a continuous basis.

* **Team processes**
* **Benchmarking**

***Benchmarking*** is a process of measuring the performance of a company's products, services, or processes against those of another business considered to be the best in the industry, aka “best in class.” The point of **benchmarking** is to identify internal opportunities for improvement.

**LO2:- Gather specific production information**

* Specific information relating to production capacity is obtained and confirmed.
* Details of production line requirements regarding batch or run sizes and other relevant information are gathered and interpreted for use in production plan preparation.
* Resources, supply requirements, availability of machines and personnel is identified and confirmed.

**L03:-** **Participate in planning meetings**

* Specific requirements for meetings are confirmed.
* ***Production data*** and other planning information is prepared.
* Information is contributed and discussed according to meeting procedures.
* Follow-up action on meeting outcomes is taken.
* **Production data**May include:
* Plant layout
* Machine operating manuals and other equipment records
* Production data collected manually or electronically
* Quality specifications
* Drawings, sketches and other specifications

**LO4:-** **Maintain records**

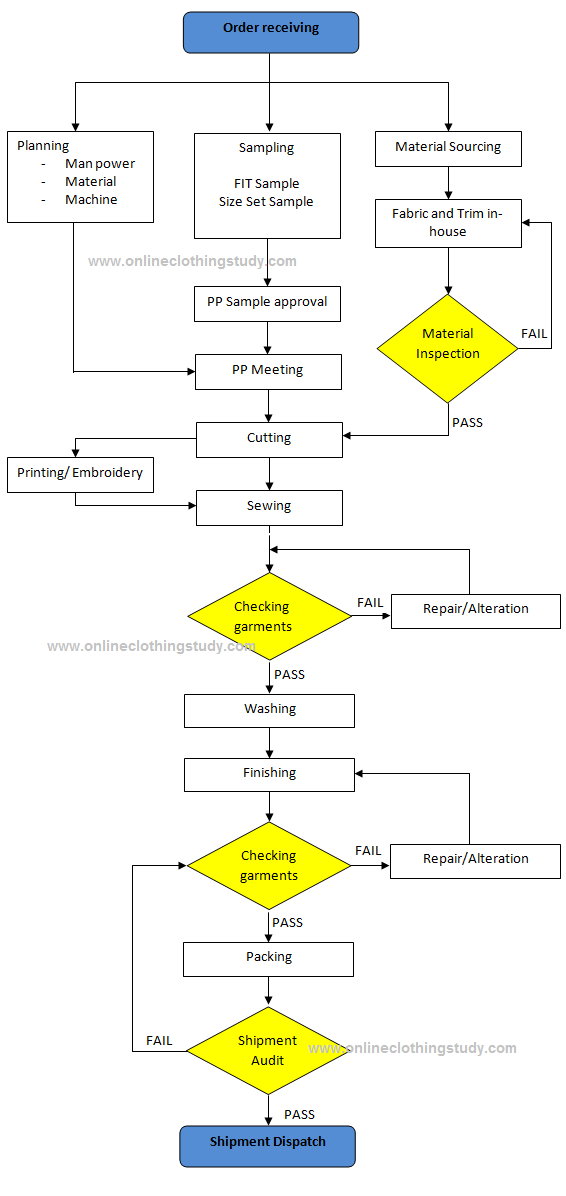
* ***Production planning*** records are maintained and reports prepared, where necessary.
* Production plan is forwarded to appropriate personnel.
* Production plan copy is filed in accordance with enterprise procedures and system
* **Production planning**

May relate to:

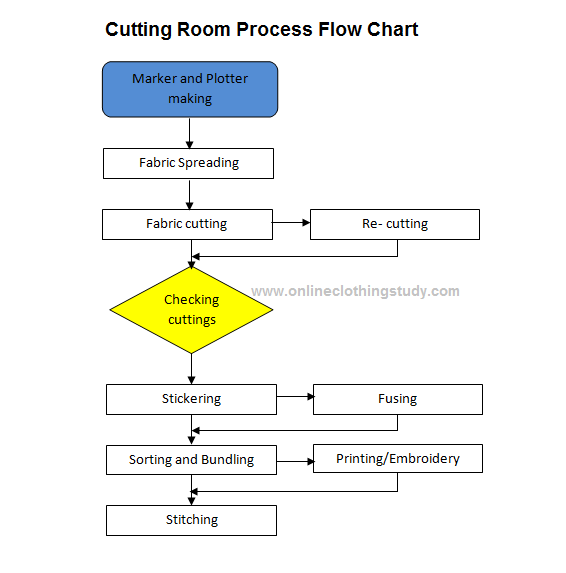
* Establishing an overall plan for production and delivery
* Repetitive production runs
* Short runs
* Quick changes
* Diversity of styles
* Indent orders
* Stock services replenishment

# Garment Manufacturing Process Flow Chart

### Chart 1 Garment manufacturing process flow chart (major processes)



### Chart 2 Cutting Room Process Flow Chart



### Chart 3 Finishing Process Flow Chart

