

MACHINERY DETERMINES QUALITY OF PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT: Machinery Determines the Quality of Productivity by the method of 4M's i.e. Man (worker), machinery, materials and methods. Improvements in machinery are different from the effect of "morale management" in that the improved level of quality is maintained. Thus product quality is determined by the quality of machinery. Individual machines have their own unique capability and accuracy. In order to minimize the variation in quality, the company carried out checks on the functioning of machinery. In order to make continuous accurate checks, electronic sensors are generally installed in machines to act as a warning system. The sensors are so sensitive that machines often shut down for several second, called a slight stop, merely requiring a button to be pushed in order to restart once the problem has been dealt with.

Productivity is useful as a relative measure of actual output of production compared to the actual input of resources, measured across time or against common entities. Efficiency is generally seen as the ratio of the time needed to perform a task to some predetermined standard time. The standard definition of productivity is actually what is known as a partial factor measure of productivity, in the sense that it only considers a single input in the ratio. A multifactor productivity measure utilizes more than a single factor, for example, both labor and capital. Hence, multifactor productivity is the ratio of total output to a subset of inputs. Total factor productivity is measured by combining the effects of all the resources used in the production of goods and services (labor, capital, raw material, energy, etc.) and dividing it into the output. Any productivity measurement system should produce some sort of overall index of productivity. A smart measurement program combines productivity measurements into an overall rating of performance. Productivity measures can also be used to evaluate the performance of an entire industry or the productivity of a country as a whole. There is quite a variety of factors which can affect productivity, both positively and negatively. Firm success is categorized by quality, cycle time, reasonable lead time, innovation, and a host of other factors directed at improving customer service and satisfaction.

About Author



The Author Dr Ishwer Singh is Ph.D, MBA, AMIE (Mechanical Engineer) He has worked in research project on Mining Engineering Department with a scheme of Ministry of Mines (Govt of India). He got Advanced C-Mould Fellowship Training from AC Technology Ithaca- New York –USA. He completed training programme at YKC Japan under AOTS regarding "Development of Dies & Mould Industries". Presently he is working as Chief Manager (Project) at Central Institute of plastic Engineering & Technology, Amritsar, Punjab, India.