- The main objectives of quality control are:
- 1. To reduce companies cost through reduction of losses due to defects.
- 2. To achieve interchangeability of manufacture in large scale production.
- 3. To produce optimal quality at reduced price.
- 4.To ensure satisfaction of customers with productions or services or high quality level, to build customer goodwill, confidence and reputation of manufacturer.
- 5. To make inspection prompt to ensure quality control.
- 6. To check the variation during manufacturing.

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

- Materials management is that aspect of management function which is primarily concerned with the acquisition, control and use of materials needed and flow of goods and services connected with the production process having some predetermined objectives in view.

- The main objectives of materials management are:
- 1. To minimize material cost.
- 2.To purchase, receive, transport and store materials efficiently and to reduce the related cost.
- 3. To cut down costs through simplification, standardization, value analysis, import substitution, etc.
- 4. To trace new sources of supply and to develop cordial relations with them in order to ensure continuous supply at reasonable rates.
- 5. To reduce investment tied in the inventories for use in other productive purposes and to develop high inventory turnover ratios.

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

- In modern industry, equipment and machinery are a very important part of the total productive effort. Therefore, their idleness or downtime becomes are very expensive. Hence, it is very important that the plant machinery should be properly maintained.

- The main objectives of maintenance management are:
- 1. To achieve minimum breakdown and to keep the plant in good working condition at the lowest possible cost.
- 2. To keep the machines and other facilities in such a condition that permits them to be used at their optimal capacity without interruption.
- 3. To ensure the availability of the machines, buildings and services required by other sections of the factory for the performance of their functions at optimal return on investment.

MANAGING GLOBAL OPERATIONS

- The term 'globalization' describes businesses' deployment of facilities and operations around the world.
- It can also be defined as worldwide drive toward a globalized economic system dominated by supranational corporate trade and banking institutions that are not accountable to democratic processes or national governments.

- There are four developments, which have spurred the trend toward globalization:
- 1. Improved transportation and communication technologies;
- 2. Opened financial systems;
- 3. Increased demand for imports; and
- 4. Reduced import quotas and other trade barriers.

- Managing global operations would focus on the following key issues:

1. To acquire and properly utilize the following concepts and those related to global operations,supply chain, logistics, etc.
2. To associate global historical events to key drivers in global operations from different perspectives.
3. To develop criteria for conceptualization and evaluation of different global operations.
4. To associate success and failure cases of global operations to political, social, economical and technological environments.
5. To envision trends in global operations.

BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS

- Break even analysis is the study of cost-volume-profit relationship
- Break even point is the point where the gains equal the losses
- The point defines when an investment will generate a positive return
- The point where sales or revenues equal expenses
- The point where total costs equal total revenues
- There is no profit made or loss incurred at the break even point
- It is the lower limit of the profit when prices are set and margins are determined
- Also known as “point of zero profit”

- Break even analysis can be carried out in two ways:

1. Algebraic method
2. Graphical method