

Dispatching refers to the process of actually ordering the work to be done. It involves putting the plan into effect by issuing orders. It is concerned with starting the process and operation on the basis of route sheets and schedule charts.

In the words of JOHN A. SHUBIN –

“Despatches put production in effect by releasing and guiding manufacturing order in the sequence previously determined by route sheets and schedules.”

Following two procedures may be used for dispatching –

- **Centralised Dispatching** – Under this, orders are directly issued to workmen and machines. It helps in exercising effective control.
- **Decentralised Dispatching** – Under this procedure all work orders are issued to the foreman or despatch clerk of the department or section. It suffers from difficulties in achieving co-ordination among different departments.

“Follow up or expediting is that branch of production control procedure which regulates the progress of materials and part through the production process.”

Follow up Procedure –

Progress may be assessed with the help of routine reports or communication with operating departments. The follow up procedure is used for expediting and checking the progress.

INSPECTION

Inspection is the process of ensuring whether the products manufactured are of requisite quality or not.

Inspection is undertaken both of products and inputs. It is carried on at various levels of production process so that pre-determined standards of quality are achieved.

Inspection ensures the maintenance of pre-determined quality of products.

Functions of PPC

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graph TD; A[Functions of PPC] --> B[Production Planning]; A --> C[Production control]; B --> D[Estimating]; B --> E[Routing]; B --> F[Scheduling]; B --> G[loading]; C --> H[dispatchin g]; C --> I[Expediting]; C --> J[Inspection]; C --> K[Evaluation];
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Production Planning

Production control

Estimating

Routing

Scheduling

loading

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Expediting

Inspection

Evaluation

Benefits of PPC

- *Co-ordinates all phases of the production/ operating system*
- *Higher quality, better utilization of resources reduced inventories, reduced manufacturing cycle time, faster delivery*
- *Minimized breakdown of machines*
- *Improves employee discipline*
- *Improves sales turnover*

- *PPC becomes ineffective if assumptions like forecast of customer's demand, plant capacity, availability of materials, power go wrong*
- *Resistance by the employees*
- *Time consuming*
- *Changes in environmental factors*

- Value engineering (VE) is systematic method to improve the "value" of goods or products and services by using an examination of function. Value, as defined, is the ratio of function to cost. Value can therefore be increased by either improving the function or reducing the cost.

- *Quality refers to the sum of the attributes or properties that describe a product*
- *Quality creation involves the selection of specific characteristics required to achieve the desired quality and the processing or fabrication of materials to conform to the specific characteristics selected.*
- *Quality control involves those activities which assure that quality creation is performed in such a manner that the resulting product will in fact perform its intended function*

- *Control of engineering quality*
- *Control of purchased material quality*
- *Control of manufacturing quality*
- *Actions supporting the product after delivery*